BS 14,15,16

For M.A= Urdu, English, Pak Studies, Psychology, Islamiat, Political Science History, Geography, Statistics, Home Economics, Education's Students

PPSC EDUCATORS

ESE ,SESE,SSE

ARTS

All IN ONE

ONE LINER & MCQs

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صلی اللہ علی سیدنا محمد وآلہٖ وسلم

First of all I Thank Allah Almighty Who blessed me the Power and wisdom to accomplish this task.

I am Thankful to My family and My all teachers they always help me in every field of life.

I am thankful to all my friends they always listening to me , supporting me, and encouraging me. especially.

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FOR THE POST OF

ESE (ARTS) BS-14)
SESE (ARTS) BS-15)
SSE (ARTS) BS-16)

FOR THE SUBJECTS OF

M.A =URDU,ENGLISH,PAKISTAN STUDIES,PSYCHOLOGY ISLAMIAT,POLITICAL SCIENCE,HISTORY,GEOGRAPHY STATISTICS, HOME ECONOMICS,EDUCATION

SYLLABUS

One paper MCQs type General Ability Written Test of 100 marks and 90 minutes duration comprising Questions relating to General Knowledge including Pakistan Studies, Current Affairs, Islamic Studies/Ethics, Geography, Basic Mathematics, English, Everyday Science, Urdu, and Computer Studies.

PROPHET MUHAMMAD(PBUH)

- Holy Prophet was born in 571 A.D 22nd April (Day__ Monday).
- Father's name, Hazat Abdullah.
- Mother's Name, Hazrat Amna.
- Maternal Grand Father's name Wahib bins Abdul Munnaf.
- Maternal Grandmother, Batarah.
- Real name of Abdu Mutalib was Shaba.
- Grandmother name, Fatima.
- 10 is the number of Uncles and 6 aunts.
- Prophet journeyed to Syria with Abu Talib at 12 years.
- At 25 Prophet married to Hazrat Khadija.
- Hazrat Khadija accepted Islam first in Women and in all.
- Hazrat Abu Bakar accepted first in Men.
- Hazrat Ali accepted first in Children.
- Varqa Bin Naufal verified Prophet for the first time.
- Holy prophet had 4 daughters and 3 sons.
- At age of 40 holy Prophet received first Wahi.
- In 622 A.D Holy Prophet migrated to madina.
- Hazrat Haleema was the foster mother of Holy Prophet.
- Besides Hazrat Haleema (RA) Holy Prophet (PBUH) said that Umme-e-Aemon is also my mother.
- Name the foster mother(s) of the Holy Prophet (SAW)-- Hazrat Halema (RA), Hazrat Sobia (RA) and Hazrat Khola (RA)
- How many years after the birth of Holy Prophet (SAW), Hazrat Aamina died? Six years
- Sheema was the foster sister of Holy Prophet.
- Hazrat Haleema looked after the holy prophet for 4 years.
- 35 was the age at the time of Hajr-i-Aswad incident.
- Hazrat Bilal Habshi was the first slave to accept Islam.
- Wife of Abu Lahab used to spread throne in the way of prophet in 4th year of prophethood.
- Home of Hazrat Arqam (RA) used as the centre of secret preaching by the holy prophet.
- In 7th Nabvi boycott of Banu Hashim began.
- **Hazrat Adam** met with Holy Prophet on the first heaven.
- **Hazrat Isa** and Hazrat Yahya on 2nd.
- **Hazrat Yaqub** on 3rd
- **Hazrat Idrees** on 4th.
- **Hazrat Harron** on 5th.
- **Hazrat Musa** on 6th.
- **Hazrat Ibraheem** on 7th.
- Al-Kaswa is the name of Camel on which prophet traveled.
- Prophet purchased mosque land at medina from two orphans (Sehl and Sohail).
- Charter of Madina was issued on 1 A.H it had 57 Articles.
- Transfer of Qibla was ordered in 2nd A.H (18 month).
- 27 total no of Ghazwas.
- First Ghazwah of Islam was Widan (Abwa), fought in 12th month of First Hijrah.
- Jang Badr occurred in 2 A.H. 313 Muslims fought in battle.
- No of Hadith Collected by Abu Huraira (RA) 5374.
- Prophet hazrat Noah (AS) known as Shaikh al Anbiya
- Aby Ubaiduh Bin Jiirrah was entitled Ameen-ul Ummat.
- Hazrat Umar proposed Azan for the first time.
- The dome over the sacred Grave of the holy prophet is known as Gumbad-e-Khizra.
- Baitul Mamur is a place where seventy thousand angles were circumambulation during the Holy Ascension.
- Baitul Mamoor is on 7th Heaven.
- 4 kings accepted Islam when holy prophet sent them letters.
- Mosque of Zarar was demolished by prophet.
- Hazrat Ali Conquered the fort of Qamus.
- Lady named Zainab tried to poison the Holy Prophet.
- Prophet recited surah Al-Fatha at the conquest of Makkah .
- Hashim was grand father of prophet & brother of Muttalib.
- The name Muhamammad was proposed by Abdul Muttalib while the name Ahmed was proposed by Bibi Aminah.
- Migration from Mecca to Abyssinia took place in the 7th month of the 5th year of the mission i.e 615 A.d. The total number of migrated people was 15 (11 men and 4 women).
- Second migration to Habshah took place in 616 A.D.
- Second migration to Abyssinia 101 people with 18 females.
- After Amina's death, Ummay Aimen looked after Prophet.
- After Harb-e-Fajjar, Prophet took part in Halaf-ul-Fazul.
- Prophet made second business trip to Syria in 24th year of elephant.
- Friend of Khadija Nafeesa carried message of Nikah.
- Surname of Haleema Sadia was Ummay Kabtah.
- Surname of Prophet was Abu-ul-Qasim.
- Da'ia of the Prophet was Shifa who was mother of Abdul Rehman bin Auf.
- Abdul Mutalib died in 579 A.D.
- Masaira a slave of Khadija accompanied Prophet to Syria.
- First forster mother was Sobia who was mother of Hamza.
- For six years Haleema took care of Prophet.
- For two years Abdul Mutalib took care of Prophet.
- After 7 days the Aqeeqa ceremony of Prophet was held.
- Prophet belonged to Banu Hashim clan of Quraish tribe.
- Among uncles Abbas & Hamza embraced Islam.
- Amina was buried at Abwa b/w Makkah & Madina.
- Six months before the Prophet's birth his father died.
- Prophet had no brother and no sister.
- Foster father of Prophet was Haris.
- At the age of 15, Herb-e-Fajjar took place.
- Herb-e-Fajjar means war fought in the probihited months.
- First father-in-law of Prophet was Khawalid.
- Aamina belonged to Bani Zohra tribe.
- Umar and Hamza accepted Islam in 615 A.d (5th Nabvi).
- Social boycott of Banu Hashim took place in 7th Nabvi.
- Shi'b means valley.
- Social boycott continued for 3 years.
- A group of Madina met Prophet in 11th Nabvi.
- Accord of Uqba took place in 13th Nabvi.
- On 27th Rajab, 10 Nabvi the event of Miraj took place.
- 10th Nabvi was called Aam-ul-Hazan (year of grief).
- Name of the camel on which Prophet was riding in migration was Qaswa.
- Omaar bin Hisham was the original name of Abu Jehl.
- Abu-al-Hikm is the title of Abu Jehl.
- Persons included in Bait-e-Uqba Oola 12 and in Bait-e-Uqba Sani 75.
- Cave of Hira is 3 miles from Makkah.
- Hijra took place in 13th Nabvi.

• Medina is 338 Km from Makkah. (210 miles)
• Makkah conquest occurred in 8th year of Hijra.
• Prophet performed Hajj in 10th Hija.
• Prophet was buried in the hujra of Ayesha.
• Prophet was born in 1st Year of Elephant.
• Ambassadors sent to Arab& other countries in 7th Hijra.
• King of Iran tore away the message of Prophet.
• King of Byzantine in 7th Hijra was Hercules.
• After 6 years of the birth of Holy prophet Bibi Aamna died.
• After 8 years of the birth of Prophet Abdul Muttalib died.
• Holy Prophet demised at the age of 63.
• First Azan was called out in 1 A.H.
• Bahira Syrian Christian saint recognized prophet as last prophet.
• Harb-i-Fajjar was a war fought b/w Quraish and Bani Hawazin Prophet was of 15 years and participated in it.
• Prophet visited Taif in 10th Nabvi.
• Tribe of Taif was Saqaif.
• Prophet with Zaid bin Haris went Taif & stayed for 10 days.
• Bibi Amna suckled Prophet for 3 days.
• After 18 month at Madina of change of Qibla occurred.
• Old name of Zu Qiblatain is Banu Saleem.
• Cave of Hira is in Jabal-e-Noor Mountain.
• At Masjid Al Khaif (Mina) almost 70 prophets are buried.
• Month of migration was Rabiul Awal
• Qiblah now-a-days is called Khana-e-Kaba.
• Prophet addressed Khutba-e-Jum'aa for first time in 1st Hijra
• Year of Deputation is 9th Hijrah.
• Moawakhat (the brotherhood) took place in 2nd Hijra.
• Jehad was allowed in 2nd Hijrah.
• Ashaab-e-Sufah: Muhajirs who stayed near Masjid-e-Nabvi.
• Hurrirah means a cat.
• Bait-e-Rizwan took place in 6th Hijrah.
• Jewish tribe of Banu Nuzair expelled from Madina in 4th H.
• Bait-e-Rizwan is also known as Bait-e-Shajra made under Keekar tree.
• Companions of Prophet at Hudabiya were 1400.
• Prophet stayed at Makkah for 15 days after its conquest.
• 1 Lac companions accompanied Prophet at last Hajj.
• Prophet spent his last days in Ayesha's house.
• Cave of Soar is located near Makkah 5 miles.
• Quba is 3 miles away from Madina.
• In sixth year of Hijrah, Prophet intended for Umrah.
• Prophet stayed in Ayyub Ansari's house for 7 months.
• Prophet performed Umrah in 7th A.H.
• Zaid Bin Haris (R.A) was the adopted son of the Holy Prophet.
• Year 570 known as year of Elephant or Amal Fil.
• Hazrat Khadija and Hazrat Abu Talib died in 619.
• First place from where Prophet openly started his preaching Jabl Faran or Mount Safa.
• Prophet did covert messaging at House of Arkam upto 3 Nabvi. (i.e for 3 years)
• Prophet preached openly in 4th Nabvi.
• Prophet narrated the event of Miraj first of all to Umm-e-Hani (real sister of Ali)
• Prophet was staying at the house of Umme-e-Hani on the night of Miraj.
• In miraj Prophet traveled from Baitul Muqadas to Sidratul Mantaha.
• During Hijrat Saraqa bin Sajjal spied.
• In Miraj Jibrael called Aazan in Baitul Muqadas.
• Prophet led all the prophets in a prayer in miraj at al-Aqsa

• Fatima died after 6 Months (age=31,11 A.H) Prophet.
• Youngest daughter Fatima.
• Islamic official seal started on 1st Muharram, 7 A.H
• Seal of Prophet was made of Silver.
• What was written on the Holy Prophet (SAW) seal? Allah Rasool Muhammad
• Prophet performed 1(in10 A.H) Hajj and 4(in7 A.H) umras.
• Change of Qibla occurred on 15 Shaban,2 A.H(Monday)(during Zuhr)
• Construction of Masjid-e-Nabvi started Rabiulawal, 1 A.H.
• **Namaz-e-Juma became Farz in Medina.**
• First man to embrace Islam on the eve of Fatah-e-Makka was Abu Sufyan.
• First to migrate to Madina (first muhajir) Abu Salam.
• Last to migrate to Madina was Abbas.
• First non-arab to embrace Islam Farwah bin Umro
• Facsimile of the Prophet Mus'ab bin Umair.
• Kalsoom bin al_Hadam gave land for Quba mosque
• The title of ammenul ummat is of Abu Ubaidah bin Jarrah.(conqurer of Damascus)
• The day when Prophet delivered his last Khutab was Juma.
• Idols in Kaba before Islam numbered 360.
• The largest idol named Habal.
• Bilal called first aazan of Fajr prayer.
• The Hadith, which is transmitted with continuity and enjoys such abundance of narrators that their statement becomes authentic, is called Matwatar.
• The grave of the Prophet was prepared by Hazrat Abu Talha
• Qasim was first of the Holy Prophet's children to be born.
• The first Namaz-e-Janazah performed by Rasoolullah was that of Asad bin Zaraara (radi Allahu anhu).
• The first Namaaz to be made Fardh was Tahajjud Namaaz, which was later made Nafil.
• At Masjid-e-Nabvi first Muslim University was established.
• Holy prophet labored in the formation of Masjid-e-Quba.
• Masjid-e-Zarar was built by Hyporcrites at Madina.
• 25 Doors are in Masjid –e-Haram, the most important door of Kaaba is Babul Salam.
• The flag colour of the Holy Prophet was white and yellow at the time of conquest of Makkah.
• Friday is known as Sayeed Ul Ayam.
• Shab-e-Barat is celebrated on the 15th night of Shuban.
• The camel driver of Prophet at the fall of Mecca was Usama bin Zaid bin Haris.
• Prophet issued order of killing Abdul Uza bin Khatal at the fall of Mecca.
• At Koh-e-Safa, Prophet addressed after conquest of Makkah.

UMMUL MOMINEEN

• Umat-ul-Momineen is called to Wives of Holy prophet.
• Zainab bint Khazeema is known as Ummal Masakeen.
• Abu Bakar gave the collection of Quran to Hazrat Hafsa.
• Khadija died on the tenth of Ramadan 10 Nabvi.
• Khadija was buried in Hujun above Makka
• In the Cottage of Hazrat Ayesha, prophet spent his last days.
• Khadija died at 65 years age.
• Last wife of Prophet Um Maimoona.
• Khadija belonged to the tribe of Banu Asad.
• First woman to lead an Islamic army Ayesha (Jange Jamal)
• Ayesha narrated maximum number of ahadith.

• The second wife named Sauda.
• Zainub bint Jaish (Surah Ahzab) was married to the Prophet though Allah's revelation or will.
• Daughter of Umer who married to Prophet was Hafsa.
• Hazrat Khadija was the first person to read Namaz amongst the Ummah of the Prophet.
• Umm-e-Salma was alive at Karbala tragedy. She was the last of the wives of Prophet to die.
• Ummul Momineen Ummay Habiba was daughter of Abu Sufyan.
• Ummul Momineen Ummay Habiba migrated to Abyssinia and Madina as well.
• Ummul Momineen Hazrat Safia was the progeny of Hazrat Haroon.
• Hazrat Maria Qibtiya gave birth to Hazrat Ibrahim, son of Prophet.
• Hazrat Khadija was buried at Jannat-e-Moalla in Macca.
• Najashi was the king through which Prophet married to Ummay Habiba.
• The Umm-ul-Momineen Javeria's actual name was Barrah.
• Hazrat Khadija received salutation from Allah.
• Third wife of Prophet was Hazrat Ayesha.
• Sauda said about Ayesha "My soul might be in her body"
• Hazrat Khadija was the only Ummul Momineen who was not buried in Jannatul Baqi.
• Prophet not offerd funeral prayer of Khadija due to Allah's will.
• Ayesha is called Al-Tayyabeen.
• Hazrat Ruqia died on the day of the victory of battle of Badr she was the wife of Usman.
• After Ruqia's death Ummay Kalsoom married Usman.
• Qasim was born in 11 years before Prophethood.
• Hassan is known as Shabbar which means handsome.
• For 14 months Hasan remained Khalifa.
• Hasan is buried at Jannat-ul-Baq'ee.
• Eldest son of the Prophet Qasim.
• Third son-in-law of Prophet was Abul A'as.
• Hazrat Asad died first among the Sahabah.
• Hamza & Hussain are known as leader of Martyrs.
• Hazrat Usman Bin Talha was the Key holder of Kaaba.
• Hazrat Saad bin Ubi waqas conquered Persia firstly.
• Qabeela bin Qais is known as cup bearer of Zam Zam.
• Abbas was instrumental in bringing abu Sufiyan in Islam.
• **Periods of Caliphs**
• **Abu Bakar** 632-634
• **Hazrat Umar** 634-644
• **Hazrat Usman** 644-656
• **Hazrat Ali** 656-661
• Abu Bakar 2y 3m
• Hazrat Umar 10y 5m 21d.
• Hazrat Usman 12y.
• Hazrat Ali 4y 9m.
• Hazrat Abu Bakar was the merchant of cloth.
• Real name of Hazrat Abu Bakar was Abdullah (befor Islam-Abdul Kaba).
• Apostasy movement took place in the khilafat of Abu Bakar.
• Hazrat Abu Bakar died in 22nd of Jamadi-us-Sani 13 AH.
• Abu Lulu Feroz, the slave martyred Hazrat Umar Farooq.
• Hazrat Umar Farooq was martyred on 1st Muharram 24 A.H.
• Hazrat Umar introduced Hijra Calender.
• Hazat Usman is known as Zul Noorain because he wedded with two daughters of Prophet: Rukya+Umme Qulsoom.
• Usman accepted Islam at the instigation of Abu Bakar.
• Asadullah & Haider-e-Karar were the epithets of Hazrat Ali.
• Ali married Fatima in 2nd Hijra.
• Hazrat Ali was born at Khane-e-Kaaba.
• Hazrat Ali was martyred on 21st Ramzan 40 A.H.
• In Ghazwa Uhad Hazrat Ali was awarded with Zulifqar.
• Hazrat Umer accepted islam in 616 A.D.
• Hazrat Umar established the office of Qazi.
• Hazrat Umar added As Salato Khairum Min Noum.
• Usman migrated to Habsha
• Hazat Usman participated in all battles except Badr.
• In the reign of Usman, Muwaviah established naval fleet.
• Only sahabi without seeing Prophet Awais Karni.
• Umar levied zakat on horses.
• Ali lifted zakat on horses.
• Abu Bakr had knowledge of dreams.
• Usman added 2nd Azan for Friday prayers.
• Atique is the title of Hazrat Abu Bakr.
• Hazrat Umar established Department of Police.
• Hazrat Umar formed a parliament, namely Majlis-e-Aam.
• Ghani was the title of Hazrat Usman (RA).
• Hazrat Ali has the title the gateway to knowledge.
• Hazrat Ali is buried at Najaf.
• Amer bin Aas embraced Islam in 7th Hijra.
• Khalild bin Waleed embraced Islam in 7th Hijra.
• First Moazin of Islam, Hazrat Bilal.
• The home of Hazrat Abu Ayub Ansaari was the first place where the Prophet stayed in Madina Shareef.
• The first person sent to spread Islam under the instructions of the Prophet was Mus'ab bin Umair who was sent to Madinah.
• The first person to make Ijtihaad was Abu Bakr Siddique
• Hazrat Abu Zirr Ghaffari is known as the first Dervish.
• Abdullah ibn Maz'oom:first person buried in Jannatul Baqi.
• Hazrat Umar was the first person to perform Janazah Salat in Jamaat with four Takbeers.
• First census of Islamic world in Umer's period.
• The first person to become murtad (out of the folds of Islam) was either Muqees bin Khubaaba or Ubaidullah bin Jahash.
• Salah-udin Ayubi conquered Bait ul Muqadas.
• Shaikh Abdul Qadir Jilani is buried at Baghdad.
• Shah Jahan Mosque is at Thatta.
• Jibraeel will be first person questioned on Day of Qiyamat.
• From amongst the animals, the first animal to be brought back to life will be the Buraaq of Prophet Muhammad.
• The first Ibaadat on earth was Tauba (repentance).
• The first Mujaddid of Islam is Hazrat Umar bin Abdul Aziz.
• First book of Hadith compiled was Muata by Imam Malik.
• Mosque of Prophet was damaged due to fire in the reign of Motasim Billah.
• Jamia mosque of Damascus was built by Walid bin Malik.
• Umm-us-Saheehain is Imam Malik: Mauta.
• Mohd: bin Ismael Bukhari comprised of 4,000 hadiths
• Bukhari Sharif & Muslim Sharif are called Sahihain.
• Imam Tirmazy was a student of Abu Dawood.
• Kitab-ul-Kharaj was written by Imam Abu Yousuf.
• Mahmood Ghaznavi called kidnapper of scholars.
• Mullana Nizam-ud-Din founded the school of Dars-e-Nizamia.
• Baqee Billah revolted against Akbar's deen-e-Ilahi firstly.
• Shaikh Ahmed Sirhandi was given the title of Mujadid alf Sani by Mullana Abdul Hakeem.
• Baba Fareed Ganj Shakr married to the daughter of Balban.

Al-Quran MCQS

- Kalima Tayyaiba is mentioned in Quran for 2 times.
- The word Quran means "read one".
- 114 total number of Surah
- Surah means city of Refuge.
- 86 Makki Surah.
- 28 Madine Surah.
- 558 Rukus.
- Al-Baqrah is the longest Surah.
- Al- Kausar is the shortest Surah.
- Al-Nass is the last surah.
- 14 bows are in Quran.
- First bow occurs in 9th Para i.e Al-Inaam Surah.
- Al-Faitha is the preface of the holy Quran.
- Five verses were reveled in the first wahy.
- Namaz commanded in quran for 700 times.
- Al-Mudassar-2nd Revealed Surah.
- Al-Muzammil- 3rd Revealed Surah.
- Al-Tauba does not start with Bismillah.
- Al-Namal contains two Bismillahs.
- Three surah starts with curse.
- 6666 is the number of Ayats.
- 29 total number of Mukata't.
- Hazrat Usman was the first Hafiz of the Holy Quran.
- Hazrat Khalid Bin Saeed, the first writer of Wahy.
- 12 Ghazawahs described in Holy Quran (total 27).
- Abdullah Ibn Abbas, the first commentator of the Quran and also known as interpreter of the Quaran.
- In surah Al-Saf, Hoy prophet is addressed as Ahmed.
- Ghar-e-Sor is mentioned in Surah Al-Tauba.
- 5 Surhas start with Qul.
- Hazrat Umar proposed the compilation of Holy Quran.
- Al- Nasr is known as Surah Widah.
- Abdul Malik Marwan applied the dots in the Holy Quran.
- Hajjaj bin yousuf applied diacritical points in Quaran.
- 37 total number of surah in last parah.
- Al- Baqrah and Surah Al-Nissa is spread over 3 Parahs.
- Al-Falq and Al-Nas revealed at the same time.
- City of Rome is mentioned in Holy Quran.
- Surah Yaseen is known as Heart of Quran.
- Suran Rehman is known as beauty of Quran.
- First revealed surah was Al Alaq, 96 in arrangement
- Complete revelation in 23 years.
- Subject of Holy Quran is human.
- Risalat means to convey message.
- 26 prophets mentioned in holy Quran.
- Holy Quran consist 105684 words and 3236700 letters.
- Longest Ayat of Holy Quran is Ayatul Kursi.
- 6 Surah start with the name of prophets.
- Surah maryam wholly revealed for a woman.
- In Bani Israeel and Al-Najaf the event of Miraj is explained.
- Last revelation descended on 3rd Rabi-ul Awal and it was written by Abi- Bin Kab.
- Language of Divine Books.
- Taurat Hebrew
- Injil Siriac
- Zubur Siriac
- Holy Quran Arabic.
- Taurat was the first revealed book.
- Holy Quran was reveled in 22y 5m 14 days.
- There are 7 stages in Holy Quran.
- Abdullah Ibn Abbas is called as leader of commentators.
- Apollo 15 placed the copy of the Holy Quran on the moon.
- Tarjama-ul-Quaran is written by Abdul-Kalam Azad.
- First Muslim interpreter of Quran in English is Khalifa Abdul Hakeem.
- Shah Waliullah Translated Holy Quran in Persian and Shah Rafiuddin in Urdu in 1776.
- Hafiz Lakhvi translated Holy Quran in Punjabi.
- Surah Alaq was revealed on 18th Ramzan.
- Number of Aayats in al-Bakar is 286.
- Longest Makki Surah is Aaraf.
- Second longest Surah is Ashrah/Al-Imran.
- Surah Kausar has 3 Aayats.
- First Surah compilation wise is Surah Fatiha.
- Fatiha means opening.
- Fatiha contains 7 aayats.
- Fatiha is also called Ummul Kitab.
- First surah revealed in Madina was surah Fatiha.
- Surah Fatiha revealed twice-in Makkah & Madina.
- Angles mentioned in Quran are7.
- Meaning of Aayat is Sign.
- Stone mentioned in Quran is ruby (Yaakut).
- Longest Surah (al-Bakr) covers 1/12th of Quran.
- Madni Surahs are generally longer.
- Madni Surahs consist of1/3rd of Quran.
- Makki Surahs consist of2/3rd of Quran.
- Surah Ikhlas is 112 Surah of Quran.
- First complete Madni Surah is Baqarah.

- **Names of Quran mentioned in Quran is 55.**
- Surahs named after animals are 4 in number.
- Namal means Ant.
- Surah Inaam means Camel.
- Surah Nahl means Honey bee.
- Surah Ankaboot means spider.
- The major part of Quran is revealed at night time.
- Generally aayats of Sajida occur in Makki Surahs.
- 10 virtues are blessed for recitation of one word of Quran.
- Surah Anfal means Cave.
- In Naml two bismillah occur (2nds one is at aayat no:30)
- Surah Kahf means the cave.
- Muzammil means Wrapped in garments.
- Kausar means Abundance.
- Nasr means Help.
- Ikhlas means Purity of faith.
- Falak means Dawn.
- Un-Nass means Mankind.
- Al-alq means Clot of blood.
- Alm Nashrah means Expansion.
- Uz-zukhruf means Ornaments.
- Surah Rahman is in 27th Para.
- Bride of Quran is Rahman Surah.
- Surah Yasin is in 22nd and 23rd Para.
- Present shape of quran is Taufeeqi.
- Quran is the greatest miracle of Prophet.
- Word surah has occurred in Quran 9 times.
- First seven aayats of quran are called Tawwal.
- The alphabet Alf comes most of times and Alf, Zuwad Alphabet comes least number of times.
- Quran is written in Prose & Poetry.
- Quran is also regarded as a manual of Science.
- Surah Alq is both Makki and Madni.
- Name of Muhammad is mentioned in Quran for 4 times.
- Adam is mentioned in Surah Aaraf.

- first Sindhi translation of Quran by Aakhund Azizullah Halai
- Torat means light.
- Zaboor means Pieces/ Book written in big letters.
- Injeel means Good news.
- 99 number of aayats describe Khatam-e- Nabuwat.
- Command against Juva & amputation of hands came 8th A.H
- Laws about orphanage revealed in 3 A.H.
- Laws about Zina revealed in 5 A.H.
- **Laws about inheritance revealed in 3 A.H.**
- In 4th A.H wine was prohibited.
- The order of Hijab for women reveled in 4th A.H.
- Ablution made obligatory in 5th A.H.
- In Surah Al-Nisa the commandment of Wuzu is present.
- Procedure of ablution is present in Surah Maidah.
- In 4 A.H Tayammum was granted.
- Interest was prohibited in 8th A.H.
- During ghazwa Banu Mustaliq the command of tayamum was reveled.
- Quran recited in Medina firstly in the mosque Nabuzdeeq.
- Quran verse abrogating a previous order is called Naasikh.
- First man to recite Quran in Makkah: Abdullah bin Masood.
- Forms of revelation granted to Prophet were 3 (wahi,Kashf,dream)
- First method of revelation of Quran Wahi.
- Kashf means Vision.
- Initially Quran was preserved in memory form.
- After Umar's death, copy of quran was passed on to Hafsa.
- Only Sahabi mentioned in Quran Zaid bin Haris.(surah ahzab)
- Paradise is mentioned in Quran for150 times.
- **Section of Paradise in which Prophets will dwell Mahmood.**
- **Doors of Hell are 7.**
- **Subterranean part of hell is Hawia.**
- **Number of angles of hell 19.**
- Gate-keeper of hell Malik.
- Gate-keeper of heaven Rizwan.
- Place of heaven at which people whose good deeds equal bad deeds will be kept in Aaraf.
- **A tree in hell emerging from its base is Zakoom.**
- **Name of the mountain of hell is Saud.**
- Heaven on earth was built by Shadad.
- **The word Islam has been used at 92 places in the holy quran.**
- Except the name of Maryam the name of no other woman has come explicitly in the Quran.
- **Iblees will not be punished with fire but with cold.**
- **Iblees's refusal to prostrate before man is mentioned in Quran for 9 times.**
- Iblees means "disappointed one".
- Al-Kausar relates to death of Qasim and Hazrat Abdullah
- **If a woman marries the second time, she will be in Jannah with the second husband. (Hadith)**
- The Earth and the Heaven were created by Allah in 6 days, it is described in Surah Yunus.
- Zaid bin Thabit collected the Quran in the form of Book.
- Tarjumanul Quran is called Abdullah bin Abbas.
- In Surah Muzzamil verse 73 reading quran slowly and clearly is ordained.
- Jibraeel is referred in Quran as Ar-rooh.
- In Quran Rooh-al-Qudus is Jibrael it means holy spirit.
- In Quran Rooh-al-Ameen is Jibrael.
- Incharge of Provisions is Mekaeel.
- The angel who was sent to Prophets as a helper against enemies of Allah was Jibraeel.
- The Angel who sometimes carried Allah's punishment for His disobedients was Jibraeel.
- Jibrael is mentioned in Quran for three times.
- Old Testament is the Torait.
- New Testament is Injeel.
- Psalms is Zuboor.
- Gospal is Injeel.
- Prophet is called Farqaleet in Injeel.
- Taharat-e-Sughra is Wuzu.
- There are two types of Farz.
- Saloos-ul-Quran is Surah Ikhlas.
- Aroos-ul-Quran i.e bride of Quran is Al-Rehman.
- Meaning of Baqarah: The Goat
- In Surah Waqiya the word Al-Quran ul Hakeem is used.
- Surah Baqara & Ale Imran are known as Zuhraveen.
- Wine is termed in Quran as Khumar.
- The first authority for the compilation of Ahadis is .
- Sahih Bukhari contains 7397 ahadis.

PROPHETS OF ISLAM

- Adam was created on Juma day.
- Adam landed in Sri Lanka on Adam's Peak Mountain.
- Adam is a word of Syriani language.
- Adam had 2 daughters and 3 sons.
- Kabeel killed Habeel because he wanted to marry Akleema.
- The first person to be put into Hell will be Qaabil.
- Sheesh was youngest son of Adam.
- Age of Adam at Sheesh's birth was 130 years.
- Adam walked from India to Makkah and performed forty Hajj.
- Adam knew 100 000 languages. (Roohul Bayaan)
- Abul Basher is called to Hazrat Adam.
- Hazrat Adam built first mosque on earth.
- Height of Adam was 90 feet.
- Age of Adam at the time of his death 950 years.
- Hazrat Adam's grave is in Saudi Arabia.
- Second prophet is Sheesh.
- Sheesh passed away at the age of 912 years.
- Noah got prophethood at the age of 40
- Noah's ark was 400 x 100 yards area.
- Ark of Noah stopped at Judi Mountain (Turkey).
- Noah preached for 950 years.
- Nation of Noah worshipped 5 idols.
- Nation of Noah was exterminated through the flood.
- Pigeon was sent for the search of land by Hazrat Nooh.
- Noah was sent to Iraq.
- 2242 years after Adam, Toofan-e-Noah occurred.
- About 80 people were with him in the boat.
- Duration of storm of Noah was for 6 months.
- **Noah lived for 950 years.**
- Nooh is called predecessor, Naji Ullah; Shaikh ul Ambiya.
- Abu ul Bashr Sani is title of Noah.
- After toofan-e-nooh , the city establish was Khasran
- Ibrahim was thrown into the fire by the order of Namrud.
- Hazrat Ibraheem intended to sacrifice Ismaeel at Mina.
- Ibrahim was born at Amer near Euphrate (Iraq)
- Ibraheem was firstly ordered to migrate to Palestine.
- First wife of Ibraheem was Saarah.
- Second wife of Ibraheem was Haajirah.
- Azaab of mosquitoes was sent to the nation of Ibrahim

- Abraham is called khalilullah, father of prophets and Idol Destroyer.
- Age of Abraham at the time of his death 175 years.
- **Ibrahim is buried at Hebron in Jerusalem.**
- Abrahem invented comb.
- Hazrat Loot was contemporary of Hazarat Ibraheem
- Abraham remained in fire 40 days.
- Terah or Aazer was the father of Ibraheem.
- Grave of Lut is in Iraq.
- **Luut died at Palestine and is buried at Hebron.**
- Ibraheem was the uncle of Luut.
- Loot was maternal grandfather of Ayub.
- Luut resided at Ur near Mesopotamia.
- Ismaeel is called Abu-al-Arab.
- Mother of Ismaeel was Haajrah.
- Ishaaq built boundaries of Masjid-e-Aqsaa.
- Ishaaq was sent to Jews.
- At Muqam-e-Ibraheem, there are imprints of Ibraheem.
- Ibrahim was first person to circumcise himself and his son.
- Hajra the wife of Ibrahim was daughter of Pharoah of Egypt.
- Ibrahim was 86 years old when Ismael was born.
- Ibrahim was ordered to migrate along with family to valley of Batha meaning Makkah.
- Ibrahim was sent to Jordan after leaving Haajrah and Ismaeel
- Age of Ibraheem at the birth of Ishaq was 100 years and of Saarah was 90 years.
- First wife of Ibrahim resided at Palestine.
- Ibrahim intended to sacrifice Ismaeel at Mina on 10th Zul Hajj.
- As a result of sacrifice of Ismael, Ibrahim was gifted a baby from Saarah named Ishaq.
- Zam Zam emerged from beneath the foot of Hazrat Ismaeel in the valley of Batha (Makkah).
- **Hazrat Ismail discovered Hajar-e-Aswad.**
- Zabeeullah and Abu al Arab are called to Hazrat Ismaeel.
- Ismael divorced his wife being discourteous.
- Jibrael brought sacred stone to Ismael.
- Original colour of the sacred stone was white.
- Hazrat Idress was expert in astronomy.
- Uzair became alive after remaining dead for one hundred years.
- Hazrat Yaqub has the title of Israel
- 1 Lac 24 thousand- total number of prophets.
- Hazrat Idrees was the first who learnt to write.
- How many Sahifay were revealed to Hazrat Idrees (AS)? 30
- Prophet Yahya A.S was sent to people of Jordan.
- Hazrat Idrees (A.S) set up 180 cities.
- Hazrat Dawood could mould iron easily with his hand.
- The event of ring is related to Hazrat Sulaiman.
- Hazarat Moosa(A.S) had impediment in his tongue
- Moosa was granted 9 miracles.
- Musa crossed the Red Sea.
- The prophet mentioned in Quran for most of times is Moosa.
- Ten commandments were revealed on Moosa.
- Moosa died on Abareem mountain.
- Grave of Musa is in Israel.
- Teacher of Moosa was Shoaib.
- Moosa was brought up by Aasia Bint Mozahim.
- Elder brother of Moosa was Haroon.
- Moosa had only one brother.
- In Toowa valley Moosa was granted prophethood.
- An Egyptian was killed by Moosa.
- Haroon was an eloquent speaker.
- Haroon is buried at Ohad.
- Haroon & Musa both were prophets and contemporaries.
- Hazrat Ayub was famous for his patience.
- The miracle of Dromedary (camel) is concerned with Saleh
- 4 prophets were sent to Bani Israeel.
- 722 languages were understood by Hazrat Idrees.
- Hazrat Saleh invented Soap.
- Kalori: hill, from where Isa was lifted alive.
- Zikraiya was carpenter.
- Harzat Zikraiya was cut with the Saw.
- Adam & Dawood are addressed as Khalifa in Quran.
- Sulaiman & Dawood understood language of the birds.
- The tree of date palm grew on the earth for the first time.
- Prophets attached with the profession of weaving are Adam, Idrees & Shaeet.
- Hazrat younus was eaten by shark fish.
- Younus prayed LAILAH ANTA SUBHANAK INI KUNTUM MINAZALIMIN in the belly of fish.
- Grave of Dawood is in Israel.
- Yahya's tomb is in Damascus.
- Bilal Habshi is buried in Damascus.
- Prophet with melodious voice Dawood.
- Alive prophets are Isa & Khizr.
- Zunoon (lord of fish) & Sahibul Hoot : Younus.
- The prophet whose people were last to suffer divine punishment Saleh.
- Suleiman died while standing with the support of a stick.
- Ashab-e-Kahf slept for 309 years.
- The number of Ashab-e-Kahf was 7.
- Hazrat Essa (A.S) was carpenter by profession.
- Besides Essa, Yahya also got prophet hood in childhood.
- Baitul Laham is the birth Place of Hazrat Essa (AS) is situated in Jerusalaem.
- Isa would cure the victims of leprosy.
- Zakria was contemporary of Isa.
- Isa was the cousin of Yahya.
- Romans kingdom was established in Palestine at Esa's birth.
- Romans were Atheists.
- Ruler of Palestine at the birth of Esa was Herod.
- Maryum grew up in the house of Zakaiyya.
- Besides Esa , Adam was also a fatherless prophet.
- Esa born at Bethlehem.
- Yahaya was the precursor of Eessa.
- Yahya is buried at Syria.
- Our prophet has the title Habibullah.
- Prophet Dawood has the title Najeeb Ullah.
- Prophet Jesus crist is called Rooh-ul-Ullah.
- Tur-e-Sina was the mountain where Hazrat Musa (AS) received Allah's message.
- Hazrat Musa was Kalimullah.
- Science, astronomy, writing with pen, sewing and weapons were made by Idrees first of all.
- Aad was the nation of Hood.
- After seven day's continuous rain and storm the nation of Hood destroyed.
- Nation of Samood was preached by Salih.
- Miracle of pregnant female camel was sent to Samood.
- 3 Sahifay were revealed to Ibrahim.
- Israel was the son of Ishaq.
- Israel was 147 years old when Ishaq died.
- Mountains would break by the miracle of Yaqoob.
- Musa married the daughter of Shoaib.
- Due to Zakria's prayer Yahya was born.
- Yousuf remained in jail for 10 years.

- Yousuf and Yaqoob met each other after 40 years.
- Yousuf was the son of Yaqoob.
- Yousuf's family was called the Israeelites.
- Real brother of Yousuf was Bin Yamen.
- Yousuf was sold as a slave in Egypt.
- Yousuf had 12 brothers.
- Yousuf was famous for his beauty & knew facts of dreams.
- Mother of Yousuf was Rachel.
- Yaqoob lost his eye-sight in memory of Yousuf.
- Nation of Shoaib committed embezzlement in trusts.
- Shoaib called Speaker of the Prophets.(Khateeb ul ambiya)
- Shoaib got blinded for weeping over destruction of his nation.
- Ilyas prayed for nation it rained after a period of 312 years.
- Uzair reassembled all copies of Taurait.
- Taloot was the father-in-law of Dawood.
- Dawood was good player of flute.
- Fountain of Copper flowed from Sulayman.
- Woodpecker conveyed Sulayman's message to Saba queen.
- Younus remained in fish for 40 days.
- King Herodus ordered the execution of Yahya.
- Politus on Roman governor's orders tried execution of Isa.
- Dawood is called as Najeeb Ullah.
- In quran ten commandments are named Awamir-i-Ashara.
- Teacher of Hakeem Lukman was Dawood.
- Prophets lifted alive Isa,Idrees&Ilyas.
- Idrees was directed to migrate by Allah to Egypt.
- Idrees was the first man to learn to write.
- Idrees was taken alive to Heavens at the age of 365 Y.
- Gnostics regarded Sheesh as a divine emanation.
- Gnostics means Sheesinas and inhabited Egypt.
- Idrees was sent to Gnostics.
- Idol worship was forbidden by Idress to people.
- Idress was special friend of one of the angels.
- Idrees remained in 4th heaven.
- Idreess died in the wings of the angel.
- Pigeon was sent for the search of land by Noah.
- Sam, Ham & Riyyafas were the children of Noah.
- Bani Aad settled in Yemen.
- Shaddad was famous king of Bani Aad.
- Glorious palace near Adan built by Bani Aad was known as Garden of Iram.
- Shaddad kingdom was extended to Iraq.
- A violent storm was sent to Bani Aad.
- Grave of Hood is at Hazarmoat.
- Oman, Yemen & Hazarmoat are in Southern Arabia.
- In Rajab, Arabs visit the grave of Hood.
- Bani Samood lived in Wadi al-Qura & Wadi al-Hajr.
- Wadi al-Qura, Wadi al-Hajr are in Syria & Hijaz.
- Volcanic eruption was sent to Bani samood.
- Contemporary of Ibrahim was Lut.
- Hood was the uncle of Ibraheem.
- A dreadful earthquake was sent to people of Luut.
- Native area of Ibraheem was Mesopotamia.
- Surname of Terah was Aazar.
- Father of Yaaqoob and Esau was Ishaq.
- Father-in-law of Ayyoob was Yaqoob.
- Ishaq is buried in Palestine.
- Age of Ishaq when he was blessed with twins was 60 Y.
- Yunus was the twin brother of Yaaqoob.
- Prophet bestowed with kingship of Allah: Dawood.
- Dawood was a soldier of Talut.
- Dawood lived in Bait-ul-Lahm.
- Talut was also known as Saul.
- Dawood is buried at Jerusalem.
- Youngest son of Dawood was Sulaymaan.
- Mother of Sulayman was Saba.
- Sulayman ascended the throne of Joodia.
- Sulaymaan was a great lover of horses.
- The ruler of Yemen in the time of Sulayman was Saba.
- Hud Hud informed Sulyman about the kingdom of Yemen.
- Saba means Bilqees.
- Whose kingdom came under a famine in the times of Ilyas: King of Ahab.
- Ilyas's nation worshipped idol namd Lal.
- Ilyas disappeared mysteriously.
- Successor of Ilyas was Al-ya-sah.
- Cousin of Al-ya-Say who was prophet was Ilyas.
- Uzair remained died for 100 years.
- For 18 years Ayyoob suffered from skin disease.
- Real name of Zull Kifl is Isaih and Kharqil bin Thauri.
- Yunus died in Nineveh.
- Father of Yahya was Zakariyya.
- Trustee of Hekal was Zakiriyya.
- Zakariya hid himself in the cover of the tree and was cut into two pieces by Jews.
- Maryum lived at Nazareth before Esa's birth.
- Maryum migrated to Egypt after Esa's birth.
- Number of Hawarin of Moosa was 12.
- Jews and Romans were worried about Esa's influence.
- Dawood's real name was Abar.
- Ahsan ul Qasas is the life history of hazrat Yousif.
- Nebuchadnezzer was ruler of Babylon, he founded Hanging garden which is one of the wonders of the world.
- Qaidar was one of the sons of Ismail who stayed at Hijaz.
- Idrees used the first pen.
- Four Ambiyah are still physically alive they are Esa and Idrees in the skies and Khidr and Ilyaas are on the earth.

BATTLES OF ISLAM MCQS

- First Ghazwa is Widdan or Abwa in 1 A.H
- 624 Battle of Badr.2hij
- 625 Battle of Uhad. 3hij
- 626 Battle of Rajih.4hij
- 627 Battle of Khandaq (Ahzab).5hij
- 628, Treaty of Hudaibiya, Hazrat Khalid bin Walid Accepted Islam, Conquest of Khyber.6hij
- 629, Battle of Mutah, Preaching of Islam to various kings.7hij
- 630, Battle of Hunain, Conquest of Makkah.8hij
- 631, Battle of Tabuk. 9hij
- 632, Hajjat-ul-Wida.10hij
- 680, Tragedy of Karballah.61hij
- Badr is a village.
- Battle of Bard was fought on 17th Ramzan.
- Battle of Uhd was fought on 5th Shawal.
- Battle Badar Ghazwa is named as Furqan.
- Uhd is a hill.
- Yom-ul Furaqn is called to Yom ul Badar.
- Fath Mobeen is called to Sulah Hudaibiah.
- Number of soldiers in Badar, Muslim 313 Kufar 1000
- After Badr conquest, Prophet stayed for 3 days there.
- Badr was fought for 3 times.
- Martyr of Badr Muslims 14 Kufar 70
- Leader of the Kufar in this battle was Abu Jahl.
- Number of Muslim martyrs in the battle of Uhad 70
- In Uhad quraish were laid by Abu Sufwan.

• In Uhad number of Muslim soldiers 1000 kufar 3000.
• Ahzab means Allies.
• Ditch dug on border of Syria with help of 3000 companions in 2 weeks.
• Muslim strength 1600.
• Khyber was captured in 20 days.
• During Ghazwa Bani Nuzair wine was prohibited.
• The battle of Khandaq is also known an battle of Ahzab.
• Conquest of Makkah was took place on 20 Ramzan.
• Battle in which prophet not participated is known as Saria.
• Hazrat Hamza was the first commander of Islamic Army.
• In Uhd battle Muslim women participated firstly.
• Battle of Mauta was the first non Arab War.
• 3000 was the number of musims at the battle of Ditch.
• 10,000 at the conquest of Makkah.
• 30,000 at the time of Tabuk.
• Last Ghazwa- Tabuk.
• For 20 days Prophet stayed at Tabuk.
• Total number of Sarias is 53 or 56.
• Porphet was the commander in the expedition of Tabuk.
• First Islamic Non Arab was battle of Mautta 8. A.H..
• The person killed by the Holy Prophet was Ubay Bin Kalf.
• In Battle of Uhad, the teeth of Holy Prophet were martyred.
• Khalid bin Walid was titled Saif-ul-Allah in battle Moata.
• Abu Jahal was killed in Battle of Badr by Maaz (add)
• In Hudabiya Sohail bin Amru represented Quraysh.
• Battle of Hunain fought b/w Muslims and Hawazin Tribe.
• Batttle of Tabuk was against the Roman Emperor Heraclius.
• The first Shaheed (Martyr) was Amaar bin Yaasir
• First female martyr: Summaya (mother of Amaar bin Yaasir)
• The first person to be martyred in the Battle of Badr was the freed slave of Hazrat Umar : Muhaj'jah
• Khalid bin Walid was removed from the service in the reign of Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA). He was removed in 17 A.H.
• Battle of chains was fought b/w Persians and the Muslims.
• Umar bin Abdual Aziz is considered as the 5th Khalifa.
• Abdul Malik was the poet ruler of Ummaya.
• Karballa took place on 10th Muharram 61 A.H/ 680 A.D
• Salahuddin Ayubi was of Abbasid dynasty.
• Halaku Khan came to power after Abbasids.
• Al Qanun was written by Ibn-i-Sina.
• Ibn Khuldun is called founder of sociology.
• Tahafut-al-Falasifah was written by Al-Khazali.
• Halaku Khan sacked Baghdad in 1258 A.D.
• Al Shifa a book on philosophy was written by Ibn Sina.
• prophet stayed at Makkah for 53 years & in Medina 10 years
• Mubha: an act which brings neither blessings nor punishment.
• Naval Commander of Islam, Abu Qays under Hazrat Usman
• Battle of Camel was fought b/w Ali and Hazrat Aysha.
• Hazrat Khalid bin Walid accepted Islam in 8th A.H.
• Hazrat Ali established Bait-ul-Maal.
• During the caliphate of Umar (RA) Iran was conquered.
• Abu Hurairah has reported largest number of Ahadith.
• Masjid Al Aqsa is the first Mosque ever built on the earth.
• Sindh was conquered during the reign of Walid 1.
• Kharajit is the earliest sect of Islam.
• Battle of Yermuk was fought in 634 A.D.:
• Khyber conquest made in 7th Hijra (628 A.D)
• The Ghazwa in which the Holy Prophet Pbuh missed four prayers was Ghazwa Khandaq.
• First woman martyr Samiya by Abu Jahl.
• First man martyr Haris bin Abi Hala.
• Jihad means to strive hard.
• Jihad made obligatory in 2nd A.H.
• The battle was forbidden in Arabs in the month of Muharam.
• Ghazwa Badr is named as Furqan.
• Ohad is located near Madina.
• Ohad is 3 miles from Madina.
• Abdullah bin Ubai accompanied with 300 men.
• 50 archers were posted to protect the pass in Ohad mountain.
• Ummay Hakeem was grand daughter of Abu Jehl.
• Banu Nuzair tribe settled in Khyber after expelled from Madina.
• Prophet dug a trench along the border of Syria.
• 3000 men dug the ditch.
• In battle of Ahzab a piercing blast of cold wind blew.
• Khyber is located near Madina at 200 km distance.
• The centre of Jewish population in Arabia was Khyber.
• Against Khyber muslim army was 1600 men strong.
• Khyber was captured in 20 days.
• Khyber is located near the border of Syria.
• Moata was situated in Syria.
• Army of 3000 men was sent to Moata under Zaid bin Haris.
• After the death of Zaid bin Haris Hazrat Jaafiar was made the army leader at Moata.
• Under Khalid's leadership, battle of Moata was won.
• Battle of Moata took place in 8 Hijra.
• Tribe of Khuza joined Muslims after Treaty of Hudaibia.
• Battle of Hunain fought in 8 Hijra.
• Muslim army for Hunain was 14 thousand.
• Siege of Taif was laid in 9 A.H.
• Tabook expedition took place in 9 A.H.
• In 9 A.H there was famine in Hijaz.
• In 9 A.H there was scarcity of water in Madina.
• In Quran Tabook expedition is called expedition of straitness.
• Conquest of Makkah is called Aam-ul-Fatah.
• Ghazwa-e-Tabook was fought in 9 A.H.
• Hazrat Abbas was made prisoner of war in Badr.
• Abu Jehl was killed by Ma-ooz and Ma-aaz.
• The leader of teer-andaz at Jabale-e-Yahnene in the battle of Ohad was Abdullah bin Jabeer.
• Comander of infidels in Ohad was Abu Sufyan.
• Battle of Tabook came to an end without any result.
• 2 weeks were spent to dig the ditch.
• In a battle of Trench Hazrat Safia killed a jew.
• Qamoos temple was conquered by Ali during Khyber war.
• For battle of Tabook, Abu Bakr donated all his belongings.
• In the battle of Ditch, the wrestler named Umaro bin Abad-e-Wad was killed by Ali.
• In Hunain Muslims were in majority than to their enemy:
• Hazrat Jaafar was martyred in Moata war.
• In Tabook ghazwa muslims returned without a fight.
• Gazwa Widdan was fought in the month of Zil-Hajj 1 A.H.
• In Hunain battle Prophet was left alone.
• The participants of Battle of Badar were bestowed with highest reward by Allah.
• In Badr martyrs were Muhajirs=6 & Ansars=8.
• In the battle of Taaif, catapult was used first time by Muslims.
• Against the Syrian tribe the battle of Al-Ghaba was waged.
• First Sariya Ubaidah bin Haris was fought at Rabakh in 1 A.H.
• Last Sariya Hazrat Saad bin Abi Waqqas was fought at Syria in 11 A.H.

ISLAM MCQS

- Istalam is kissing of Hajr Aswad.
- Islam has 2 major sects.
- There are 5 fundaments of Islam.
- 2 types of faith.
- 5 Articles of faith.
- Tehlil means the recitation of Kalima.
- Deen-e-Hanif is an old name of Islam.
- First institution of Islam is Suffah.
- Haq Mahar in Islam is fixed only 400 misqal.
- Ijma means ageing upon any subject.
- Qayas means reasoning by analogy.
- There are four schools of thought of Islamic Law.
- Janatul Baki is situated in Madina.
- Masjid-e-Hanif is located in Mina.
- JANAT UL MOALA is a graveyard in MECCA.
- Qazaf: false accusation of adultery punishable with 80 lashes.
- Lyla-tul-Barrah means the Night of Forgiveness.
- Karam-un-Katibin means Illustrious writers.
- Oldest mosque on earth is Kaabatullah.
- 1st Kalima=Tayyab, 2nd =Shahadat, 3rd =Tamjeed, 4th =Tauheed, 5th =Astaghfar, 6th =Rad-e Kufar
- Qiblah means anything in front.
- Saabi is one who changes his religion.
- Sidrat-ul-Mantaha means last tree of the Eternity.
- Jaabi is one who collects Zakat.
- First collection of Ahadith is Sahifah-e-Saadiqa.
- Saying of Prophet are called Wahi Ghair Matlloo.
- In iman-e-Mufassal essential beliefs are 7 in number.
- The most exalted angels are four.
- Greatest angel as per Islam is Jibra'eel.
- Each human being is attended permanently by two angels.
- Barzakh: time period between death and Day of Judgment.
- Another name of surah Ali-Isra is bani Israel.

NAMAZ MCQS

- 48 total numbers of Rakats are in Farz prayer.
- Namaz-e-Khasoof is offered for Moon Eclipse.
- Namaz-e-Kasoof is offered for Solar Eclipse.
- Namaz-e-Istasqa is offered for Rain.
- Holy Prophet offered Jumma Prayer in 1. A.H.
- Namaz-e-Istasqa is offered with backside of hands upward.
- Holy prophet offered first Eid Prayer in 2. A.H.
- Eid Namaz is Wajib.
- Madurak is the person who starts prayer with Immam.
- Musbaq is the person who comes after one rakat.
- Fajar and Isha were essential in the early period of Islam.
- Tahajud mean abandon sleep.
- Qaada is to sit straight in Salat.
- Jasla is short pause between two sajdas.
- Qaumaa is standing straight during Rukus.
- A person who performs prayer alone is Munfarid.
- Farz in wuzu=4, Sunats=14.
- Farz in Ghusual=3, Sunats=5
- Types of Sunnah prayer are of two types.
- In Fajr, Maghrib & witr no chage in farz rakaat in case of Qasr.
- Takbeer-e-Tashreeq is recited in Eid-ul-Uzha.
- Jumma prayer is Farz salat.
- Conditions of Salat are Seven.
- takbeer-e-Tehreema are to be said in the salat: one.
- Jasla is wajib.
- To sit straight in Salat is called Qa'ada.
- Qa'ada is farz.
- Two persons are required for a Jamat prayer.
- Salat Juma became Farz in Madina.
- Five salat made compulsory in 10th Nabvi.

ZAKAT MCQS

- Zakat means to purify.
- Zakat was made obligatory in 2. A.H.
- 7-1/2 is the nasab of gold and 52-1/2 tolas for silver.
- Injunction of utilization of zakat is in Surah-al Tauba.
- Number of heads for distribution of zakat are 8.
- Zakat mentioned along with Namaz in the Quran 32 times.
- 5 Camels, 40 goats, 3 cows and buffaloes is nisab for zakat.
- 1/10 is the nisab of irrigated produce.
- Zakat is treasure of Islam; it is the saying of holy prophet.
- Usher means 1/10.
- Khums means 1/5.
- Word Zakat occurs in Quran for 82 times.
- In 2nd A.H the rate and method of distribution of Zakat was determined at Madina.
- Kharaj is spoils of war.
- Fay is income from town lands.
- Zakat on produce of mines is 1/5th.
- Ushr on artificially irrigated land is 1/20th.
- Al-Gharmain means debtors.
- There are two types of zakat.

FASTING MCQS

- Fast means to stop.
- Fasting made obligatory in 2nd A.H.
- Fasting is commanded in al-Bakarah.
- Feed 60 people is the atonement for breaking the fast or sixty sontinuous fasts..
- Bab-ul-Riayn is the door for fast observing people.
- Tarrawih means to rest.
- Battle of Badr was fought in very first of Ramzan on 17th.
- Umar arranged the Namaz-e-Tarrawih.
- Month of Ramzan is known as Sayeed us Shahoor.
- Five days are forbidden for fasting throughout the year.
- Wajib means ordained.
- 1st Ashra of Ramzan=Ashra-e-Rehmat.
- 2nd Ashra=Ashra-e-Maghfirat.
- 3rd Ashra=Ashra-e-Nijat.

HAJJ MCQS

- Hajj means to intend.
- Hajj made compulsory in 9 A.H.
- First Hajj offered in 9 A.H.
- Hajj ordained in Surah Bakr.
- The holy prophet performed only 1 Hajj in 10th A.H.
- There are 3 types of Hajj.
- One tawaf of Kaaba is known as Shoot.
- Tawaf begins from Shoot.

• Number of Jamarat is 3.
• Mosque located in Mina is Kheef.
• At Meekat, Hujjaj assume the state of Ihram.
• Kalima Tauheed is recited during Hajj.
• At Mina the ritual of offering sacrifice is performed
• Jamart-throwing of pebbles, it is performed on 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th of Zul Hajj.
• Maghrib and Isha both prayers are offered together at Muzdalifa on 9th Zil Hajj.
• Yome-Afra is called to Hajj day.
• Name of the place where the pilgrims go from Arafat: Muzdalfa.
• First structure of Kaaba was built by Adam.
• Ibrahim & Ismail rebuilt Kaaba 4500 years ago.
• Yum-e-Nahar is called to the Day of Sacrifice.
• Yum e Arafat is 9th Zul Hajj.
• One khutba is recited during Hajj.
• Al-Imarn is the surah in which Hajj is commanded.
• Holy prophet sacrificed 63 camels during hajj.
• Adam and Hazrat Hawa performed the first ever Hajj.
• Running b/w Safa & Marwa seven times is called Sayee.
• Most important step of Hajj after assuming Ahram is Wuquf.
• Waqoof-e-Arfah is the Rukn-e-Azam of Hajj
• With the performance of Rami on the 10th Zil-Hajj, the most of the bindings of Hajj on the pilgrim are released.
• Three upright stones are called Jamarat.
• After Waquf the most important step is Tawaf.
• In Hajj there are three obligations (Farz).
• Umrah can be performed at any time throughout the year except 9th to 11th Zil-Hajj.
• Hujjaj stat at Mina for one day, the second day at Arafat and the final day, encampment is done for a night at Muzdalfah, it is called Wuquf.
• Who said that Hajj is greatest of all worships:Imam Malik.
• How many undesirable acts of Ihraam are there: six.
• How many permitted acts of Ihraam are there:Four.
• Prohibitions and restructions of Ihram are 8.
• The first and the foremost Farz of Hajj and Umrah is Ihram.
• The first and inner most circle around Ka'ba is Masjid-e-Haram.
• The second circle around Kaba is Makkah Mukaramah.
• The third circle around Kaba is Haram.
• Who firsly fixed boundaries of Haram, the third circle around Kaaba: Adam.
• The fourth cirle around Kaba is Mowaqeet.
• The place where no one can advance without putting on Ihram is Mowaqeet.
• Two thousand years before the creation of Adam, Kaba was constructed.
• Angels built Kaba firstly in the universe.
• During the Noah's time Kaaba disappeared due to flood.
• The gate which is the best for the pilgrims to enter in Kaba is Bab-e-Salam.
• Hajr-e-Aswad means black stone.
• Actual color of Hajr-e-Aswad was white.
• The small piece of land b/wk Rukn-e-Islam and Rukn-e-Yamani is called Hateem.
• The place where offering prayer is just like offering prayer inside Kaba is Hateem.
• There are five types of Tawaf.
• Hajji go to Al-Multazim after completing the seven rounds.
• Al-Multazim means the place of holding.
• The portion of the wall of Kaba which is b/w its door and Hajr-e-Aswad is called al-Multazim.
• Sayee is commenced from Safa and ends at Marwa.
• After performing Say'ee Hujjaj go to Mina.
• Muzdalfa is a plain.
• Muzdalfa is located b/w Mina & Arafat.
• Muzdalfa is located six miles from Makkah.
• From Mina Muzdalfa is three miles away.
• Muzdalfa is called Sacred Monument in Quran.
• At Muzdalfa Maghrib & Isha prayers are offered together.
• Pebbles are collected from Muzdalfa.
• Jamarat which is nearest to Makkah is called Jamarat-ul-Uqba.
• Smallest Jamarat is Jamarat-al-Sughra.
• Rami is held at Mina.
• Talbiah is stopped after Rami.
• Afrad, Qar'ran and Tamatae are the types of Hajj.
• Dhulhulaifah is the Meeqat for the people of Pakistan.
• Dhulhulaifah is a point six mile from Madina.

HADITH MUBARAK

1. Name the book in which name, activities and characters of the transmitter were given? Isma-ur-Rajjal
2. What is the main purpose of Isma-ur-Rajjal? For Authenticity of Hadith
3. Name the member of Ashaab-e-Sufah who had narrated maximum Ahadis? Hazrat Abu Hurrairah (R.A)
4. Name the Sahabi who narrated maximum number of Ahadis? Hazrat Abu Hurrairah (R.A)
5. Hazrat Abu Hurrairah wrote 5374 narrations of Ahadis.
6. The book of narration which Abdullah bin Umar wrote is name as Sahifah-e-Saadiqah.
7. Who is the best interpreter of the Book of Allah? Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH)
8. What is Hadith? Sayings of Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH)
9. What is Sunnah? Actions of Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH).
10. What is the literal meaning of Sunnah? A mode of life, A manner of Acting, and A Rule of Conduct.
11. From where the word "Hadis" is derived? Tahdis
12. What is the meaning of Tahdis? To inform
13. Who used to write down every word of the Holy Prophet's speech? Hazrat Abdullah bin Umar
14. How many methods are there for the compilation of Ahadis? Many
15. Imam Ahmed bin Hanbal was the founder of the.........school of law. 4th
16. How many Ahadis does Musnad of imam Ahmed bin Hanbal contain? 40,000
17. How many Ahadis does Al-Mauta contain? 1720
18. Who was the compiler of Al-Mauta? Imam Maalik bin Anas
19. Who was the founder of the Maaliki School of Law? Imam Maalik bin Anas
20. Name the first authority for the compilation of Ahadis? Imam Maalik
21. What an authentic Hadis is called? Sahih
22. What is the meaning of Sahih? Authentic
23. How many Ahadis does the "Sahih Bukhari" contain? 7397
24. Which was the most authentic book on Hadis literature? Sahih Bukhari
25. Which was the second book, after the Holy Qur'an for the Muslim World? Sahih Bukhari
26. How many Ahadis did Imam Muslim Ibn-e-Hajjaj compile? 12,000

27. The collections by Bukhari and Muslim are known as. Two Sahihs
28. The Author of Al-Jami is……Al-Tirmizi
29. The author of Ibn-e-Majah is……Al-Nasai
30. How many books are there in Al-Kutub-al-Sitta? Six
31. What is the meaning of Al-Kutub-al-Sitta? Six Sahihs
32. Hadis is the narration and record of the…?Sunnah
33. Which is the second source from which the teachings of Islam are drawn? Sunnah
34. How many parts of each Hadis are there? Two
35. What is the meaning of Sanad? Support
36. What is the meaning of Matan? Substance
37. How many kinds of Sunnah are there? Three
38. Which city Became the first centre of Islamic tradition? Medina or Hijaz
39. How many methods did the traditionalists apply for the authenticity of Hadis? Two
40. What is meant by Sunnat?
Way (path)
41. What is the terminological meaning of Sunnat?
The doings of Muhammad (PBUH)
42. What is meant by Hadith-e-Taqarar? Muhammad (PBUH) saw some body doing something and remained silent.
43. What is meant by Hadith-e-Qauli?The sayings of Muhammad (PBUH)
44. What is meant by Hadith-e-Faili? Hadith in which any doing of Muhammad (PBUH) has been explained.
45. How the orders of Quran will be explained?
By Hadith-e-Rasool (PBUH)
46. Name any Majmooa-e-Hadith of Ehd-e-Nabvi?
Sahifah Sadqa
47. Who wrote Sahifah Sadqa?
Hazrat Abdullah-bin-Umro-bin-Al-Aas.
48. Were the Hadith composed after the death of Muhammad (PBUH)? No
49. Did the Sahaba used to write Hadith in the presence of Muhammad (PBUH)? Yes.
50. Which Khalifa ordered in 99 Hijri to collect Hadith?
Hazrat Umar-bin-Abdul Aziz (R.A)
51. What is meant by Sahih Sitta?
Six Compact Books of Hadith.
52. What is meant by Saheyheen?
Sahih-al-Bukhari, Sahih Muslim
53. Which are the two famous books of Hadith of 2nd century? Motta Imam Malak, Kitab Al-Assar
54. What is the name of writer of Kitab Al-Assar?
Imam-e-Azam Abu Hanifa Naman bin Sabat
55. What is the name of the writer of Sahih-al-Bukhari and his date of death also? Imam Abu /Abdullah Muhammad bin Ismail Bukhari, death 256 Hijri.
56. What is the name of the writer of Sahih-al-Muslim and his date of death? Imam Muslim bin Hajjaj Neshapuri, death 262 Hijri
57. What is the name of the writer of Jamia Tarmazi and his date of death? Abu-Essa bin Muhammad Essa Tirmizi
58. What is the name of the writer of Al-Moota and his date of death? Imam Malak bin Unis, death 179 Hijri
59. What is meant by Isma-ul-Rajjal?
The secret of the describers of Hadith
60. Name the Um-mul-Momineen who described maximum Hadith? Hazrat Aaysha Siddiqua
61. When did the work of editing the Hadith start?
During the Ehd-e-Nabvi
62. Mashkaat Sharif belongs to which subject? Hadith
63. Write the name of first collection of Hadith? Sahifah Sadiqa
64. Write four basic pillars of Islamic Laws?
Quran, Hadith, Ijma, Qiyas
65. Which is the Mazahib Arbab?
Hanfi, Shafie, Malaki, Hanbali
66. What is meant by Hadith Mutfiq Aly?
This Hadith is explained in Bukhari and Muslim both.
67. Which is the first age of editing of the Hadith? Ehd-e-Nabvi
68. Which is the second age of editing of Hadith?
Sahaba Tabayeen's Age
69. Which is the Third Age Of editing of Hadith?150 Hijri to 450 Hijri

Islam:

70. Literally the word "Islam" means Submission to Allah
71. Which religion is the favourite of Allah according to the Holy Quran? Islam
72. Which two Prophets prayed to Allah to become the "Ummati" of the last Prophet (PBUH) and whose prayer was granted? Hazrat Isa (A.S) and Hazrat Musa (A.S)….Hazrat Musa's Prayer was granted
73. Religion of Hazrat Adam (A.S) was Islam
74. Fundamentals of Islam are Five
75. What is the name of 1st Kalima? Kalima Tayyaba
76. Kalima Shahadat is the Kalima number 2nd
77. Kalima Tamjeed id the Kalima number 3rd
78. Kalima Tauheed is the Kalima number 4th
79. Kalima-e-Astaghfaar is the Kalima number 5th
80. Kalima Rad-e-Kufr is the Kalima number 6th
81. Number of types of faith is…….Two (2)
82. What is the meaning of the word Allah?
Only being worth worship
83. Who is above any sort of limitations? Allah
84. The word Tauheed stands for……..
Ahad, Wahid, Wahadaniat
85. The concept of Tauheed has been given by Hazrat Jibrael (A.S)
86. What is Tauheed? Oneness of Allah
87. Which word is opposite to Tauheed? Shirk
88. The Holy Quran considers as an unpardonable sin? Shirk
89. The Zoroastrians believe in of God. Duality
90. All h Prophets emphasized on……..Tauheed
91. Christians believe in……………of God. Trinity
92. Name the types of Tauheed.
Tauheed-fi-Zat, Tauheed-fi-Saffat, Tauheed-fi-Afal
93. Name the religion which denies Allah as an unknowable entity? Buddhism
94. Which is the first belief of Islam? The unity of Allah
95. Which is the second belief of Islam? Prophethood
96. The Prophethood is belief in………….the Prophets of Allah. All
97. Prophethood has been finished on the Prophet……….Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH)
98. What is the meaning of Risalat? To send message
99. How Prophethood is attained? Bestowed by Allah
100. What is the meaning of Rasool? Messenger
101. In which Surah of the Holy Quran the word "Khatimum-Nabiyyeen" is mentioned? Al-Ahzab
102. Who is known as Rehmat-ul-Aalameen?
Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH)
103. What is the meaning of Rehmat-ul-Lil-Aalameen?
Mercy for all worlds
104. Which is the third belief of Islam?

Belief in the Angels
105. What is the meaning of Malaika? Angels
106. How many the most exalted angels are there? Four
107. Who is the greatest angel according to the teachings of Islam? Hazrat Jibrael (A.S)
108. The angel is created out of? Noor
109. What is the meaning of Noor? Divine light
110. Who acts as Allah's agent? Angels
111. By how many angels each human individual is attended permanently? Two
112. In which category Iblees lies? Jinn
113. Who is referred in the Quran as Rooh-ul-Ameen/Ar-Rooh/Rooh-al-Qudus? Hazrat Jibrael (A.S)
114. Who is the in charge of rain? Hazrat Mekael (A.S)
115. Who is the in charge of provisions?
Hazrat Mekael (A.S)
116. Who is called as Malk-ul-Moot? Hazrat Izraeel (A.S)
117. How many Holy Books are there? Four
118. What is the most important subject of the Holy Books? Human beings
119. The Torat (the old testament) was revealed on………..Hazrat Moosa (A.S)
120. The Zaboor (Psalm) was revealed on…………..Hazrat David (A.S)
121. The Injeel or Bible (New Testament) was revealed on…………….Hazrat Issa (A.S)
122. The Holy Quran was revealed on………….
Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH)
123. Of the Holy Book, which is superior? Holy Quran
124. Of the Holy Books Allah takes responsibility for the everlasting preservation? Quran
125. What are those people called who do not believe in Islam? Kafirs (disbelievers)
126. Who is known as "Apostate"? A person who has read the Kalima of Isam, even then, he speaks ill of Islam and does not see harm in his ill speaking of Islam. He is called "Apostate".
127. Who is called "Hypocrite"? A person who reads the Kalima of Islam verbally and calls himself Muslim but disbelieves it heartily is called a "Hypocrite" (Munafiq).
128. What is the alternative name of Islamic Qaeda/Belief? Eman-e-Mufassal
129. What is the basic Aqeeda of Islam?
Eman on Allah, Eman on Angels, Eman on Prophets, Eman on holy Books, Eman on Day of Judgement Day
130. Which word is opposite to Islam? Kufr
131. What did the Holy Quran say about Shirk?
Zulim-e-Azeem
132. What is meant by Wahi?
Hidden message (Prophetic Experiences)
133. What is the terminological meaning of Wahi? Allah's message which He sent to his Prophets
134. What is the meaning of Prophet? Messenger
135. What is the terminological mining of Nabi?
To whom Allah bless with Prophethood is called Nabi.
136. What is the difference between Nabi and Rasool?
Rasool brings new Din whereas Nabi did not do so.
137. Who was the first Prophet? Hazrat Adam (A.S)
138. If somebody after Muhammad (PBUH) claims for Prophethood, what will we say to him? Kazzab (Liar)
139. What was the source of Prophet's teaching?
Wahi-e-Elahi
140. To which Prophet Angels offered Sajda?
Hazrat Adam (A.S)
141. Is the word Rasool also used for Angels? No
142. Write the names of four famous Angels.
Hazrat Gabriel, Hazrat Izraeel, Hazrat Israfiel, Hazrat Mekael
143. Who is the two ministers od Muhammad (PBUH) at sky?
Hazrat Gabriel, Hazrat Mekael
144. What is the duty of Hazrat Gabriel?
To convey Allah's message to Nabi.(Brought the revelation from Allah to Prophet).
145. What is the duty of Hazrat Izraeel? To capture Rooh. (He is called the angel of death) (Malaki Maut)
146. What is the duty of Hazrat Mekael?
To manage rains and eatings for creature.
147. What is the duty of Hazrat Israfiel? To blow Soor. (Israfiel will blow the trumpet at the end of the world on the day of Judgement).
148. Name four Holy Books.
Torat, Zaboor, Injeel and Holy Quran
149. To which Prophet Zaboor belonged? Hazrat Dawood
150. Which book belonged to Hazrat Musa? Torat
151. To which Prophet Injeel belonged? Hazrat Essa (A.S)
152. In Torat by which name Muhammad (PBUH) were called? Tayyab
153. In Zaboor under which name Muhammad (PBUH) were called? Farooq
154. Zaboor was first to deliver or Torat
Torat
155. In which language Torat, Zaboor and Injeel were delivered? Abrani
156. What is the meaning of Akhirah?
A thing coming later
157. What is the opposite word to Akhirah? Dunya (word)
158. What is the meaning of Dunya? A thing in hand
159. Which two names of Hell are described in Holy Quran? Jahanum, Jaheem
160. Explain the first and the last Aqeeda (Belief)?
Aqeeda-e-Tauheed, Aqeeda-e-Akhirah
161. What is the heading of Surah Ikhlas?
Aqeeda-e-Ikhlas (Belief in Oneness of Allah)
162. "None deserves to be worshipped but Allah and Muhammad (PBUH) is the Prophet of Allah ". It is the translation of…………….Kalima-e-Tayyaba
163. How many Kalimas are in Islam? 6
164. Name the Kalima which is necessary or a Muslim to recite? Kalima-e-Tayyaba
165. What is the meaning of Tayyaba? Purity
166. What is the meaning of Shahadat? Testimony
167. What is the meaning of Astaghfaar?
Penitence
168. What is the meaning of Rad-e-Kufr?
Repudiation of infidelity
169. What is the meaning of Salat?
The recitation of Darood.
170. Namaz (Salat) means…………
Rehmat, Dua, Astaghfaar
171. Namaz (Salat) was made obligatory during the Prophet's Miraj in…………..of the Nabvi. 10th
172. The number of 'Nafl' Namaz is Five
173. Namaz-e-Kas00f is offered when……….
Moon eclipses
174. "Kasoof" is a prayer of Solar eclipse
175. Namaz-e-Istasqa is a prayer for……Rain
176. Salat-e-Istakhara is offered for……….
Coming Hajat
177. Salat-e-Hajat is offered for……..
Prevailing Hajat

178. When a Muslim is bestowed with a blessing by Allah, Muslim should offer……Salat-e-Shukar
179. Salat-e-Khauf is offered during War
180. Total number of Rakaats in the Farz prayers is………..48
181. …………..prayer (Salat) is not preceded by Azan. Eid-ul-Fitr, Eid-ul-Azha, Funeral
182. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) offered First Jumma prayer in the year……….1 A.H
183. The Jumma prayer is not compulsory for…………Women
184. Which two prayers have no Azan? Janaza and Eid
185. Which prayer is offered with backside of hands upward? Istasqa
186. The Holy Prophet offered First Eid prayer in 3A.H
187. Six additional Takbeers are offered in following prayer Eid
188. Only one of the following category is exempt from Farz prayer Lunatic
189. Eid prayer is a Wajib
190. Wazu for Namaz has……….Farz. Four
191. The command for Ablution is present in the Surah An-Nisa
192. The permission for Tayammum was granted in…….4 A.H
193. Namaz-i-Tarawih is…………Sunnat
194. The parts of prayer (Salat) which are compulsory are called…….Farz
195. That part of prayer (Salat) which the Holy Prophet (PBUH) used to do is called……Sunnat
196. What name is given to the direction towards which the Muslims face during Salat? Qibla
197. The funeral prayer is……Farz-e-Kaffaya
198. The Salat Witr is a part of….. Isha
199. The act of shortening one's prayer while on journey is called……….Qasr
200. What is the number of Rakaats in all five time prayers? 48
201.The reward of which prayer is equal to the reward of Hajj or Umra?Namaz-i-Ishraq
202. Which prayers were essential in the early period of Islam? Fajr and Isha
203. Standing straight for a short while after Rukuh is called…….Qauma
204. Qauma is……….Wajib
205. The short period between two Sajdas is called………Jalsa
206. Jalsa is……..Wajib
207. To sit straight in Salat is called…….Qaada
208. How many times Salam is performed in the Salat? Two
209. How many Sajdas are in Salat-e-Janaza? Zero
210. Zakat literally means Purification
211. Zakat is the…….fundamental pillar of Islam? 2nd
212. Which is the second of the most important pillars of Islam? Salat
213. When Zakat was made compulsory? 2 A.H
214. Who said that there was no difference between Salat and Zakat? Hazrat Abu Baker (R.A)
215. How many times the word Zakat occurs in the Holy Quran? 32
216. Caliph………..did Jihad on the issue of Zakat. Hazrat Abu Baker
217. Without which act the prayer is useless? Zakat
218. One who disbelievers in Zakat is a Kafir
219. Person who is liable to pay Zakat is called…………Sahib-e-Nisab
220. How many camels render are to par Zakat? 5
221. How many goats render are to pay zakat? 40
222. How many sheep render are to pay zakat? 40
223. How many cows render are to pay Zakat? 30-40
224. How many bulls render to pay Zakat? 30-40
225. How may buffaloes render are to pay zakat? 30-40
226. Jiziya is also called……..Poll tax
227. How much of the produce of mine owners have to pay? 1/5th
228. What is the meaning of Khums? 1/5th
229. What is the compulsory tax on the produce of agriculture land? Ushr
230. How many kinds of Muslims are eligible to receive Zakat according to the Holy Quranic Verse? 8
231. Zakat is payable on gold of…….7.5 tolas
232. Zakat is payable on silver of…….52.5 tolas
233. Nisab for irrigated produce is…….10/100
234. "Zakat" is the treasure of Islam, who said this? Holy Prophet (PBUH)
235. Literally Roza (fasting) means……To stop
236. The fasting became compulsory in……A.H for the first time. 2nd
237. The function of fasting is….. To purify heart from worldly desires.
238. The commandment for observing Fast has been stipulated in the Surah…… Al-Baqara
239. What is atonement for breaking the Fast? To feed 60 people
240. It is a door through which fast observing people would enter paradise. Bab-ul-Riyan
241. Which important night falls in Ramzan? Lailat-ul-Qadr
242. How many days are forbidden for fasting throughout the year? 5
243. In which month virtues flourish and evil is suppressed? Ramzan
244. What is the meaning of Aitekaf? Seclusion
245. Aitekaf during the month of Ramzan is Wajib
246. Which Rukn-e-Islam is called as shield? Fasting
247. Which is the Third fundamental pillar of Islam? Fasting
248. When Siyyam of Ramzan was ordered? 2 A.H
249. Tarawih is a prayer of Ramzan. It means To stand
250. Which important Ghazwa was fought in the very first Ramzan? Badr
251. Who arranged Namaz-e-Tarawih in the leadership of Imam? Hazrat Umar (R.A)
252. Literally meaning of Hajj is…The will of visit
254. Hajj was made obligatory in…… 9 A.H
253. Yome-Afra is called…………Hajj Day
254. The Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) performed……Hajj in his life. One
255. Hajj is a pilgrimage of……………Holy Kabba
256. When did the Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) offer Hajj? 11 A.H
257. There are………..types of Hajj. Three
258. In which Surah Hajj has been commanded? Al-Baqara
259. How many camels the Holy Prophet (PBUH) scarified?

63
260. Shoot means One tawaf of Kabba
261. The day of sacrifice during Hajj is called……..
Yum-e-Nehr
262. The rite of offering sacrifice is performed at Mina
263. Jamarat on 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th of the Zil Hajj is performed in……….Mina
264. Which two prayers are offered together at Muzdalifa on the 9th Zil-ul-Hajj? Maghrib-Isha
265. The number of Khutbas during the Hajj is………..One
266. The first Hajj was performed by
Hazrat Adam (A.S), Hazrat Hawa (A.S)
267. Who built the first structure of the holy Kabba? Hazrat Adam (A.S)
268. What is the fundamental pillar of Islam which requires both physical and financial sacrifices? Hajj
269. Literally Jihad means To strive hard
270. Jihad was ordained on Muslims through a Quranic verse in……(A.H) 2nd
271. The battle was forbidden in Arabs in the month of…………Muharram
272. The word Jihad is derived from the word Juhada
273. The meaning of Jihad fi Sbil Allah is………..
Fighting in the way of Allah
274. What is the meaning of Qital? Fighting
275. How many encounters took place between the Muslims and non-Muslims during the life of the Holy Prophet (PBUH)? 82
276. What is the meaning of Rukn? Support
277. What is the plural f Rukn? Arkan
278. What is said to Namaz in Arabic? Salat
279. What are the meanings of Salat? Rehmat, Barkat
280. When Namaz was ordered?
On 27th Rajab 10th Hijri on the occasion of Mehraj
281. What is the difference between Kufr and Islam? Namaz
282. Name the five Namaz
Fajar, Zuhar, Asar, Maghrib, Isha
283. Describe the Farz Rakaats of each Namaz
Fajar 2, Zuhar 4, Asar 4, Maghrib 3, Isha 4
284. What are the Farz of Namaz (Salat)?
Qayyam, Rakoo, Sajda
285. Which kind of worship is liked by Allah? Namaz
286. When Wazoo was ordered? 5 Hijra
287. When Azan was started? 1 Hijra
288. When Tayammum was ordered? 5 Hijra
289. Namaz-Ba-Jamaat is how much better than individual Namaz? 27 times
290. In which timings the Namaz is prohibited?
Sun rising, suns setting, sun at the mid
291. When first azan was read in Kabba?
9 Hijri, on the occasion of conquest of Makah
292. Which Namaz Allah likes among Nafli Namaz? Namaz-e-Tahajat
293. What the Namaz-e-Jumma and Eids create in Muslims?
Collectiveness (Gathering)
294. When is Namaz-e-Kasoof read?
At the time of Solar eclipse
295. When Namaz-e-Kauf is read? When no rains
296. How many Takbeers are in Namaz-e-Janaza? Four
297. When the order for Tahweel-e-Qibla was made?
2 Hijri
298. When first Namaz of Eid-ul-Fitr was read?
1st Shawal, 2 Hijri
299. On Judgement Day, what will be asked first?
Namaz
300. How many times word Zakat is used in Makki Surahs?
22 times
301. What is the rate of usher for canal irrigated Zameen? 5 per cent or 1/5
302. Who are not entitled to get Zakat?
Parents, Husband, wife and children
303. What is the 4th Rukn (pillar) of Islam?
Roza (fasting)
304. How many Arkan Roza has?
Three, to restrict eating, drinking and sexual intercourse
305. What are the objectives of Roza?
Taqwa, Zabti-Nafas, Shukar
306. What we say to 1st Ashra of Ramzan?
Rehamt-ka-Ashrah
307. What we say to 2nd Ashrah of Ramzan?
Maghfrat-ka-Ashrah
308. What we say to 3rd Ashrah of Ramzan?
To get rid of Hell's fire
309. From which Prophet's age Hajj was started?
Hazrat Ibrahim
310. Describe the Arkans of Hajj
There are two Rukns, Stay at Arafat and Tawaf-e-Kabba
311. What is meant by Tawaf?
To take seven rounds around Khana Kabba.
312. What to read while entering Haram Sharif during Hajj in Ahram? Talbia (Talibiyah)
313. Which stone of Kabba wall is kissed?
Hajjar-e-Aswad
314. What is named to run between Safa and Marwa? Sayee
315. What is said to throw stones at three spots?
Rami
316. What is Yum-ul-Tarvia and what is done on that day? 8 Zil-Hajj, Stay at Mina
317. What is meant by Yaum-e-Arafat and what is done on that day? 9 Zil Hajj, Stay at Arafat before Maghrib
318. What is meant by Tawaf-e-Qadoom?
First Tawaf on presence at Kabba
319. What is Tawaf-e-Zayarat?
To offer Tawaf between 10 to 12 Zil-Hajj
320. What is meant by Tawaf-e-Wadah?
Last Tawaf before leaving home
321. What is meant by Yum-ul-Nehr?
To offer sacrifice of goats on 10 Zil-Hajj after throwing stones at Mina.
322. How many rounds are paid between Safa and Marwa?
Seven
323. In which dress Hajj is offered? Ahram
324. What is Miqat? Where Ahram has to put on. (A pilgrim must put Ahram before reaching a point called Miqat)
325. What is meant by Shoot?
One round around Khana Kabba.
326. Who was the Ameer-ul-Hujaj on 9th Hijri?
Hazrat Abu Baker Siddique
327. How many Sahaba were along with Muhammad (PBUH) during Hajj?
More than one Lac or (1, 24,000)
328. How many camels were scarified by Muhammad (PBUH) on that Hajj? 100 camels
329. How many camels were sacrificed by Muhammad (PBUH) with his own hands?
63 camels and the remainder by Hazrat Ali (R.A)
330. What is the difference between Haj and Umra? Hajj is offered between 7 to 13 Zil-Haj whereas Umra can be

performed any time.
331. What is meant by Mabrood? That Hajj which is performed to obtain the goodwill of Allah
332. What is the distinctive mark of a Muslim colony? Mosque
333. Which is the oldest mosque on the Earth? Kabba
334. Who is the oldest mosque builder? Hazrat Adam (A.S)
335. Which mosque was built first of all in Islam? Quba.
336. Who laid the foundations of Quba?
Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH)
337. Where Prophet (PBUH) did hold his court? Masjid-e-Nabvi
338. Where was established the first Muslim University? Masjid-e-Nabvi
339. The Prophet (PBUH) himself laboured for a mosque. what's its name? Quba
340. How many mosques are discussed in the holy Quran? 4
341. The Prophet (PBUH) used to go to a particular mosque on every 17th of Ramzan. What's the name of that mosque? Quba
342. When was the construction of Masjid-e-Nabvi started? 1 A.H
343. How many doors are of Masjid-e-Haram? 25
344. The Prophet (PBUH) prayed several times for victory in the war of ditch. Name the Mosque? Masjid Fatah
345.Which Surah starts without Bismillah? Al-Toba
346. A male is coffined/wrapped in 2 and female dressed sheets: 2 and Female :3
347. Amount of zakat cannot be used in _____ .Mosque
348. What is Sahihain: Bukhari and Muslim
349. Jehad become mandatory in ___Hijra: 2 AH
350. Which one is called Masha'ar-ul-Haram: Muzdalifa valley
351. Who was the first martyre in Islam: Hazarat Sumaya (RA)
352. Who first embraced Islam among women: Hazrat Khadija (RA)
353. What is Istelam: kissing Hajre Aswad
354. Who collected Quranic verses in one place: Hazrat Usma (RA)
355. How much Surah the Quran contains:. 114. The 356. Nisab of Zakat in gold is: 7 ½ Tolas. A Verse of 357.the Holy Quran indicates the name of: Hazrat Zaid. 358. A Muslim female is coffined in: Five Sheets
359. The original name of Imam Bukhari is: Muhammad bin Ismail
360. Makka was conquered in: 8 A.H.
361.Qurbani (Holy Slaughtering)is made during Hajj at: Mina
362.Jami-i-Quran is taken for: Hazrat Usman (R.A).
363.Pious-Caliphate lasted for about: Thirty Years
364. Gathering on Arafat during Hajj is made on:
9th Zil Hajjah
365. How many stages the Quran contains? 7
366. Who was the first writer of "Wahi" in Quraish? Hazrat Zaid bin Sabit (RA)
367.Kitab-ul-Assar is compiled by:
Imam Abu Hanifah (RA)
368. Imam Shafi took the office of "Religious Judgment" in the age of: 15 years
369. What was the name of foster sister of the Holy Prophet (PBUH)? Hazrat Shima (RA)
370. Namaz-e-Istisqa" is prayer for: Rain
371. Who is called "saqi zam zam"? Hazrat Abbas (RA)
372. What is the number of Ramzan in the Islamic Calender? 9th
373. Who advised Abu Bakr (R.A) to compile the Quran: Hazrat Umar (R.A)
374. The Prophet made Hazrat Muaaz bin Jabal the Governor of: Yaman
375. Who are the "Sahibain"? Abu Yusuf and Imam Shaibani
376. Hajj is not completed unless you go to: Arafat
377. "Kitab-al-Umm" is written by: Imam Shafi
378. The foundation of Bait Ul-Hikmah was laid down during: Abbasid Period
379. What is the number of month "Rajab" in Islamic Calendar? 7th
380. First Mujadid was Hazrat Umar bin Abdul Aziz. Who was the second one? Ahmad Sirhindi
381. Sahifa Hammam bin Munabih was found by:
Dr. Hamidullah
382. In which Surat of Quran there is mention of Zulqarnain? Alkahaf
383. Muslims are the best of all due to: Moderation
384. Sahib Us-Ser is the nickname of:
Hazrat Khuzaifa (R.A)
385. Masjide Khief is located in: Minna
386.Ghaseel ul Malaika is the title of:
Hazrat Hanzala (R.A)
387. Who was appointed as Usher for Hijrat-e-Madinah? Hazrat Abdullah bin Ariqat (R.A)
388. Who was a historian jurist, philosopher, as well as a politician? Abdur Rehman Ibni Khaldoon
389. When law of inheritence was revealed? Four Hijree
390. Who was the last Commander in Chief for Ghazwa-e-Mautah? Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (R.A)
391. Imam Dar ul Hijrat is the title of: Imam Malik
392. The word Muhammad (SAW) as a name has been mentioned in Quran only: Four times
393. Khateeb –ul-Anbia as a title of: Hazrat Shoaib (AS)
394. Hazrat Umer (RA) appointed as custodian of Bait-ul-Mal: (Abdullah bin Masud)
395. The effective Zakat System can ensure the elimination of: Poverty
396. A Verse of the Holy Quran indicates the name of: Hazrat Zaid (RA)
397. Masjid Zu Qiblatain is situated in : Madina
398. Who was a Historian, justice, philospher as well as Politician? Abdur Rehman bin Khaldun
399. Which Surah of Quran has Bismillah twice:
Al Namal
400. Had -e- Qazaf (False Accusation) is: 80 Lashes
401. Ada Bin Hatam Thai embraced Islam in: 9 Hijri
402. Wealth obtained from a mine is liable to: Khumus
403. Sadaq-e-Eid-ul-fitr has been proclaimed in the year: 2 Hijri
404. Imam-e-Dar-ul-Hijrat was a title of: Imam Malik
405.The seal affixed on important letters by prophet (SAW) was in the Custody of: Hazrat khuzaifa (RA)
406.Ameen –ul-Umat is the title of Hazrat:
Abu-ubaida bin Al jaraah (RA)
407. River Neil was declared as Sayed-ul-Anhar by Hazrat: hazrat Umer (RA)
408. Umm-ul-Masakeen was the title given to one of the wives of the Prophet (SAW):
Hazrat Zainab benet Khuzima (R.A)
409. Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) gave the key of Bait Ullah permanently to Hazrat: Usman bin Talha

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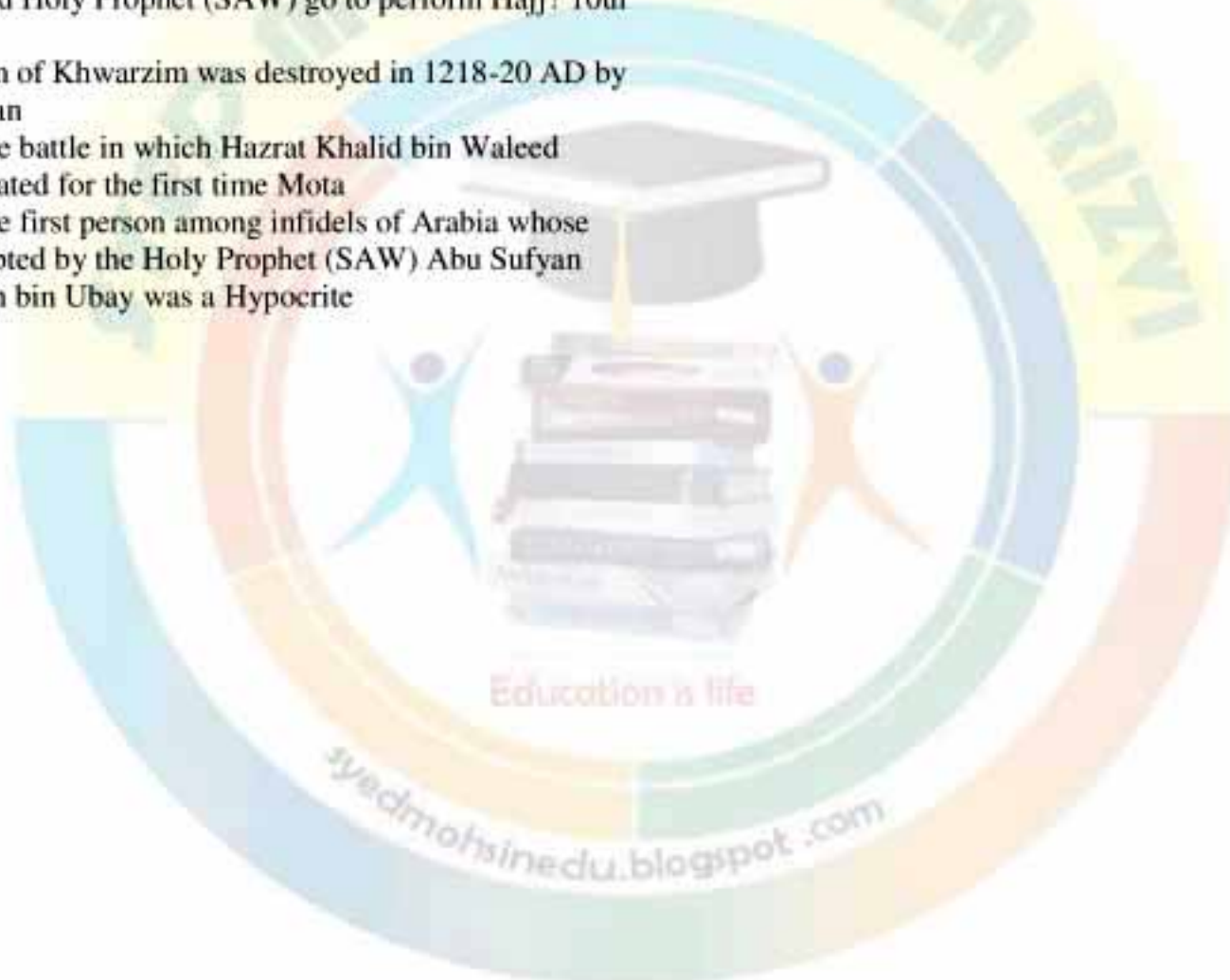
410. Arafat gathering is held on: 9 Zil hajj
411. Saad Bin Abi waqas is included amongst the Ushera-e-Mubhashera:
412.Batha Valley is situated in: Makkah
413.The longest Surah of the Qur'an is:
Surah al Baqarah
414.Al-Maeen is a Surah in which there are:
100 or more ayahs
415. "Arbaeen" is the book of Hadith in which there are: 40 Ahadith
416. Fatwa Qazi Khan is an authentic Fatwa of:
Fiqh Hanafi
417."FIDK" garden was bestowed to the Holy Prophet as:
Fay
418.QUBA mosque has been mentioned in:
Surah al Tauba
419. The tile given to the pioneers of Islam was: Assabiqoon al Awwalun
420.The meaning of YA SABAHAHO is:
Oh, Morning danger
421.The Master if Hazrat Bilal (MABPH) during embracing Islam was: Ummayia bin Khalaf
422. Splitting of the moon occurred in: Mina
423.The "IFK" event is described in the Qur'an in:
Surah Noor
424. The Prophet's stamp comprises of these words:
Allah,Rasool,Muhammad
425. MAUWAZATAIN means:
Two specific Surahs of Quran
426. Ozza was the name of:
A specific goddess of Quraish
427.LEA'AN is: A clause of Islamic law
428.Ashabus sabt means: Jews
429. The number of famous months are: Four
430.Jabal-e-Noor is situated in: ghar –e-hira
431.The number of Haroof e Maktat : 29
432. Roza was made obligatory: 02 Hijra
433.Jang e Badar was fought : 02 Hijri
434. Jang e Motta was fought: 07 Hijri
435.Jang e Ohad was fought: 03 Hijri
436.Jang e Khandak was fought: 05 Hijri
437.Ghazwa a Tabuk was fought: 9Hijri
438. Sulah a Hudabiya in : 06 Hijri
439.Tayumum was made obligatory : 04 Hijri
440. In Islamic mode of interest-free banking: Modarabah
441. Dower is paid to the wife as a:- token of respect
442. The total period of Abbasids caliphate was __ 508 years
443. "Keemya-e-Saadat" is authored by Imam Ghazali
444. How many doors are of Masjid-e-Haram? 25
445. How many mosques are discussed in the holy Quran? 4
446. What is Tahleel? Recitation of 1st kalima
447. Name the 8th months of Islamic Calendar__Shaban
448. 9th Zil-Hajja is also called: Yaum-e-Arfat
449. To which tribe did Hazrat Khalid-bin-Waleed (R.A) belong? Banu Makhzoom
450. The word Muhammad (SAW) as a name has been mentioned in Quran only four times
451. Imam-e-Dar-ul-Hijrat was a title of Imam Malik
452. Ameen –ul-Umat is the title of Hazrat Abu-ubaida bin Al jaraah (RA) (d) Abu Saeeed Khuzir (RA)
453. Which one of the following is included amongst the Ushera-e- Mubhashera Saad Bin Abi waqas 454. Masjid Zu Qiblatain is situated in :Madina
455. Had –e- Qazaf (false Accusation) is. 80 Lashes
556. River Neil was declared as Sayed-ul-Anhar by Hazrat: hazrat Umer (RA)
457. Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) gave the key of Bait Ullah permanently to Hazrat Usman bin Talha
458. which book is called old testament? injeel
459. Name of the son of Hazarat Yaqoob (A.S) whose off-springs are the Yahooda
460. Injunction of utilization of zakat is in which Surah ? Surah-al Tauba
461. Who advised Abu Bakr (R.A) to compile the Quran: Hazrat Umar (R.A)
462. The Prophet made Hazrat Muaaz bin Jabal the Governor of: Yaman
463. Who are the "Sahibain"? Abu Hanifah and Abu Yusuf
464. "Kitab-al-Umm" is written by: Imam Shafi
465. The foundation of Bait Ul-Hikmah was laid down during: Abbasid Period
466. Ghaseel ul Malaika is the title of: Hazrat Hanzala (R.A)
467. Sahifa Hammam bin Munabih was found by: Dr. Hamidullah
468. Who has been titled as "Saviour of Islam"? Caliph Abu Bakar
469. "Conqueror of Egypt" Was:- Amr Bin Al'as
470. who called as "Muslim Alexander" ?
(a) Sa'd Bin Abi Waqas (b) Khalid Bin Waleed Uqba Bin Nafah
471.Immam __ was born in Egypt. Shafi
472. *The Battle of Badr* was fought in the month of ---------? Ramadan
473. Allah says, "Wives of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) are mothers of believers" in which *Surah*? Surah Ahzaab
474. Muhammad (PBUH) is called with the name "*Ahmed*" in *Surah* ---- Saff
475. In the beginning of open preaching towards Islam, Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) stood up on Mount As-Safa one day and called out loudly "*Ya Sabahah!*". The meaning of Ya Sabahah is? Draws the attention of others to some dangers
476. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) granted a very special privilege, He said " May my father and mother be ransomed for you" to ----------? Saad bin Abi Waqqas (R.A)
477. *" Muhammad is the messenger of Allah"* is stated in *Surah* ----- Fath
478. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) sent his messengers to the kings beyond Arabia calling them to Islam. In order to authenticate the credentials of his messengers, a ---------- seal was made. Silver
479. Who established Stipends for the poor among the Jews and the Christians? Umar Farooq (R.A)
480. Name the wife of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) who was daughter of Umar Farooq (R.A)? Hafsah (R.A)
481. *Qibla* was changed from Jerusalem to *Khana-e-Kabba* in? Shaban 2 A.H
482. The foundation of the city of Baghdad was laid in 762 during the reign of Abbasid caliph Al Mansoor.
483. In the Battle of Uhud, Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) selected ------------- skillful archers to stay on a mountain (side). 50
483. Khosroe Pervaiz was a/an --- Emperor of Persia
484. Ibrahim (R.A) was son of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). The mother of Ibrahim (R.A) was ---Maria (R.A)
485. When did Hazrat Hamza (RA) embrace Islam?Fifth Nabavi (also Hazrat Umer(RA))
486. Which pillar of Islam is declared as an armour?Soam
487. What was the important event in the month of 13th

Nabavi?Hijrah Madina
488. What is the seventh belief in Iman-e-Mufassal?Good and bad is predetermined by Allah
489. The conqueror of Central Asia was Qutayba bin Muslim.
490. The last caliph of Ummayyads was Marwan II.
4491. She was the wife of Hazrat Ibrahim (AS) and the daughter of the pharaoh of Egypt Hazrat Hajira.
492. How many Ahadis does Masnad of Imam Ahmad bin Hanbal contain? 35000
493. How many Ahadis does Al-Mauta contain? 1720
494. Name the first one whose expression of pride was liked by the Holy Prophet (SAW) Abu Dajjana.
495. Who was the compiler of Al-Mauta? Imam Shafee
496. Who is called as "Alexander of Muslim World"? Uqba bin Nafah (R.A.)
497. How many Rukus are there in Qur'an? 558
498. First Ghazawa (Battle) took place between Muslims and Kuffar is Abawa.
499. When did Holy Prophet (SAW) go to perform Hajj? 10th Hijri
500. Kingdom of Khwarzim was destroyed in 1218-20 AD by Changaiz Khan
501. Name the battle in which Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (RA) participated for the first time Mota
502. Name the first person among infidels of Arabia whose gift was accepted by the Holy Prophet (SAW) Abu Sufyan
503. Abdullah bin Ubay was a Hypocrite

QUESTIONS OF PAKISTAN STUDY

➢ "Mohammad" is the real name of Mohammad Bin Qasim and Amadudin is his Title.He was nephew and son-in-law of Hajjaj Bin Yousuf the Governor of Iraq (Omayad Period). He came to Sindh in 712.He was tortured to death in Iraq by Sulaiman. Sindh and Multan were conquered by Muhammad Bin Qasim under the reign of the Islamic Caliph Walid bin Abdul Malik.

➢ The Dynasty founded by Qutbuddin is known as Slave dynasty. Qutb-ud-din Aibak was a Turkic king of Northwest India who ruled from his capital in Delhi where he built the Qutub Minar and the Quwwat Al Islam mosque. He was of Turkic descent from central Asia, the first Sultan of Delhi and founder of the Slave dynasty (also known as the *Ghulam* dynasty) of India. He ruled for only four years, from 1206 to 1210 AD. He died while playing polo in Lahore.

➢ Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque is the name of a Mosque built by Qutb-ud-Din Aibak near Qutb Minar at Delhi.The "Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque" and "Qutab Minar" was completed by Iltumish.

➢ Panipat is famous is a famous town near Delhi. Three important battles were fought on this ground.
1. First between Babur against Ibrahim Lodi in 1526 A.D.
2. Second was between Bairam against Hemu in 1556 A.D.
3. The third was between Ahmad Shah Abdali versus Marhata leaders in 1761 A.D.

➢ Firdausi wrote Shahnama and was also a court poet of Mahmud of Ghazni.

➢ Ibn-e-Batota was a famous Moraco Traveler who stayed in the court of Muhammad bin Taghluq for several years. He traveled over the quarter part of the world from China to India. Ibn-e-Batota was at the court of Muhammad bin Taghluq.

➢ Malik Ghazi is the real name of Ghayas ud din Tagluq (1st Tuglaq sultan).

➢ Jauna Khan is the real name of Muhammad bin Taghluq. (2ndTuglaq sultan).

➢ Alai Darwaza was the structure constructed by Ala-ud-Din Khilji near Qutb Minar in 1311 A.D.

➢ Iltumish was the first sovereign ruler of the Sultanate of Delhi.The first Sultan of Delhi to issue regular currency and declared Delhi as the capital of his empir.The Chalisa or the Group of Forty was the nick name of the forty leading slave officers of Iltumish.

➢ The Sultan Balban called himself Naib-e-Khuda or Deputy of the God.The Diwan-e-Arz or the department of military affairs was created by Balban.

➢ The maximum number of Mongol invasions took place during the reign of Ala-ud-Din Khilji.

➢ The state promoted canal irrigation system was initiated by Feroz shah Taghluq.

➢ The Lodi Dynasty was founded by Bahlol Lodhi.

➢ The Syed Dynasty was founded by: Khizar Khan.

➢ The Buland Darwaza is situated at Fatehpur Sikri.

➢ Gulbaden Begum was the author of "Hamayun Nama" and sister of Mughal King Hamayun.

➢ "Ain-e-Akbari" is the renowned work of Abul Fazal about the government of Akbar the Great. Abul al Fazl was a son of Sheikh Mubarak. He was one of the Nau Ratans of Akbar the Great. He wrote "Akbar-Nama".

➢ Din-e-Elahi was a new religion invented in 1582 by Akbar to create tolerance and love among people of India. Akbar prohibited the practice of Sati. Akbar the Great was born in Umar Kot. Lahore Fort was built in 1560 by Akbar. Infallibility Decree was a document signed by Akbar in 1597, which authorized him to act as the supreme arbitrator in civil and ecclesiastical affairs.

➢ Abu al-Fazal ibn Mubarak was the wazir of the great Mughal emperor Akbar, and author of the *Akbarnama*, the official history of Akbar's reign in three volumes, (the third volume is known as the *Ain-i-Akbari*). He was also the brother of Faizi, the poet laureate of emperor Akbar.

➢ The Din-i-Ilahi ("Divine Faith") was a syncretic religious doctrine propounded by the emperor Jalalu d-Din Muḥammad Akbar ("Akbar the Great") in year 1582 A.D., who ruled the Mughal Empire from 1556 to 1605, intending to merge the best elements of the religions of his empire, and thereby reconcile the differences that divided his subjects. The elements were primarily drawn from Islam and Hinduism, but some others were also taken from Christianity, Jainism and Zoroastrianism.

➢ Tabaqat-e-Akbari was the name of history written by 'Nizam-ud-Din' in 1593. It contains detailed account of Ghaznavids to the 36th year of Akbar's reign.

➢ Mullah Do Piazza was a Akbar's chief advisor and one of Navratnas.

➢ Buland Darwaza was built by Akbar the Great at Fatehpur Sikri to commemorate his conquest of Gujrat.

➢ Sadr-us-Sadr is an officer of Mughal Administration. He served as a liaison officer between the emperor and the people.

➢ Madrassa Rahimia was established by Shah Abdur Rahim at Delhi.

➢ Bairam Khan was a tutor of Hamayun and Akbar. He was chiefly instrumental in the victory of Mughals over Hamu in 1556.

➢ Noor Jahan was beloved Queen of Jahangir. She was an accomplished lady and assisted her husband in the affairs of state.

➢ Fateh Ali was the Real name Tepu Sultan; he was defeated by the British in 1799.

➢ Amir Khusro is called the "Parrot of India".

➢ Ghiyasuddin Tughluq was the first sultan of Tughluq dynasty.

➢ Shahjahan real name was Khurram Shihab-ud-din. Shalamar Bagh was built in 1642 by Shah Jahan. Jahan Ara begum was the daughter of Shah Jahan. Shah Jahan Constructed Jamia Masjid Thatta. The Sheesh Mahal (*The Palace of Mirrors*) is located within the *Shah Burj* block in northern-western corner of Lahore Fort. It was constructed under the reign of Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan in 1631-32.

➢ Moti Masjid (one of the Pearl Mosques) is a 17th century religious building located inside the Lahore Fort. It is a small, white marble structure built by Mughal emperor Shah Jahan, and is among his prominent extensions (such as Sheesh Mahal and Naulakha pavilion) to the Lahore Fort Complex.

➢ The Wazir Khan Mosque in Lahore is famous for its extensive faience tile work. It was built by Hakim Shaikh Ilm-ud-din Ansari, a native of Chiniot, who rose to be the court physician to Shah Jahan and a governor of Lahore.
➢ The Taj Mahal ("crown of palaces") is a white marble mausoleum located in Agra, Uttar Pradesh, India. It was built (1632-1653) by Mughal emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his third wife, Mumtaz Mahal. The Taj Mahal is widely recognized as "the jewel of Muslim art in India and one of the universally admired masterpieces of the world's heritage". Ustad Isa was the Chief Architect of Taj Mahal Agra.
➢ The biggest Mosque built by Shahjehan in located at Delhi.Red Fort of Delhi was built by Shahjehan.
➢ Hazrat Baha-ud-Din Zakiriya was a great saint of Suhrwardi branch of mysticism and flourished in Multan.
➢ Hazrat Nizam-ud-Din Auliya was a Sufi of Chishtia Order.
➢ The earliest coming Chashtia order Saints to Indian was Khawja Moen-ud-Din Chashti and after that Qutb-ud-Din Bakhtiar Kaki.
➢ Hazrat Ali Hajveri (Popularly known as Hazrat Data Ganj Bux) belonged to Soharwardi order. Hazrat Data Gunj Baksh came in Lahore in 1039 A.D. from the city of Ghazni.Data Ganj Baksh is the author of Kashful Mahjoob.
➢ Baba Farid Ganj Shakar was a saint of Chishtia order.
➢ The head of the Suhrawardia Silsila is Shah Rukn-e-Alam.
➢ Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya's Dargah is located at Delhi.
➢ Baba Farid Gang Shakar was the first Punjabi poet.
➢ Waris shah is called the 'Shakespeare of Punjabi literature'.
➢ Tomb named Khawaja Moin ud Din Chisti is in Ajmer.
➢ Hazrat Bullay Shah was a famous Sufi poet of Punjabi language. His tomb is in the city of Kasur.
➢ Mohammad bin Tughlaq introduced tokens currency firstly.
➢ Mehmood set out on Somnath on17 October 1026 A.D.
➢ 1st battle of Tarrin was fought between Muhammad Ghouri & Rajput (1191), Ghori was defeated. In 1192 A.D, the 2nd battle of Tarrin, Ghori wins.
➢ Ahmed Shah Abdali was the King of Kabul.Ahmed Shah Abdali defeated Marhatas in 1761 (the Third Battle of Panipat).
➢ Pan Islamism introduced by Jamaluddin Afghani.
➢ Nadir Shah of Iran invaded Delhi during the period of Mohammad Shah Rangila in 1739.
➢ The original name of Sultan Siraj Doullah (the Nawab of Bengal) was Mirza Mohammad.
➢ Sindh was annexed by Birtish in 1843 and was separated from Bombay in 1935 vide India Act 1935.
➢ Sheikh Ahmed Sirhandi is known as Majaddid Alf Sani.Sheikh Ahmad Sirhandi was born in 1564 and died in 1626.
➢ Real name of Shah Waliullah was Ahmed and his historical name was Azimuddin. In Persian language Shah Wali Ullah translated the Holy Quran.Shah Waliullah born in 1703. He was died in 1762. "Hujjat-al-Baligha" was written by Shah Wali Ullah.
➢ Shah Alam II was an ally of Mir Qasim in the Battle of Buxar in 1764.
➢ During Jehangir's reign Sir Thomas Roe and Captain Hawkins visited Moghul court to secure commercial privileges.
➢ Haji Shariat Ullah was born in 1781. Haji Shareetullah of Bengal was the founder of Farazi Tehrik in 1802. Farazi Tehrik meant to pay more attention on fundamental of Islam.
➢ Syed Ahmed of Rai Brelli was the founder of Jehad Tehrik against Sikhs. He was martyred at Balakot (NWF) in 1831.
➢ The main aim of Brahma Samaj was Reform in Hinduism.Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded Brahma Samaj.
➢ Arya Samaj was founded by Dayanand Sirasoti. Arya Samaj was founded in1875.
➢ Wardha scheme written by Zakir Hussain.
➢ East India Company was formed in 1600 in London. In India French East India Company was established in 1664. British East India Company was established during the reign of Mughal emperor Jehangir.
➢ Sultan Abdul Majid was Khalifa of Turkey.Non-cooperation Movement was started during the days of Khilafat Movement.
➢ In India the first gate of entrance of Europeans was Bengal.
➢ Tomb of Hamayun is in Delhi.Tomb of Jahangir is at Lahore.
➢ The real name of Noor Jehan was Mahr-un-Nisa.
➢ Haren Minar was built by Jehangir. 'Hiran Minar' was a favourite hunting ground of Emperor Jehangir.
➢ Sher Shah built G.T. Road and Rohtas fort. Imperial Highway is the old name of G.T. Road.
➢ Nasir-ud-Din Qubacha was a lieutenant of Muhammad Ghouri and served as Governor of Multan.
➢ The Temple of Somnath was situated near the peninsula of Gujrat.
➢ Arabic coinage was first introduced in Indian by Jalal-ud-Din Firuz.
➢ Babur the founder of Muhgal Dynasty in 1526 first battle of Paini pat, died in 1530 A.D at Delhi. The tomb of Babur is situated at Kabul. Bala Hisar Fort is one of the most historic places of Peshawar. The word Bala Hisar is from Persian, meaning, "elevated or high fort". It was built by Zaheer-ud-Din Baber.
➢ Mahmud Ghaznavi is described as "the first pioneer and path-finder for Islam in this country" by Lane Poole.
➢ Badshahi Mosque or the 'King's Mosque' in Lahore, commissioned by the sixth Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb in 1671 and completed in 1673, is the second largest mosque in Pakistan and South Asia and the fifth largest mosque in the world.
➢
hakti Movement is a socio-religious movement started by the cooperation of both Hindus and Muslims in the sub-continent to create harmony between Hinduism and Islam.Bhagat Kabir, Ramanand Dadu and Guru Nank were its major leaders.
➢
ishat Bagh: - A garden established by Mughal King Shah Jahan. It is in a Kashmir city Sirinagar.
➢
ani pat: - A place situated in East Punjab. It has seen three historic battles among the local rules of this area. It is also called gateway to Delhi.
➢
azia Sultana: - A daughter of Iltutmish succeeded him to the

throne on the desire of her father. Her father preferred her as his successor over his twenty sons.

➢
ohtas Fort: - A Fort located near Jehlum River was constructed by Sher Shah Suri as a defence against Gakhars. Rohtas Fort was constructed by (on Sher Shah's order) Todar Mal.

➢
he Mohabbat Khan Mosque is a 17th century Mosque in Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa, Pakistan. It is named after the Mughal governor of Peshawar Nawab Mohabbat Khan who served under Emperors Shah Jehan and Aurangzeb.

➢ Purana Qila (*Old Fort*) is the inner citadel of the city of *Dina-panah*, founded by the second Mughal Emperor, Humayun in 1533 and completed five years later.Purana Qila and its environs flourished as the sixth city of Delhi.

➢ The ruler of Sindh was Dahar, son of Chuch.

➢ Abu Raihan Al-Biruni (a mathematician, philosopher, astronomer and a Sanskrit scholar) was born in Khwarizm (modern Khiva) in 973. He spent his early life under the patronage of Khwarizm Shah. He stayed for a while at the court of Qabus in Tabaristan where he dedicated his monumental work, *the Chronology of the Ancient Nations,* to Qabus. In 1017 Mahmood took him to Ghazni. He spent several years in the sub-continent and probably died in 1048.

➢ Balban was son of a Turkish noble of the Ilbari tribe. He was captured by the Mongols and sold in Baghdad to Khawaja Jamal-ud-din Basri. Later in 1232 he was taken to Dehli and sold to Iltutmish.

➢
an Sen was a famous musician of Akbar's time. He had introduced a number of Rags in the Indian music industry.

➢
asco-da Gama was a navigator. He was Portugees. He discovered first of all a direct route to India in 1498.

➢
aizi was famous character of Akbar's Court. He was the brother of Abul Fazl. He was one of the nobles of that era.

➢
odal Mal was an advisor/wazir of great Mughal King Akbar. He introduced and implemented the Revenue system in the subcontinent successfully.

➢
irbal was one of the Nobels of Akbar the great. He was one of the Nau Ratan of Akbar.

➢ Gautama Buddha was the founder of Buddhism.His real name was Siddharta.

➢
shoka was the greatest ruler of Maurya dynasty. Chandragupta was the founder of Maurya dynasty.

➢
ubuktigin was the Father of Mahmood Ghazni.

➢
he foundation stone of the Sikhism's holiest place "Golden Tample" at Amritsar was laid by Hazrat Mian Mir.

➢ *"Harilal" is the son of Gandhi, who* converted to Islam but later reverted back to Hinduism.

➢ *"WANA" is the main town of South Wazaristan; "Miran Shah" is the main town of North Waziristan and "Parachanar" is the main town of Kuram Agency.*

➢ Muqtad-ul-Sadr organised the "Mehdi army".

➢ *"Khar"* is a main town in the Bajaur Agency of the Federally Administered Tribal Areas of Pakistan.

➢ *Oldest Mosque of Sub-Continent is situated in Bhambore.(Sindh in thatta)*

➢ *Al-Firdusi and Al-Beruni flourished in the reign of Mehmood Ghaznvi.*

➢ *Badar-ur-Din tayyab Ji was the first Muslim President of Congress.*

➢ "Badr satellite" program is the series of the robotic of spacecraft missions of Pakistan. It is the name of Pakistani robotic telecommunication and low Earth observatory satellites family. The first of satellites, Badr-1, was launched on 16 July, 1990.

➢ Area of Pakistan in Million (Square Kilometer) in round figures is about 0.8 Millions.

➢ *"Transit Trade Agreement" between Pakistan and Afghanistan in 1965.*

➢ *"My Leader" a biography of Quaid-e-Azam was written by Z.A. Sulari.*

➢ British occupied Punjab in 1849; Sindh in 1843 and Balochistan in 1839.

➢ *Privatization Programme began in Pakistan in 1991.*

➢ *From Peshawae to Landi Kotal there are 34 tunnels.*

➢ *Dera Adam Khel is called gun factory of the tribal areas.*

➢ *"Kishan Ganga Dam" of India is building up on river Neelam in Kashmir.*

➢ *"Gomal Zam Dam"* is a hydro-electric power and irrigation project in northwest Pakistan. It sits on the Gomal River in the South Waziristan Agency.

➢ "Makli Hill" is supposed to be the burial place of some 125,000 local rulers, Sufi saints and others. It is located on the outskirts of Thatta, the capital of lower Sind until the seventeenth century, in what is the southeastern province of present-day Pakistan.

➢ Ghulam Ishaq Khan Institute of Engineering Sciences and Technology (also referred to as GIK Institute or GIKI, pronounced *JeeKee*) is one of the top ranking engineering institutes in Pakistan. The university is situated beside the river Indus in the mountains of Tarbela and Gadoon-Amazai, in the Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa near the town of Topi and in proximity to the lakes of Tarbela and Ghazi.

➢ . "Margalla Hills"—also called Margalla Mountain Range are the foothills of the Himalayas—are a series of small-elevation hills located north of Islamabad, Pakistan.

➢ *Moulvi Munishi Mahboob Alam started Paisa Akhbar.*

➢ *UAE is the second largest buyer of Pakistan's exports after USA.*

➢ "Sapta Sindhu" ---- In fact Word Sindh is derived from Sapta Sindhu which means seven rivers. They form delta for PakistanThese seven rivers were the source of irrigation of a very large area of Indian sub continent.As Sindh River gave a name to areas located beyond Indian Gujrat and Punjab.It is an absolute reality that in the old Indian History Hindh and Sindh were two separate countries which were divided by natural boundries created by SAPTA Sindhu comprising upon seven rivers.

➢ *"Pasni"* is a medium-sized town and a fishing port in Gwadar, Balochistan.

➢ *Jiwani* or Jwani is a town and commercial port that is located along the Gulf of Oman in the Gwadar District of the Balochistan.

➢ "Majma' ul Baharain" or The Mingling of Two Oceans was authored by Muhammad Dara Shikuh.

➢ Ameer Sadiq Muhammad-v was the last ruler of Bahawalpur State.

➢ Pakistan recognized People's Republic China in 1950.

- *"Mullah Do*-Piyaza", according to popular folk tales of northern India, was among the Mughal emperor Akbar's chief advisors.
- "Moumin-i-Majmai-Mohammadi" journal was started from Sindh Madrasa-tul-Islam.
- The resting place of Imam Bukhari is in Uzbekistan.
- The 'Silver Fibre' of Pakistan is cotton.
- "Muslim Bagh" is a town of Qilla Saifullah District in the Balochistan province of Pakistan.It is famous for chromite.
- *"Khanpur Dam"* is a dam located on the Haro River near the town of Khanpur, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- Rajanpur district of Punjab has the least population density.
- "Malakand Pass" connected Peshawar with Chitral.
- *"Lowari Pass"* is a high mountain pass that connects Chitral with Dir in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa.
- "Tilla Jogian" is the highest peak in the Eastern Salt Range in Punjab, Pakistan. Rohtas, Pakistan Fort is located to the east of Tilla Jogian at a distance of about 7 km from Dina, a rapidly expanding town on the Grand Trunk Road.Tilla Jogian also finds mention in the epic love poem Heer Ranjha of Waris Shah. For the Sikh Punjabis there is also significance to Tilla Jogian as Guru Nanak Dev ji, the founder of Sikhism is said to have spent 40 days in quiet seclusion at Tilla Jogian. The Sikhs during the rule of Maharaja Ranjit Singh made a stone pond here in his memory.
- "Ramzay Macedonald" was the man who presided over the all round table conferences of 1930-32, these all conferences were held in London.
- In 1946, Liaqat Ali Khan Presented poor mans budget.
- Pakistan left Commonwealth in 1972 when Bangladesh was recognised by Commonwealth and Pakistan rejoin Commonwealth as 49th member in 1989.

Women Protection Bill was passed on 15 Nov 2006.

- MAO College (or Muhammedan Anglo-Oriental College) was founded by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, the leader of Muslim renaissance in Indian subcontinent, in 1877 at Aligarh. This later became Aligarh Muslim University in 1920. "An epoch in the social progress of India" - with these words on his lips Lord Lytton laid the foundation stone of the Mohammadan Anglo Oriental College on January 8, 1877. Sir Ziauddin Ahmed was the first Indian principle of MAO college, who later on become the most famous and longest serving Vice Chancellor of Aligarh Muslim University.
- Diamer-Bhasha Dam is constructing on river Indus in Gilgit-Baltistan. It will produce 4,500 megawatts of electricity.
- Maulana Zafar Ali Khan was the *chief editor of "Zamindar"*.
- Which Muslim newspaper supported the Nehru Report? Zamindar.
- Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulak prepared the points Simla Depotation.
- 'Marala' Headworks has been constructed on River Chenab.
- District Swat belongs to Malakand Division.
- The biggest market of Pakistan export and import is USA.
- The system of 'Separate Electorate' first introduced in Pakistan 1985.
- "Mohenjo-daro" (*Mound of the Dead*) is an archeological site situated in the Larkana District of Sindh, Pakistan,on a Pleistocene ridge in the middle of the flood plain of the Indus River Valley, around 28 kilometres (17 mi) from the town of Larkana. The ruins of the city were discovered in 1922 by Rakhaldas Bandyopadhyay. A bronze statuette dubbed the "Dancing Girl", 10.8 cm high and some 4,500 years old, was found in Mohenjo-daro in 1926.
- "Harappa" is an archaeological site in Punjab, northeast Pakistan, about 35 km (22 mi) west of Sahiwal. The site takes its name from a modern village located near the former course of the Ravi River.
- The Red Fort (usually transcribed into English as Lal Qil'ah or Lal Qila) is a 17th century fort complex constructed by the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan in the walled city of Old Delhi that served as the residence of the Mughal Emperors. It also served as the capital of the Mughals until 1857.
- Blind Dolphins are found in river Sindh (Indus).
- "Kilik Pass" is situated in karakuram range.
- The land which lies between river Indus and river Jhelum is called Sindh Sagar.
- The historic site "Mehrgarh" was discovered on the right bank of the Bolan River.
- When water accord between provinces? 1991
- Where Rawal dam constructed on river kurrang.
- Doab between river Ravi and Chenab is called Rachna Doab.
- Bala Hisar fort built by Babar.
- Who adminsitrated the oath of Prime minister to liaqat ali khan? Muhamad ali Jinnah.
- Where copper deposits in? Chagi.
- Who supported Pakistan resolution from sindh province? Abdullah Haroon.
- Where is Chandka Medical College in Larkana.
- Where are artificial forest are bieng maintained in? Changa Manga.
- Which is Pakistan's 2nd largest foreign exchange earner crop is? Rice.
- Ch. Rehmat Ali coined word Pakistan in "Now or Never" pamphlet in 1933.
- C R formula prepared by Rajagopalachari.
- When East Pakistan separated from West Pakistan? 16th December 1971
- When the Simla Accord was signed? July 3, 1972
- What is length of Pakistan-India border? 1610 km
- After how many years did Pakistan get her first constitution? 9 years
- When first constitution of Pakistan was enforced? 23rd March 1956
- In which constitution Bicameral Legislature was provided for the first time? 1973
- When did Pakistan become member of United Nations? 30th Sep 1947
- Which country opposed Pakistan's membership in United Nations? Afghanistan
- Neza e Sultan is an extinct volcano located in Chagai District, Baluchistan, have deep resources of Sulfur.
- When zakat ordinance promulgated? 20 June 1980
- "Pathway to Pakistan" book was written by Ch khalique Zaman
- Fatima Jinnah Joined AIML in 1937.
- Who prepared Pirpur report? Raja Syed Mehdi (1938)
- When Qaid e Azam met M.K Gandhi 1st time in 1916 Lucknow.
- Who is seceratry of state for India in cabinet mission? Lord Pathetic Lawerance
- Share of Punjab in Pakistan by area is 25.8%.

- Liaqar-Nehru Pact on April 8, 1950.
- Mast Tawakli was poet of Balochi language
- Kahuta Labortries established in 1976.
- Pakistan joined ILO on September 14, 1947.
- Nuclear power plant in Pakistan was established in 1972 with help of Canada.
- Baba Farid is a 1st Punjabi poet.
- Durand line was demacrated in 1893 which lies between Pakistan and Afghanistan.
- Pakistan's first missile is Hatf-I.
- Decimal system introduced in Pakistan on 1st January 1961.
- Arya Samaaj was founded in1875 by Dayananda Sarasvati.
- Muhammadan Educational Conference was established in 1886 by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.
- Pakistan lies of the tropic zone of North.
- Sardar Atta ullah Mengal was the first Chief Minister of Balochistan from May 1972 to February 1973.
- Sir Francis Moody was the first Governor of Punjab from August 1947 to August 1949.
- The first Pakistani Postal stamp was issued in July 1948.
- Name of Governor General after Nazim-ud-Din? Ghulam Muhammad.
- Real name of Tipu Sultan was Fateh Ali.
- "Khaki Shadows" book was written by K.M. Arif.
- Buddhist emperor Ashoka belonged to Mauryan Dynasty.
- State of Kashmir was purchased by Ghulab Singh for Rs.7.5 million.
- Kashf-al-Mahjoob was written by Hazrat Ali Hajveri.
- "Fort William College" was established at Calcutta (1600).
- Kingdom of Khwarzim was destroyed in 1218-20 AD by Changaiz Khan.
- Fourteen Points was presented by Jinah on 28 March 1929 at Delhi.
- Pakistan's first expedition land on Antarctica? On January 15, 1991.
- First Provincial elections after establishment of Pakistan were held in1951.
- First edition of Asar-us-Sanadid appeared in1846 by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.
- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan became Chief Judge In1846.
- Z.A.Bhutto wrote the book "Great Tragedy".
- Third Afghan War, Afghanistan gained its independence in 1921.
- Afghanistan gained its independence in 1921 under the leadership of Aman ul Allah.
- Afghanistan is separated from Central Asia by Oxus River.
- Ghulam Muhammad Barrage is also called Kotri Barrage; which is situated on river Indus.
- Cheif election commissioner office term for 3years.
- Census is made after once in a decade.
- Another name of Hatf III missile is Gazdnavi.
- General Ayub khan is the first elected President and Z.A Bhutto is the first elected PM of Pakistan.
- Chaghi is the biggest district and Kalaat is the largest Division of Pakistan.
- Hussain Shaheed Suharwardi was the first Pakistani Prime Minister, who visited in china.
- Mother tongue of Quaid-e-Azam was Gujrati and the professional qualification of Quaid-e-Azam was Bar at Law.
- Allama Iqbal qualified as PhD scholar from Munich University, Germany.
- "Jinnah of Pakistan" and "Zulfi of Pakistan" was written by Stanely Wolpert.
- Islamabad was made capital in the year 1959.
- Radcliffe was a lawyer by profession.
- Day of deliverance was observed on 22 Dec. 1939.
- Sir Sikindar Hayat was Chief Minister of Punjab in 1937
- Sardar Abdul Qayyum Khan presented 'Chenab Formula' to resolve the Kashmir dispute.
- Dalhousie introduced the principle of the Doctrine of Lapse.
- Abdus Salam was a Pakistani Physicist and Nobel Prize Winner in *1979 in physics*. What is his contribution to Physics? Interaction of Elementary Particles and weak forces
- Habib Bank provided 80 million loans for making 1st budget of Pakistan.
- Sher Shah's real name was Farid Khan.
- Nightingale Florence (belongs to France) was a Nurse. (in creamin war)
- Pakistan won gold medal for the first time in Olympics 1960.
- Babusar Pass connects Abbotabad and Gilgit.
- Pakistan's first Constituent Assembly constituted on July 20, 1947.
- Saddat Dynasty was founded by Khizar Khan in 1414.
- Baglihar Dam is located in Doda district on river Chenab.
- The first airline of Pakistan is Orient Airline.
- Senate of Pakistan is consisting of 104 members after the 18th amendment.
- Dr. Zakir Hussain was the first Muslim president of India
- The last day of the Quaid-e-Azam was written by:Col. Illahi Bukhsh
- The largest Agency of FATA (Federally Administered Tribal Areas) by area is: South Waziristan
- Under "Vision 2025" WAPDA will construct SATPARA Dam on Indus river in:Northern Areas
- "Rohtas Fort" was constructed on the bank river of Jhelum by (on Sher Shah's order) Todar Mal.
- Hazara division of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province comprises five districtd including abbottabad, Batagram, Kohistan, Mansehra and Haripur.
- The foundation stone of the Sikhism's holiest place "Golden Tample" at Amritsar was laid by Hazrat Mian Mir.
- "Baburnama" (alternatively known as *Tuzk-e Babri*) is the name given to the memoirs of Babur (1483-1530), founder of the Mughal Empire and a great-great-great-grandson of Timur. It is an autobiographical work, originally written in the Chagatai language.
- The doctrine of "Wahdatul-Wajood" was presented by Ibn-e- Arabi.
- Before Referendum Sylhet was the part of Assam.
- Banks were nationalized in Pakistan 1974.
- Where is Kallar Kahar situated? Chakwal
- When Pakistan introduced National Identity cards (NIC)? 1974
- Which language is prominent in Hazara division? Hindko
- Anjuman-i-Hamayat-Islam was established in subcontinent 1884 and Khalifa Hamid-ud-Din is the first president.
- The district of the country having lowest population

density is Kharan (with a population density of only 4 ppl/km2, Awaran and Chagai share the same with Kharan).

➢ The first President of America who made an official visit to Pakistan was Dwight D. Eisenhower.

➢ The Iran-Pakistan-India gas pipeline is also known as Peace Pipeline.

➢ Total cultivable Land of Pakistan is approximately 80 million hectares which is the 25% of total land area.

➢ Salahuddin Ahmad is the first Chief Justice of Federal Shariat Court.

➢ Shahida Milk is the first woman General in Pakistan.

➢ First Chaiman of SPARCO was Dr. Abdul Salam.

➢ Which Indian religion was founded by Guru Nanak? Sikhism.

➢ The first Prime minister of Bangladesh was Mujibur Rehman

➢ The name given to the border which separates Pakistan and Afghanistan is Durand line

➢ The first Pakistani to receive the Nobel Prize was Abdul Salam in 1979 (physics)

➢ The national flag of Pakistan was designed by Amiruddin Kidwai.

➢ The River Indus originates from Lake Mansower.

➢ Miner - e - Pakistan was designed by Haji Murad Khan (a Russian engineer) and its height is 196 feet)

➢ Barani Dam in Pakistan was built on river Kurram.

➢ Hub Dam near Karachi was constructed in 1983.

➢ Begum Rana Liaquat Ali Khan was the first lady of Pakistan.

➢ Begum Shaista Ikram Ullah was a first women federal minister of Pakistan.

➢ In the United Nations, Pitras Bukhari was the first permanent representative of Pakistan.

➢ In Pakistan, Sialkot is famous for producing sports goods.

➢ Multan is called, the city of "Great Saints".

➢ 19 april 2004 national security counsel eastablished

➢ The first "Barani University" to study and reasearch in rain-fed agriculture land was established at Rawalpindi.

➢ "Karez" or small coverd canals are dug to avoid evaporation due to excessive heat.This method of irrigation is prevalent in Balochistan.

➢ "Harnai" in Balochistan is famous for woollen mills.

➢ The village life of Pakistan is the best depicted in the paintings of Ustad Allah Bakhsh.

➢ Z.A. Bhutto government's land reforms prescribed the ceiling of land holding as 150 acres of irrigated and 300 acres of un-irrigated land.

➢ Under the constitution of Pakistan, Fedral Shariat Court shall consist of not more than Eight Judges.

➢ The Lahore Resolution 1940 was first called "Pakistan Resolution" by Hindu press and newspapers.

➢ After independence, the first industrial unit inaugurated by Quaid-e-Azam was Valika Textile Mills.

➢ The first chairman of Senate after its creation was Khan Habibullah Khan.

➢ 'Khojak Pass' connects Qila Abdullah and Chaman.

➢ Under 1973 constitution, 'Bicameralism' was introduced in Pakistan.

➢ Under 1956 constitution, for the first time, the president was given the power to opiont the prime minister at his own discretion.

➢ Under 1962 constitution, 'Basic Democracy System' served as an electoral college for the election of the president, central and provincial legislatures.

➢ Senate, under 1973 constitution, is a permanent chamber which cannot be dissolved and its one-third members shall be replaced after every three years.

➢ Proclamation of Emergency on account of war of internal disturbances has been laid down in Article 232 of the constitution of 1973.

➢ South of the Kabul River up to Kurram Pass lies the Koh-e-Safeid.

➢ The Geneva Pact was signed on April14, 1988 between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

➢ *78 % of Muslim population in Kashmir in 1947.*

➢ *Urdu made National Language in April 1954 it has 37 letters.*

➢ *Pakistan issued its first coin on 3rd January 1948. Quaid inaugurated State Bank on 1st July'1948.*

➢ *Karachi radio station is the first radio station after independence of Pakistan. It was inaugurated by Liaquat on 14th August'1948.*

➢ *Pakistan recognized China in 1950.*

➢ *Pakistan made boundary agreement with Iran on 21st May 1960.*

➢ *Television started on 26 Nov 1964 at Lahore and PTV started its color transmission on December 20th, 1976.*

➢ *Boundary agreement with China was signed in 1963.*

➢ *LFO was promulgated on 30th March, 1970 by Yahya Khan.*

➢ *PNSC established on 1st March 1979.*

➢ *Simla Agreement signed between Z.A. Bhutto and Indra Gandhi on July 3, 1972.*

➢ *Nationalization of banks made in 1974.*

➢ *Steel Mill founded in 1973 with the aid of USSR in Bin Qasim.*

➢ *Pakistan joined OIC in 1969, NAM in 1979, CTBT in 1978, SAARC in 1985.*

➢ *Hudood ordinance enforced on 10 February, 1979.*

➢ *Dr. Abdul Salam awarded Nobel Prize in Physics in 1979.*

➢ *Faiz Ahmed Faiz got Lenin Prize in1962.*

➢ *Gen.Zia imposed Martial Law on Jully 5, 1977 and lifted Martial Law on 30th December, 1985.*

➢ *First satellite Badr-I launched on 16 July, 1990.*

➢ *On 28 May, 1998 five blasts made at Chagi, the day is known as Yum-e-Takbir.*

➢ *Pakistan joined SEATO in 1954 and Withdrew from SEATO in 1972.*

➢ *Pakistan joined CENTO in 1955 left CENTO in March 1979.*

➢ *Tashkent Declaration was signed on 10 Jan 1966.*

➢ *Pakistan national flag was adopted on 11 August, 19477.*

➢ *Jasmine adopted as a national flower of Pakistan on July 5, 1961.*

➢ *Under Indus WaterBasin Treaty Pakistan got Jehlum, Chenab and Indus.On the other side, India got Ravi, Sutlaj and Beas.*

➢ *A bicameral legislature was proposed for the first time in 1973 constitution.*

➢ *Geneva Pact was signed on 14th April, 1988.*

➢ Mountbatten came to India in March 1947.Mountbatten was an officer in British Navy.

➢ Plan for the Separation of Indo Pakistan was announced on 3rd June 1947.

➢ Election to the First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan took place in 1946.
➢ The Chief Minister of NWFP refused to salute the Pakistani flag in 1947.
➢ First census of Pakistan was held in 1951. Population of West Pakistan in 1951 was 34 million.
➢ Afghanistan only country to oppose Pakistan's entrance into the UNO in1947.
➢ Amir of Kuwait was the first head of state to visit Pakistan in 1947.
➢ Francis Moody was the first Governor of Punjab.Governor Moody imposed the Governor Rule in Punjab in January 1949.
➢ Liaqat Nehru Pact announced at Delhi in April 8, 1950.
➢ Muhammad Ali Bigra formula was put forward in October 1954.According to Bogra formula the Lower house consisted of 300 seats.
➢ One unit bill was brought into effect on 14 October, 1955.
➢ Mushtaq Gormani became the first Governor of West Pakistan.
➢ In the Basic Democratic System introducedin 1959 by Ayub the number of basic Democrats was 80,000. Ayub Khan lifted the Martial Law on June 8, 1962.
➢ Presidential Elections between Ayub Khan and Miss Fatima Jinnah held in January 1965.
➢ Ayub Khan handed over the reins of Government to Yahya Khan on 25th March 1969.
➢ Total number of National Assembly seats in the L.F.O. was 313.East Bengal had169 seats and Punjab had 85 seats in L.F.O.
➢ In the 1971 elections out of total 162 common seats in East Bengal Mujeeb Ur Rehman won 160 seats. In the elections of 1971 PPP got 62 seats out of total 82 common seats in Punjab.
➢ Mother of Z.A.Bhutto was Hindu. Z.A. Bhutto studied in Southern California University. Bhutto was appointed Foreign Minister in 1963.Pakistan Peoples Party established in 1967.
➢ East Pakistan became an independent entity in December 16, 1971.
➢ The Qadyanis were declared non Muslims in Semptember 1974.
➢ Friday was declared a weekly holiday in January 1977 by Z.A. Bhutto.
➢ *First nuclear reactor was setup at Karachi 1972.*
➢ *Rahmat Ali suggested name of Pakistan on 28th January 1933 in "Now or Never" pamphlet in London.Rehmat Ali was born in 1893 in a village Mohar district Hoshiyarpur (East Punjab).*
➢ *Rahmat Ali died at the age of 58 in 1951 and was buried in Cambridge University London.*
➢ *Ranjit Singh sold Kashmir for 75 Lakhs. Poonch, a state of Kashmir, fought with Dogra by obtaining arms from tribal areas.*
➢ *Firdausi wrote "Shahnama" and was also a court poet of Mahmud of Ghazni.*
➢ *PARODA and EDBO were promulgated in 1949 and in 1958 respectively.*
➢ *The "Zamindar" and "Comrade" newspapers were edited by Maulana Zafar Ali Khan and Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar respectively.*
➢ *The First Constituent Assembly was dissolved on 24th October 1954 by Ghulam Muhammad.*
States of Dir, Chitral and Swat were incorporated in NWFP in August 1969.
➢ Who united all the Sikhs and founded a kingdom in the Punjab? Ranjit Singh
➢ How many members were nominated by Muslim League for the Interim-Government in 1946? 5
➢ One unit dissolved on 1st July 1970
➢ Fraizi Movement was started by *Haji Shariat Ullah* in Bangal in 1828
➢ When was the first agreement signed on Siachen glacier? 1949
➢ What were the key issues for discussion in the 2nd Round Table Conference? Issue of Federation and minorities in the Sub-Continent
➢ Which religious scholar tried to eradicate different innovations from the religion? Haji Shariat Ullah
➢ When did the British Government Issue White Paper on Constitutional Proposals? In March, 1933
➢ *When President Zia-ul-Haq enforced an interim constitution? 1981*
➢ *What is the old name of Pakpatan? Ajudhan*
➢ *Who is the founder of Unionist Party? Sir Fazal Hussain*
➢ *On which river Merani Dam is built? Dasht River*
➢ *When was the Qisas and Diyat ordinance enforced in Pakistan? October 13, 1990*
➢ *Who said that Cripps Mission was a post-dated cheque of a crashing bank? Mahatma Gandhi*
➢ *Rakaposhi mountain peak is located near? Swat Valley*
➢ Why did All India Muslim League boycott the first session of Constituent Assembly? Because Congress wanted to frame the constitution for
➢ The North Western areas are Muslim majority areas. We will not only keep these majorities but will turn them into a Muslim state. Muslims should get rid of Indianism, it is better for Muslims and Islam" who said this statement? Chaudhry Rehmat Ali
➢ *Name the poet who had command over seven languages? Sachal Sarmast*
➢ The reign of which of the following Sultans is said to mark the highest point of territorial expansion of the Sultanate. Muhammad bin Taghluq
➢ What was the main reason behind Muslim League Failure in the Elections of 1937? The organizational problems and opposition by local
➢ The first successful evening paper from Lahore is Sahafat.
➢ Lord Harding was the author of 'My India Years'.
➢ Treaty of Lausane was signed in 1923.
➢ The book 'verdict on India' was written by Beverlay Nickolas.
➢ Ibn-e-Batuta was a Moorish.
➢ The founder of Two Nations Theory is considered to be Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.
➢ During the Tashkent Agreement the Foreign Minister of Pakistan was Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto.
➢ Chachnama was originally written in Sindhi.
➢ Friday was declared for the first time as an official weekly holiday by: Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
➢ Neelum River flows into Jehlum.
➢ Gilgit Agency was set up in 1873.
➢ Satpara Lake is located near Skardu.

- Mahabat khan Mosque was destroyed by? fire
- What is the ranking of Thar Desert in the world? 9
- What was the main difficulty which delayed the constitution making in Pakistan? The distribution of powers between Federal and Provincial Governments
- Identify the importance of the Lahore Resolution of the Muslim League passed in 1940? It had the support of the entire Muslim Country
- Area around the river is known as Bela.
- Cease-fire line case into existence in 1949.
- Pakistan established its first Atomic Energy Institute on January, 1955.
- Pakistan was declared as great ally of Non NATO in 2003.
- Shaikh ismail the saint, who first came in Lahore.
- When was the local govt.system under the devolution of power plan, 2001, inaugurated? aug 14,2001
- When Pakistan got first loan from USA? 1952
- In which year Quaid-e-Azam went into self-exile in London? 1931
- Gandhi called Pakistan Resolution a Moral wrong.
- How many Mughal emperors ruled over sub-continent? 17
- Who constructed five canals to remove scarcity of water? Feroz Shah Tughlaq
- Who is the author of "Hunter par Hunter"? Maulana Zafar Ali khan
- The Indian forces occupy the state of Jammu and Kashmir on Oct. 27, 1947
- Defence Pact between USA and Pakistan? April, 1954
- "A New History of Indo-Pakistan" is written by K. Ali
- Quaid-e-Azam became the permanent president of Muslim League 1934
- The Cabinet Mission announced their plan on 16th May 1946
- India is constructing Kishanganda Dam in Baramula.
- Which of the following regions of Balochistan will be irrigated through Kachi Canal Nasirabad
- India has constructed 'Baglihar Dam' in occupied Kashmir's district of:Doda
- Mahbub-ul-Haq Human Development Center is located at:Islamabad
- In the absence of President, who becomes the acting President of Pakistan:Chairman of the Senate
- Nasir-ud-Din-Mahmud was the last ruler of the Tughlaq dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate.
- Shams-ud-din Iltutmish Sultans of the slave Dynasty reigned for the longest period.
- The change was effected by the Queen's proclamation and the government of India Act 1858.By a proclamation issued on 1st November 1858, the Queen Victoria announced the transfer of the empire of the Company to the Crown.
- During the War of Independence the Governor General was Lord Canning. He had assumed the charge of his office in 1856.Lord Canning was the first Viceroy and the last Governor General of India sub-continent.
- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (1817-1898) wrote a treatise in 1858 namely *Risalah Asbab-i-Baghawat-i-Hind* (The Causes of the Indian Revolt). Sir Syed commenced the publication of a series of pamphlets, *The Loyal Mohammedans of India.*He also wrote a commentary on Bible know as *Tabyin-ul-kalam,* which developed into a scholarly work on comparative religion.
- Khutbat-e-Ahmadia was written in reply of "The life of Mohammad" (William Myor) by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan. In 1868, he produced a documented pamphlet, *Risalah Ahkam-i-Ta'am-i-Ahl-i-kitab.*
- Sir Syed founded a school in Ghazipur in 1863 that included English as a regular subject in its curriculum.In 1864 he founded a Translation Society in Ghazipur which later moved to Aligarh and named as scientific society.The chief object of this society was to get Standard English books translated into Urdu so as to make it possible for the Muslims to get acquainted with the latest developments of Western thought.
- Sir Syed became member of Legislature Assembly in 1778.
- In 1875 Dayananda Saraswati started a movement called *Arya Samaj.* This gave birth to a violent Hindu reaction to foreign influences. He also began the *Shuddhi* movement for conversion of non-Hindus, particularly Muslims of Hindu origin to Hinduism. In 1882 Dayananda formed a *Cow Protection Society* to rouse Hindu feelings against Christians and Muslims for slaughtering cows and oxen.
- A Hindu political organization known as *the Indian Association* came into being in Calcutta in 1876.The Indian Association was established by a few educated Bengali Hindus led by Babu Surendranath Benerjea. It was forerunner of the Indian National Congress. Muslims had no role in Indian Association.
- In December 1887 a Bombay Muslim Badruddin Tyebji presided the 3rd session of the Indian National Congress. George Yalle was first president of All India Congress.
- Sind Madrassat-ul-Islam was set up by Hassan Ali afandi on 1st 1885 and it was inaugrated by Lord Duffern.
- *Syed Ahmed Khan born on 17th October, 1817 in Delhi & died March 27, 1898 at Ali Gargh.Sir Syed is buried beside Sir Syed Masjid in Aligarh Muslim University.*
- Bankim Chandra Catterjee started a literary movement in Bengal and identified nationalism with the Hindu religion.Militant Hindu Nationalism was started by B.G. Tilak.
- In 1892 *Indian Council Act* was passed. It enlarged the legislative councils and extended their functions. In the Imperial Council the number of additional members was fixed between 10 and 16, of whom not more than six were to be officials.
- In 1835, English was made official language of India.
- *The original name of Mohsanu-ul-Mulk was Mehdi Ali Khan. Original name of Waqaul Mulk was Molvi Mushtaq Ahmad.*
- *Sir Agha Khan remained permanent president of ML till 1913. 2nd President of AIML was Sir Ali Mohammad Khan when Agha Khan III resigned in 1913.*
- Punjab branch of All India Muslim League was established by Muhammad Shafi in 1907.Poona branch of All India Muslim League was established by Rafeeh Ahmad in 1907.Bengal branch of All India Muslim League was established in 1909.
- First Public session was held in Pattna in 1938 headed by Quaid-e-Azam.
- Jamia Milia Islamia was established in 1920 by Muhammad Ali Johar.
- Tableegh & Tanzeem were launched by Hassan Nizami.Swarajia Party was formed by Moti Lal Nehru &

Hakeem Ajmal Khan.Tehrik-e-Tanzi,-e-Nou was formed by Saif-ud-din Chakklo

- *Simon Commission submitted its report in 1930.*
- Majlas-e-Itehad-e-Milat was formed by Zafer Ali Khan.
- Idea of Round Table Conferences was given by Lord Irwin in 1929.
- Govt of India Act of 1935 promulgated on 14 August 1935.According to Govt of India Act of 1935 Federal Assembly has 375 seats. According to Govt of India Act of 1935 Counsel of state has 260 seats.
- According to Govt of India Act of 1919 only 3% of population can cast vote.According to Govt of India Act of 1935 only 14% of population can cast vote.
- Counsel of secretary of state started in 1858 & dissolved in 1935.
- Khaksar Movement was launched by Inayat Ullah Mashraqi in 1931.
- Independant Party was launched by Hasrat Mohani in 1932.
- Unity Conference was held in 1932 at Allabad.
- Wardha Scheme of 1937 headed by Dr. Zakar Hussain.
- Peerpur Committee formed in 1938 headed by Raja Muhammad Mehdi. Real name of Raja Sahb of Mehmoodabad was Amir Ahmah Khan. *Pirpur Report was prepared to investigate the tyrannies of Congress on Muslims.*
- Sharif Report submitted in 1939 by Bihar Branch. *Sharif Report was prepared to investigate the cruelties on Congress in Bihar.*
- Sikander-Jinnah Pact in 1937.
- "Pakistan was inevitable" by Syed Hassan Riaz.
- Manshor edited by Syed Riaz Hussain in 1938 till 1947 under Muslim league.
- Muslim League National Guards was set up in 1939.
- Muslim Political Party set up by Ghulam Hussain Hidyat Ullah.
- "Bright Future of Muslims" by Taveel Ahmad Mangori.
- Majlas-e-Itehad-ul-Muslimeen set up by Nawab Bahadur Yar Jang.
- Muslim League established it s ministries in Sindh in 1943.
- Jamiat-e-Ulema-e-Islam set up by Shabeer Ahmad Usmani.
- Sitara-e-Subho was launched by Zafer Ali Khan in 1917.
- *Pona Pact was signed on 25 September 1932.Ambidkar and Gandhi were the signatories of Pona Pact.*
- *Mahasabah was founded by Madan Mohan Maluir.*
- *"Father and Daughter" was written by Begum Shah Nawaz.*
- *"Transfer of Power in India" was written by V.P.Menon.*
- *Waris shah is called the 'Shakespeare of Punjabi literature'.Hazrat Bullay Shah was a famous Sufi poet of Punjabi language. His tomb is in the city of Kasur.*
- *Pan Islamism introduced by Jamaludding Afghani.*
- *Sindh was annexed by Birtish in 1843 and was separated from Bombay in 1935 vide India Act 1935.*
- *Sheikh Ahmed Sirhandi is known as Majaddid Alf Sani.Sheikh Ahmad Sirhandi was born in 1564 and died in 1626.*
- *Mausm Khan, soldier of Titu Mir was sentenced to death.*
- *"Hajatullah al-Balaghah" written by Shah Waliullah.Shah Waliullah born in 1703. Shah Waliullah died in 1762.*
- *Haji Shariat Ullah was born in 1781. Haji Shareetullah of Bengal was the founder of Farazi Tehrik in 1802. Farazi Tehrik meant to pay more attention on fundamental of Islam.*
- *Sir John Marshal ordered digging of Moen Jo Daro in 1922..*
- *In Indai English education was first initiated in Bengal in 1835.*
- *Madressah Rahimiya was established by Shah Abdul Rahim.*
- *Islamia High School Peshawar was founded in 1890.*
- *Kashmir was sold to Gulab Singh in 1845.*
- *Lord Minto came to India as viceroy in 1905. Minto Morley reforms came into India in1909. In Minto Morley reforms, Minto was Indian Viceroy and Morley was state secretary for India.* Rowlatt Act was passed in 1919 by Sir Sydney Rowlatt.
- Montague-Chelmsford report was published in 1918 & became law in 1919.
- *Muslim League demanded principle of self rule for India in 1913.*
- All India Central Khilafat Committee was formed on 23 Sep. 1919.Khilafat Delegation met Lord Chelmsford in 1920 under Dr. Ahamad Insari. Migration Movement (1920) 1800 Muslims migrated.
- *Non-cooperation Movement was started during the days of Khilafat Movement. Maulana Azad and Maulana Abdul Bari issued the Fatwa in favour of Khilafat Movement.Gandhi announced the end of Khilafat Movement.Tragedy of Chora Churi happen on 4 February 1922.*
- *Shuddi and Sangathan movement was started at the end of Tahreek Khilafat.Sangathan movement was started by Pandit Malavia.Treaty of Lausanne was signed in 1923.*
- *Lord Rippon is associated with the Hunter Commission. Lord Dalhousie is associated with Wood's Dispatch. Lord Cornwalls is associated with permanent settlement of Bengal.*
- *Moulana Shoukat Ali, the elder brother of M. Ali was born in 1872 and died on 28th Nov 1938 and buried at Jamia Mosque Delhi.*
- *Jinnah got admission in at Gokal Das Teg primary school Bombay at the age of 10 he studied for 5 ½ months. Jinnah went to London and got law degree at the age of 18 forms LINCONINN.*
- *Ratna embrassed Islam on 18th April 1918 and married Jinnah on 19th April 1918. Before that she was Parsi. She died on 20th Febrary 1929 and was buried in Aram Bagh Bombay.Dinna; the daughter of Jinnah was born on 14th August, 1919. Dinna married a Parsi boy named Navel Wadya.*
- *Jinnah left the lawyership after 23rd March, 1940.*
- *Pakistan national movement was founded by Ch. Rahmat Ali.*
- *In 1945, Labour Party came to power.*
- *In 1945 elections Muslim League won 428 out of 492 seats.*

- *In 1946, Quaid decided to join Interim government in India.In interim government Muslim League got portfolis of Finance & Liaquat Ali was Finance Minister.*
- *J.N.Mandal was the non-Muslim member who became a minister in interim government on ML behalf.*
- *Unionist's Ministry was in Punjab. Founder of Unionist Party in Punjab was Sir Fazal Hussain.*
- *Real name of Gandhi was Mohan Das Karam Chand Gandhi.*
- *Burma separated from India in 1937 and was made independent in 1947.*
- *Sindh asssembley passed the resoluation for the creation of Pakistan firstly on June 26, 1947.*
- *"Divide and Quit" is wtitten by Penderel Moon.*
- *Liaquat Desai pact was concluded in 1946.*
- *On 18th July, 1947, British parliament passed Indian Independence Bill.*
- *Inquilab Zindabad slogan was given by Mohammd Iqbal.*
- *Population of Pakistan at its birth was 34 million.*
- *Jinnah Awami league is the first opposition party of Pakistan. It was founded by Abudl hameed Bhashwani in 1950.*
- *Ayub khan laid down foundation stone of Quaid's Mosulem.*
- *On 27th August, 1947. Pakistan admitted as Member of the Food and Agriculture Organization of UN.*
- *U.S. embassy in Karachi was established August 15, 1947.*
- *Last Governor of the undivided Punjab was Sir Even Jenkins.*
- *Hafiz Abdul Majeed was appointed as Chief Secretary, West Punjab on 18th August, 1947.*
- *Friday was declared as half working day on August 22, 1947.*
- *Iran&Pakistan established diplomatic relations on 22nd August, 1947.*
- *AThe Secretary of the Indian Ministry of States? V.P. Menon*
- *Liaquat visited India in April 1950.*
- *Quaid-e-Azam died on September 11, 1948 due to Cardiac Arrest. Jinnah passed away at 10:20 p.m in G.G House Karachi and buried on 12th September, 1948 A.D.Funeral prayer of Quaid-e-Azam by Shabir Ahmed Usmani.*
- *Basic Principles Committee set up by the Constituent Assembly to frame a draft Constitution. Basic Principles Committee presented its report in September, 1950.*
- *Planning Board turned into Planning Commission in 1951.*
- *Liaquat Ali Khan visited USA in 1951. Liaquat Ali Khan spends in USA three weeks.*
- *Title of the published collection of Liaquat's speeches meant to introduce Pakistan to the West was "Pakistan, Heart of Asia".*
- *Conspiracy to overthrow Liaquat Government come to light Rawalpendi in March 1951.*
- *Jamilla was the first Muslim girl who hoisted Muslim League flag on the Punjab Secreterat, Lahore (1946).*
- *First commissioner of Sindh Charles Napier.*
- *Sindh assembly proclaimed Sindhi as official language of Sindh in 1972.*
- *Baluchistan got status of province on 1st July, 1970.*
- *Pakistan standard time was adopted on October 1, 1951.*
- *Indian Forces occupied Kashmir the state of Jammu and Kashmir on October 27, 1947.*
- *Hari Singh was the Maharaja of Kashmir in 1947.*
- *Allama Iqbal's tomb was built in 1951.*
- *22 points of Ulema put on 24th January 1951 by 31 Ulema.*
- *BBC started its first Urdu service on 13th April, 1949.*
- *In 1950, Iftikhar Hussain Mamdot founded Jinnah Muslim League party.*
- *Pakistan got status of Test cricket in 1952.*
- *Zafarullah Khan served as president of UN General Assembly's 7th session in 1962.*
- *Agreement with Canada on first nuclear power station in Karachi was signed in 1965.*
- *Nationalization of educational institutions & industries in 1972.*
- *First biogas plant established in 1974.*
- *In December 1981, Ziaul Haq announced Majlis-e-Shoora with 350 members.*
- *Wafaqui Mohtasib was created in 1983.*
- *8th amendment introduced in 1985.*
- *Nuclear cooperation pact with China was made on 15th September 1986.*
- *Ojri Camp Tragedy occurred on 10 April 1988.*
- *The Junejo government was dismissed on 29th May, 1988.*
- *Zia died on 17 August, 1988.US ambassador who died with Zia was Arnold Raphael.*
- *Pakistan's re-entry in common wealth in 1989.*
- *First test tube baby at Lahore in 1989.*
- *Wheat crisis occurred in 1952.*
- *KANNUP was established in 1971.*
- *Mr. Ghulam Muhammad was finance minister before becoming governor general of Pakistan.*
- *Baitul Maal established in 1992.*
- *General sales tax, under the constitution 1973 is a Federal subject.*
- Total area of Jammu and Kashmir in 1947 was 84,471 sq. miles.
- India stopped the passage of water from the rivers Ravi and Sutluj in April 1948.
- Quaid e Azam relief fund was set up in September 1947.
- At the time of division the cash balances of undivided India stood at about Rs. 4,000 million.
- India and Pakistan mutually came to an agreement that Pakistan would get Rs. 750 crore as her share.Only Rs. 200 crors had been paid as an interim installment.
- On 15th August 1947 the state of Junaghadh announced that it had acceded to Pakistan.
- Pakistan Fund was setup by Quaid in June 1947.
- State Bank of Pakistan was inaugurated by Quaid-e-Azam in July 1948.The initial assets of SBP were equal to three Crore.
- Karachi was declared Federal area by the legislative Assembly in May 1948.
- Mian Iftikhar –ud- din was the only Muslim to oppose the Objectives Resolution in the Assembly.
- "The Myth of Independence" was written by Z.A. Bhutto.
- Pakistan's flag was designed by two brothers and name of one of them is Altaf Hussain. White strip in the flag was

added in August 1947 and moon and star added in the flag February 1949.

- Ayub Khoro ministry in Sindh was dissolved by Quaid in April1948. Khoro is the only man to be prosecuted under PRODA. PRODA was replaced in September 1954.
- The Quaid delivered his last message to the nation on 27th August, 1948.
- Khan Qayyum Khan was called the iron man of NWFP.
- Peer Sahib Manki Shareef founded the Awami Muslim League party in September 1949.
- In the East Bengal elections were held in 1954.
- Martial Law in Lahore was imposed in March 1953.
- Ghulam Muhammad dissolved the Government of Nazi mud Din in April 1953.
- Shortage of Salt took place in 1952 in East Bengal.
- The First Five Year Plan was announced by Chaudhary Muhammad Ali on 18th May 1956.
- Principal of joint Electorate was accepted by the Assembly on 10th October 1956 at Dacca.
- Suez Canal Crisis took place in the reign of Soharwardy.
- Muslim family Law Ordinance contributed a great deal towards generating public resentment against Ayub regime.
- According to the agriculture Reforms announced in January 1959, maximum limit of non irrigated lands was fixed at 1000 acres. 902 land farm holders were affected by the Ayub Reforms.
- Pakistan launched an operation in Kashmir in 1965 which was called operation Gibralter.
- India mounted upon a three pronged attack against Pakistan along Lahore on September 6, 1965.
- Sheikh Mujeeb Ur Rehman presented his 6 points for the first time in February 1966 at the house of Former premier Ch. Muhaamad Ali in a meeting of All Parties Conference.
- In 1967 five parties formed an alliance against Ayub Khan which was called PDM.
- The old name of Round Garden was changed into Nasir Garden in 1966 after the visit of Egyptian President Nasir.
- Sardar Abdul Rab Nishtar died in 1958; I.I. Chandaraker died in1960; Soharwardy died in 1963 in Bairut, And Muhammad Ali Bogra died in 1963.
- Ayub Khan took oath as President of Pakistan in February 1960.
- Musa Khan was C-in-C before Yahya khan. Yahya khan became C-in-C in March 1966.
- In April 1969, Yahya regime announced Labour Reforms.
- Elections could not be held on fixed date and had to be postponed till 7th December due to Floods in East Pakistan.
- Agartala conspiracy was about Kidnap and murder of Ayub Khan.
- Kashmir Mujahideen hijacked an Indian plane "Ganga" in 1971.
- Army action was started in East Pakistan from March 1971.
- A commission was appointed by Bhutto to probe into the 1971 crisis. It was called Hamood Ur Rehman commission.
- In his agricultural reforms Bhutto put ceiling to land holding at 150 acres of irrigated land. Bhutto announced second package of agricultural reforms in 1977.
- Mr. Bhutto announced to dissociate Pakistan from the Commonwealth of Nations in 1972.
- Martial Law was imposed in Balochistan in May 1973.
- Elections to the National Assembly were held under Z.A. Bhutto in March 1977.
- *NADRA was setup in February 16, 2000.*
- *The master plan of Islamabad was prepared in 1960 by MIS Constructinos Doxiades of Greek.*
- *National Institute of Oceanlogy established in 1982 in Karachi.*
- *Pakistan test fired Ghauri missile on April 6, 1998.*
- *Jamrood Fort (Peshawar) was built by General Hari Singh Nalwa in 1836.*
- *Nishta rHospital is the largest hospital in Pakistan and was built in 1953.*
- *Three radio stations were working at the time of partition.*
- *10 seats are reserved for non-muslims in National Assembly.*
- *National institute of silicon technology was established in 1991.*
- *Hazrat Nizam-ud-Din Auliya was a Sufi of Chishtia Order.*
- *Defense Council was formed on 1st April 1948.*
- *Pakistan irrigation research council was founded in 1964.*
- *Security Council was formed by federal government on October 17, 1999.*
- *National data base registration authority was set up on 16th February, 2000.*
- The official and national sport of Pakistan is field hockey. Cricket, however, is the most popular sport. The national side won the ICC World Cup in 1992.
- Pakistan qualified for the Golf World Cup for the first time in 2009.
- One goal of the current government is to see the literacy rate reach at least 85% over the next few years.
- About 1.7 million refugees from Afghanistan live in Pakistan.
- When was the Constitution of 1973 enforced? 14th August 1973.
- Who was the first Captain of Pakistan Cricket Team? Hafeez Kardar
- Who united all the Sikhs and founded a kingdom in the Punjab? Ranjit Singh
- Who was the first Chief Minister of Balochistan from May 1972 to February 1973? Sardar Atta ullah Mengal
- When Pakistan launched its first space satellite Badr-1? July 16, 1990
- Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar issued Comrade English newspaper from Culcata on 14th January 1911.
- "Al-Halal" Urdu newspaper was issued by Maulana Abu-Kalam-Azad in July 1912.
- East Pakistan was separated from rest of the country on 16th December 1971.
- The first Pakistani Postal stamp was issued in July 1948.
- During the Mughal period, Portuguese traders first came to India.
- Quaid-e-Azam became the member of Legislative Council from Bombay in 1906.
- Bhutto stepped in as the president and civilian CMLA of Pakistan on 20th December 1971.
- Land reforms announced by PPP regime on 1st March

1972.

- In which Constitution Islam was declared religion of the state? Constitution of 1973
- Urdu declared as official language in 1832.
- Which was the first public airline of Pakistan? Orient Airline
- Five members were nominated by Muslim League for the Interim-Government in 1946.
- When the government of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto was dismissed and third Martial Law was enforced by General Zia-ul-Haq? 5th July, 1977
- What happened to the Constitution of 1973 when Martial Law was imposed in 1977 by Zia-ul-Haq? It was partially suspended
- President Zia-ul-Haq enforced an Interim Constitution in 1981.
- President Zia-ul-Haq constituted Majlis-e-Shoora (National Assembly) in December 1981.
- First Chairman of SPARCO was Dr. Abdus Salam.
- Pakistan set up the first uranium moving and processing plant in Lucki Murwat.
- First Provincial elections after establishment of Pakistan were held in 1951.
- The system of Government introduced by Constitution of 1956 was Federal.
- NawabLiaquat Ali Khan was first Defence Minister of Pakistan.
- Who is authorized to impose reasonable restrictions on fundamental rights? President
- After Independence, the first industrial unit inaugurated by Quaid-i-Azam was Valika Textile Mills.
- 'The Sole Spokesman' a book on Quaid-i-Azam and Pakistan Movement was written by Dr. Ayesha Jalal.
- Shahbzada Abdul Qayyum Khan founded Islamia College — Peshawar institution.
- MajidaRizvi has the credit to be the first women High court Judge in Pakistan.
- In 1946, Liaqat Ali Khan Presented poor man's budget.
- The Quite India Movement started at Bombay on Aug. 8, 1942.
- Attlee was the Prime Minister of UK at the time of creation of Pakistan.
- The Constitution of 1956 was enforced on March 23, 1956; the constitution of 1962 was enforced on June 8, 1962 and the Constitution of 1973 was enforced on August 14, 1973.
- Ch. Muhammad Ali is the name of first Secretary General of Pakistan.
- First ambassador of Pakistan to UNO was Ahmad Shah Patres Bukhari.
- First general elections under the LFO were held in 1970.
- Pakistan and Afghanistan have "Transit Trade Agreement" signed in 1965.
- Sir Muhammad Shafi coined the name of All India Muslim League.
- Nawab Saleem Ullah Khan was the founder of All India Muslim League.
- Constitutional proposal, known as the Bogra Formula, was presented before the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan on October 7, 1953. The plan proposed for a Bicameral Legislature with equal representation for all the five provinces of the country in the Upper House. Constitutional Formula is the other name of Mohammad Ali Bogra Formula.
- In 1973 constitution Bicameral Legislature was provided for the first time.
- Pakistan become member of United Nations on 30th Sep 1947 and Afghanistan country opposed Pakistan's membership in United Nations.
- Sanghata Movement was started by Dr Moonje.
- The subjects were divided into central and provincial by the Act of 1919.
- Martial law has been declared in Pakistan four times. On 7 October 1958, President Iskander Mirza staged a coup d'état. He abrogated the constitution, imposed martial law and appointed General Muhammad Ayub Khan as the Chief Martial Law Administrator and Aziz Ahmad as Secretary General and Deputy Chief Martial Law Administrator.
- The second martial law was imposed on 25 March 1969, when President Ayub Khan abrogated the Constitution of 1962 and handed over power to the Army Commander-in-Chief, General Agha Mohammad Yahya Khan.
- The third martial law, politician Zulfikar Ali Bhutto took over in 1971 as the first civilian martial law administrator in recent history, imposing selective martial law in areas hostile to his rule, such as the country's largest province, Balochistan.
- The fourth martal law, General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq overthrew Bhutto and imposed martial law in its totality on July 5, 1977, in a bloodless coup d'état.
- One Unit was the title of a scheme launched by the federal government of Pakistan to merge the four provinces of West Pakistan into one unit, as a counterbalance against the numerical domination of the ethnic Bengalis of East Pakistan (now Bangladesh). The One Unit policy was announced by Prime Minister Muhammad Ali Bogra on 22 November 1954.
- The province of West Pakistan was created in 14 October 1955 by the merger of the provinces, states, and Tribal Areas of the western wing. The province was composed of twelve divisions and the provincial capital was established at Lahore. The province of East Bengal (now Bangladesh) was renamed East Pakistan with the provincial capital at Dacca. The federal government moved the country's capital in 1959 from Karachi to Rawalpindi (serving as provisional capital until Islamabad was ready), whilst the federal legislature moved to Dacca.
- The province of West Pakistan was dissolved on 1 July 1970 by President General Yahya Khan.
- Dr. Khan Sahib was appointed as the first Chief Minister of the One Unit, while Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani was appointed as the first Governor of West Pakistan.
- The first water accord between the provincial governments relating to the water distribution from Indus River was signed in 1991.
- Nizam-e-Islam party was founded by Chaudhry Muhammad Ali.
- Yusuf Zulekha was written by Ghulam Rasul.
- Justice Shahab–ud-din was the Head of the Constituent Committee formed by Ayub Khan.
- Pakistan people's party was founded in 1967.
- Name of NWFP was changed as KPK in 2010.
- Kargil conflict was took place in 1999.
- Feroz khan noon was the PM at the time of 1958 Martial law.
- Pakistan has won the hockey world cup four times.
- NRO stands for National Reconciliation Order.
- Auditor General of Pakistan is appointed by President.
- Bahardur Shah Zafar buried in Rangoon.

- RCD formed by Pakistan, Iran and Turkey.
- First SAARC summit was held in 1985 at Dhaka.
- Quaid-e-Azam Address the Constituent Assembly for the first time on 11 August 1947. He was the first President of the Constituent Assembly.
- Ghulam Muhammad dissolved the Federal Assembly on 24 October, 1954.
- In January 24, 1959, the first agriculture reforms were introduced in Pakistan.
- Abdul Qadeer Khan Nuclear Research Laboratories was set up in Kahuta in 1976.
- F. M. Khan was the first Chief Election Commissioner of Pakistan.
- Muhammad Ali Jinnah was awarded the title of the Quaid-i-Azam in1938.
- The Unionist Party, a secular party, was formed to represent the interests of Punjab's large feudal classes and gentry. Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Sir Fazli Husain and Sir Chhotu Ram were the co-founders of the party.
- Radcliffe Award was announced on 17th August 1947.
- Uqba bin Nafah (R.A.) is called as "Alexander of Muslim World".
- Abdur Rab Nishtar is the eminent leader of Pakistan movement who in 1949 took over as the first governor of Punjab and later on became the president of Pakistan Muslim League.
- Allama Shabir Ahmad Usmani formed a party of Ulema called Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam.
- The Kargil War also known as the Kargil conflictwas an armed conflict between India and Pakistan that took place between May and July 1999 in the Kargil district of Kashmir and elsewhere along the Line of Control (LOC).
- Dr Shama Khalid is the first woman assuming governorship in the country's history.
- Begum Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan was the first Muslim woman ambassador and Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps (while in the Netherlands), First Muslim woman Governor (of Sindh province in the mid–1970s), First Muslim woman Chancellor of a university (all the universities in Sindh) First Muslim woman delegate to the UN, and First Muslim woman to win the United Nations Human Rights Award, First Muslim woman to receive the Woman of Achievement Medal, (1950).
- The second nuclear power plant of Pakistan is functioning in Chasma since 2001 by the help of China.
- SAARC was formed in Dhaka on December 8, 1985. First Summit of SAARC was held in 1985 in Dhaka (Bangladesh).
- Sir Muhammad Zafarullah took part in the Round Table Conference of 1930-32 and was the first foreign minister of Pakistan.
- After independence the first radio station was established at Karachi.
- The Government of India Act 1935 was fully enforced in April, 1937.
- Rebindra Nath Tagor the first Asian who received literature Nobel Prize in 1913.
- Muslims observed 'Day of Deliverance' on December 22, 1939 (End of Congress ministries).
- Mulvi Abdl Haq is called "Baba-e-Urdu".
- The famous resolution, which came to be known as Pakistan Resolution was moved by Maulvi Fazal-ul-Haq and passed unanimously on 23rd March 1940.
- The institution of Mohtasib was established by Presidential Order 1983.
- Objective Resolution was passed by the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan on March 12, 1949.
- The state bank inaugurated on 1st July 1948 by Quaid-e-Azam and Zahid Hussain is the first governor of State Bank.
- Iskendar Mirza had the shortest tenure as Governor - General of Pakistan.
- Liaquat - Nehru pact was announced at Delhi on April 18, 1950.
- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan advocated the inclusion of Indians in Legislative Council in his famous book, "Causes of the Indian Revolt", as early as 1860.
- Altaf Hussain Hali refers to Sir Syed as Father of Muslim India and Father of Modern Muslim India.
- In 1917 Kheiri Brothers suggested a plan of partition of India in conference of the Socialist International held in Stockholm.
- The Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD) was established among Pakistan, Iran and Turkey in 1964 and was annulled in 1979.
- Quaid-e-Azam called Islam "Our bedrock and sheet anchor" while addressing Muslim Students Peshawar.
- Liaquat Ali Khan, the first Prime Minister of Pakistan, while addressing a meeting at Rawalpindi was assassinated on Oct 16, 1951.
- Anjuman-e-Islamia Punjab was founded for the renaissance of Islam in 1859.
- Feroz Shah Tughlaq constructed five canals to remove scarcity of water.
- Maulana Zafar Ali khan is the author of "Hunter par Hunter".
- Faiz Ahmed Faiz was convicted in Rawalpindi Conspiray Case.
- In Sept: 1958 Gawadar was bought by Khan of Kalat at 40 lacs pounds from Oman.
- Pakistan becomes 'Republic' in 1956.
- Vasco-da-Gama comes to India in 1498.
- Brahmo Samaj is a quasi-Protestant, theistic movement within Hinduism, founded in Calcutta in 1828 by Ram Mohun Roy.
- Arya Samaj is a Hindu reform movement founded by Swami Dayananda on 7 April 1875.
- Prarthana Samaj is founded by Dr. Atmaram Pandurang in 1867 with an aim to make people believe in one God and worship only one God.
- East India Company occupied Punjab in 1849; Sindh in 1843 and Balochistan in 1839.
- *The "Rashmi Roomal" Movement of 1905 was initiated by Maulana Mahmood Hassan.*
- *The "Asrar-us-Sanadeed" was compiled by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.*
- *Pirpur Committee was formed in 1938 and it was headed by Raja Muhammad Mehdi of Pirpur.*
- *"Reconstruction of Religious Thoughts in Islam" was written by Allama Muhammad Iqbal.*
- *Chief Justice of Lahore High Court, Justice Abdur Rasheed administered the oath of M.A. Jinnah.*
- *Muhammad Ali Jinnah administered the oath of Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan as the first Prime Minister of Pakistan.*
- *Qazi Issa was appointed Pakistan's ambassador to Iran.*
- The last Nawab of Bahawalpur is Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi V.

- Mehrgarh is located near the Bolan Pass, to the west of the Indus River valley and between the Pakistani cities of Quetta, Kalat and Sibi.
- Ranikot Fort is the world's largest fort with a circumference of about 26 km or 16 miles. Since 1993, it has been on the list of tentative UNESCO World Heritage Sites. It is located in the Kirthar Range, about 30 km southwest of Sann, in Jamshoro District, Sindh, Pakistan. It is approximately 90 km north of Hyderabad.
- The Kot Diji Fort, formally known as Fort Ahmadabad, dominates the town of Kot Diji in Khairpur District, Pakistan about 25 miles east of the Indus River at the edge of the Nara-Rajisthan Desert.

- Name the founder of the All India Muslim League? Sir Nawab Saleem Ullah Khan
- The first country recognized Pakistan after independence was ?Iran
- The longest serving Chief Justice of Pakistan was? Justice A.R. Cornelius
- The first Dry Port in Pakistan was established in 1974 at? Lahore
- The oldest news agency of Pakistan is: ? Associated Press of Pakistan (APP)
- Who was the father of Shah Abdul Aziz? Shah Waliullah.
- What is the total area of Islamabad? 906 Sq.Km
- Who first translated the Holy Quran into Persian? Shah Waliullah.
- Who first translated the Holy Quran into Urdu? Shah Abul Qadir.
- Name the founder of the Aligarh Movement? Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- Name of the books written by Shah Waliullah? Hajjat-ul-Baligha, Fyuz-i-Harmain Sharifan
- In which year did Jinnah join the Muslim League? In 1913 (request of M.Ali Johar)
- In which year Jinnah left the Congress? In 1920 (left imperial legislative 1919)
- Who was the Muslim League leader who opposed Jinnah's decision to boycott the Simon Commission of 1927? Sir Shafi.
- For what period of time is the National Assembly elected? For five years.
- What is the period of time for the election of the Senate? 6 years.
- What is the present literacy rate in Pakistan? 57 percent.
- Which university in Pakistan was founded before independence? The Punjab University (oldest)
- Name a famous Sufi poet of Sindh. Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai.
- In which year was the second Islamic Summit held? 1974 (Lahore)
- Name the treaty signed by India and Pakistan after the 1965 war? Tashkent Treaty (10 jan. 1966)
- Which is the place of highest rainfall? Murree
- Which is the largest park in Pakistan? National Park Islamabad.
- Which is the largest seaport in Pakistan?Monora (Karachi).
- Which is the largest Library in Pakistan? Punjab Public Library.
- Which is the largest Museum in Pakistan? National museum karachi.
- Which is the largest and oldest university of Pakistan? Punjab University Lahore.
- Which is the largest Mosque in Pakistan? Faisal Mosque.
- Which is the largest and busiest railway station in Pakistan? Lahore.
- Which is the largest platform in Pakistan? Platform of Rohri Station.
- Which is the longest road in Pakistan? Pakistan Highway.
- Which is the longest Railway line in Pakistan? Karachi to Peshawar.
- Which is the highest road in Pakistan? Karakoram Highway.
- Which is the largest railway workshop in Pakistan? Mughalpura Workshop Lahore.
- Which is the largest industrial plant in Pakistan? Pakistan Steel Mills Karachi.
- Which is the smallest province in respect of Area? NWFP.
- Which is the largest city with respect of Area and population? Karachi.
- Which is the most modern city? Islamabad.
- The minimum annual rainfall in Pakistan was recorded at? Nokkundi
- "Pakistan inTwentieth Century A Political History" is a book written by? Lawrence Ziring
- The Federally Administrated Tribal Area consists of? Seven political agencies and six frontier regions.
- P.O.N.M stand for? Pakistan Oppressed Nations Movement.
- Kilik Pass is situated in? Karakoram range.
- Among the world largest cotton growing countries Pakistan stands for? 4th
- Toot oil and natural gas field is located in? Punjab.
- Largest dam and Hydel power station of Pakistan Tarbela dam built in 1976
- On which date the first session of National Assembly was held? 11 August, 1947
- What is the length of coastal line of Pakistan? 1046 Km
- Islam was declared state religion of Pakistan? In 1973
- Which is the shortest river of Pakistan? Ravi
- The constitution of Pakistan can be amended? With Two-Third majority in Parliament
- Who was the first Muslim Governor of Sindh? Ghulam Hussain Hadaiyatullah.
- Who was the first Muslim C-N-C of Pak Army? Gen Muhammad Ayub
- Which constitution of Pakistan state that President and Prime Minister must be Muslims? 1973 Constitution
- Who was the first Governor of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa? M. Khursheed.
- Who was the first C.N.C of Pakistan Navy? Admiral Muhammad Siddiq
- Identify the terminating point of Pakistan Motorway M-8? Gwadar
- The proposed plan of M-4 of Pakistan Motorway shall be completed? Faisalabad to Multan
- Which year is celebrated in Pakistan as visit to Pakistan to promote Tourism Industry? 2001.
- To settle the water dispute between Pakistan and India Sindh Tass Agreement was signed in 1960 with the help of? World Bank
- What is the length of famous "Khyber Pass"? 53 Km.
- The Population density in Punjab per square Kilometers is? 353 persons.

- Pakistan is separated from Tajikistan by? Wakhan.
- Age of the retirement of Supreme Court Judge of Pakistan is? 65 years.
- Anza Missile is? Surface to air missile.
- Ranikot Fort is situated near the city of? Hyderabad.
- Under the Indus Basin Treaty 1960, the water of rivers awarded to Pakistan are? Indus, Jehlum, Chenab.
- The standard time of Pakistan is? 5 hours ahead of Greenwhich time.
- When did Pakistan win its first hockey gold medal in Asian Games? 1958 Tokyo.
- On which river Guddu, Sukkur and Kotri barrage are situated? Indus Rivers.
- Who was first Muslim CNC of Pakistan Air Force? Air Marshal Asghar Khan.
- When Pakistan Joined Anglo-American Defence Pacts or SEATO in 1954.
- 24th Parallel Line is the boundary line which was declared between? Pakistan and India
- Pakistan joined the Nuclear Club in? 28 May 1998
- The only Pakistan poet who has been awarded the Lenin Prize was? Faiz Ahmad Faiz (1961)
- General Pervez Musharraf took over the control of Pakistan on? 12 October, 1999
- According to the 1998 census the population of Pakistan living in Rural Areas was? 67.5 percent
- Pakistan's first Agriculture University was established in? Faisalabad
- Pakistan became full member of NAM 1979 (Hawana).
- In the National Anthem of Pakistan "Jan-i-Tstaqlal" stands for? Inspiration of our future.
- The National Tree of Pakistan? Deodar.
- Which bird is national bird of Pakistan? Chakor.
- Which is the national animal of Pakistan? Markhor.
- National game of Pakistan? Hockey.
- National flower of Pakistan? Jasmine(chambali).
- Pakistan had joined Baghdad Pact/Central Treaty Organization in 1955 along with? Iran, Iraq and Turkey.
- Identify the longest glaciers of Pakistan? Siachen.
- "Warsak Dam" has been built on the river Kabul in1960
- Which Province of Afghanistan shows border with Pakistan? Paktya
- What is the length of border between Pakistan and Afghanistan? 2252 Km.
- The total length of 'Line of Control' in Kashmir is about? 720 Km. (Through Simla agreement 1972)
- The Atomic Energy Commission of Pakistan was established in? 1956.
- Karachi Nuclear Power plant was established in 1972 with the assistance of: Canada.
- Chashma Nuclear plant was established with the assistance of:-China.
- Which Prime Minister of Pakistan had the shortest tenure? Gen. Ayub Khan.
- The cultural centre of Gandhara civilization was situated at? Taxila
- National Police Academy is situated in? Islamabad
- After Siachen the second largest glacier of Pakistan? Batura.
- Which lake is considered to be Asia's greatest reserve of migratory birds? Haleji lake.
- The largest desert of Pakistan? Thar in Sindh
- Largest Agency of FATA in term of Area is? South Waziristan
- Area of Balochistan is? 3,47,190 Sq. Km.
- Total area of Sindh is? 140,914 sq. Km.
- Total Area of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa? 74521 Sq. Km.
- Gen Zia died in air accident on? 17th August, 1988.
- On 6th August 1990 caretaker government was established under? Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi.
- Total number of seats of NA reserved for women in the October 2002 election? 60 seats.
- Total number of seats of Punjab Assembly are? 371 seats
- The total number of seats in Sindh Assembly? 148 seats.
- Total number of seats in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Assembly? 124 seats
- Total number of seats in Balochistan? 65 seats
- Who was the first Chief Minister of Punjab after independence? Iftikhar Hussain Mamdot.
- Pakistan forest institution is located in? Peshawar.
- The oldest Barrage on Indus is? Sukkur Barrage(1932)
- The first Pakistani who became the Judge of International Court of Justice? Sir Zafarullah Khan.
- On March 23, 2000 Pakistan had manufactured a modern tank liaison with China by name of? Al-Khalid.
- On July 9, 1948 Pakistan issued its first? Postal stamp
- When Pakistan recognized the People's Republic of China? 4th January 1950.
- Who was the first Pakistan's Ambassador to the People's Republic of China? N.A.M. Raza.
- Which is the highest railway station in Pakistan? Khan Mehtar Zai
- When the National Anthem was played in Pakistan 1st time? 14th August 1954.
- When Pakistan became the member of UNO? 30 September 1947.
- Who is the first President of Pakistan and last Governor-General of Pakistan? Sikandar Mirza.
- The first coin of Pakistan designed by? Brandly.
- Who took the oath of Governor-General of Pakistan from Quaid-e-Azam.Justice Abdul Rasheed.
- Which country opposed Pakistan to become the member of UNO? Afghanistan
- Who became the first president of Pakistan Muslim League? Ch. Khaleeq-uz-Zaman
- Which lake is the largest in Pakistan, situated in Dadu? "Lake Mancher"
- Pakistan's highest mountain peak K-2 is located in? Karakoram range.
- Who was the architect of Second Constitution? Ayub Khan.
- The Soan and Haro are the two rivers of? Potohar Plateau
- The area lying between river Beas and river Ravi is called? Bari Doab
- 'Kashmir Solidarity Day'. is observed in Pakistan each year on? 5 Feb.
- The Province of Pakistan which covers the largest area 43% is? Balochistan (Punjab 25.8 percent)
- The Second Prime Minister and Governor of Pakistan? Nazimuddin
- Who is the first woman Prime Minister of Pakistan? Benazir Bhutto
- Who had the longest period of rule to his credit? Gen Zia-ul-Haq
- Who had shortest tenure of President? Z.A. Bhutto

- Who had shortest tenure as Governor-General of Pakistan? Khawaja Nazimuddin
- Point out the name of first Governor of State Bank? Zahid Hussain
- Who was the first Female Governor? Begum Rana Liaquat Ali
- Who was the first Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces? Gen. Tikka Khan.
- Who was the first Chief Justice of Pakistan? Justice Abdul Rashid
- Who was the first Chief of the Air Force? Air Marshal Zafar Ahmad
- Who was the First Chief of Staff of the Navy? Hafeez Ahmad
- Who was the First Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee? General Muhammad Sharif
- Which is the highest Military award in Pakistan? Nishan-e-Haider
- Which is the highest Civil award of Pakistan? Nishan-e-Pakistan
- Which is the coldest place of Pakistan? Sakardo
- The area of Pakistan is? 796,096 sq Km.
- The first recipient of Nishan-e-Haider was? Capt. Sarwar Shaheed
- Famous lake Saif ul Maluk is located in? Kaghan
- The length of Indus River? 2896 Km.
- Who headed the commission formed by Ayub Khan for drafting the 1962 Constitution? Manzoor Qadir
- The number of seats of National Assembly won by Awami League in the 1970 election? 160
- Bangladesh came into existence on? 16th December 1971.
- The number of Articles included in the constitution of 1973? 280
- Z.A. Bhutto took oath as President under the Provisional Constitution on? 21st April 1972.
- The new capital of Pakistan was given the name of Islamabad on? 24th Feb 1959.
- Gen. Ayub Khan suspended Iskandar Mirza on? 27th October 1958
- The Qadianis were declared as minority in the National Assembly on? 7th September 1974.
- When Zakat and Ushr Ordinance was enforced? 20th June 1980
- Muhammad Khan Junejo took oath as Prime Minister of Pakistan on? 23rd March 1985.
- One Unit was formed in? 1955
- Gwadar became the part of Pakistan in? 1958
- Balochistan was given status of Province? 1970
- West Pakistan was divided into four provinces in? 1973
- The post of C.N.C was changed in Chief of Staff? 1976.
- Banks were nationalized in Pakistan in? 1974
- Karakoram highway which was completed In 15 years was formally opened in? 1978
- River Indus enters in Pakistan near? Chelas
- Youm-e-Fazia is observed on? 7th September
- Rawal Dam is near Islamabad on Kurang river
- Chaman is famous for? Fruit
- Lal Suhanra Park is in? Bahawalpur
- RCD agreement concluded between Turkey Iran and Pakistan on? 21st July 1964
- Where is Masjid Wazir Khan? Lahore.
- Federal Sharit Court was established in? 1979
- Nationalization of industries was started by? Z.A. Bhutto
- Qisa Khawani Bazar is in? Peshawar
- Bolan Pass meets? Quetta with Afghanistan
- Boundary line between Azad Kashmir and Occupied Kashmir is called Control Line (720Km)
- Boundary between India and Pakistan demarcated by Sir Cyril Radcliff is called Radcliff Line
- In Rann of Kutch dispute in 1965, Pakistan declared frontier between Pakistan and India is 24th Parallel Line
- Which city of Pakistan is known as the 'City of Colleges'? Lahore
- What is Pakistan's major export? Taxtile industry (Cotton) (second rice)
- The Quaid-i-Azam was born in Wazir Mension Karachi
- Which is the first newspaper of Urdu language? Jam-e-Jahan Numma (1st Pakistani __ Amroz)
- When Radcliffe Award was announced? 17th August 1947
- Which of the following king has introduced Land Revenue system in subcontinent? Sher Shah Suri
- Talbul project is disputed between Pakistan and India.
- Mehdi Shah was elected first Chief Minister of Gilgit Baltistan.
- Rah-e-Rasat Operation was started by Army of Pakistan in Swat
- Rah-e-Nijat Operation was started by Army of Pakistan in South Waziristan
- 17 Member bench of SC has declared NRO null & void and unconstitutional all cases withdrawn under NRO reopen with immediate effect on 16th December 2009
- What is the full name of Kerry-Lugar Bill? Enhanced Partnership with Pakistan Act of 2009
- Under 'Enhanced Partnership with Pakistan Act of 2009' what will USA provide Pakistan? $ 1.5 billion annually
- For how long Pakistan would get the US aid under Kerry-Lugar bill? 5 years
- How much total US aid will flow to Pakistan under Kerry-Lugar bill over the five years? US$ 7.5 billion
- Gilgit-Baltistan (empowerment and Self-Governance) Order, 2009 was approved on August 29, 2009
- 7th NFC award was signed by prime minister and other chief ministers of all provinces on 30th December 2009.
- Shahbaz Airbase is located in Jacobabad.
- Shamsi Airbase is located in Quetta.
- "In the line of Fire" is the autobiography of General Pervez Musharraf
- Who wrote "Freedom Movement of India"? I.H.Qureshi
- "Reconstruction of Religious Thoughts in Islam" is written by Allama Iqbal
- "The Idea of Pakistan" is a famous book written by Stephen Philip Cohen
- *Pakistan, the Heart of Asia* is written by Liaquat Ali Khan.
- Who wrote *India wins Freedom*? Maulana Abu'al Kalam Azad
- The writer of *The Spirit of Islam* is Amir Ali
- *Struggle for Pakistan* was written by I.H. Qureshi
- The author of *Pathway to Pakistan* is Choudhry Khaliquzzaman
- The writer of *Friends Not Masters* is Ayub Khan
- 'Daughter of the East' book is written by Benazir Bhutto
- Democracy and Authoritarianism in South Asia book is written by Ayesha Jalal

- The State of Martial Rule book is written by Ayesha Jalal
- Self and Sovereignty book is written by Ayesha Jalal
- The Making of Pakistan book is written by K. K. Aziz
- The Emergence of Pakistan book is written by Ch. Mohammad Ali
- Towards Pakistan book is written by Waheed-uz-Zaman
- A Passage to India book is written by E.M. Forster
- The old name of Dhaka is Jehangir Nagar
- What is the old name of Jaccoabad? Khan Garh
- What is the new name of Salwan Kot? Sialkot
- When the name of Lyallpur was changed to Faisalabad? 1977
- Which city is known as Switzerland of Pakistan? Swat
- What is the old name of Quetta city? Shal Kot
- What is the old name of Sahiwal? Montgomery
- Pakistan became the member of UNO on 30 September, 1947
- The last Governor General and first viceroy of united India was Lord Cunning.
- The last viceroy of united India was Lord Mount Batten
- Sindh is known as Bab-ul-Islam.
- The Objective Resolution was put forwarded by Liaqat Ali Khan on 12 March,1949.
- Khushal Khan Khatak and Rehman Baba are two famous Pushto poets.
- The State Bank was inaugurated by Quaid-e-Azam on 1st July 1948.
- The first constitution of Pakistan came into force on 23rd March 1956 and cancelled on 7 oct 1958.
- Pakistan's second Governer General and 2nd Prime Minister was Khawaja Nazimuddin.
- Sui gas was found in the year 1952.
- The first meeting of the Muslim League took place in 1907 at Karachi and presided by Adam je pir bhai.
- The Cripps Mission visited India in 1942
- Songs of blood and swords book is written by Fatima Bhutto
- The old name of Lahore City is Mahmoodpur.
- What is the name of Hyderabad at the time of Muhammad Bin Qasim? Neroon Kot
- What is the old name of Attock? Cambellpur
- What is the old name of Zhob? Fort Sandeman
- Which of the following name is the old name of pakpattan? Ajodhan Pur (by Akbar the Great)
- What is the new name of Hindu Bagh? Muslim Bagh
- What is the old name of Bin Qasim (sea port)? Pepri
- Mount Batten announced his plan on 3rd June 1947.
- The first independent ruler of Muslim India was Qutub uddin Aibak.
- Partition of Bengal took place on 16th Oct, 1905 (Lord Curzin) and cancelled in 1911(Hoarding).
- All India Congress was founded by Allan O. Hume in1885.
- Badshahi Mosque was built by Aurangzeb Alamgir at Lahore in 1674.
- Babur was the founder of Mughal Dynasty in1526 and the last Mughal Emperor of India was Bahadur Shah Zafar.
- Pakistan's largest steel mill is at pipri (Karachi) formed by the cooperation of Russia.
- The Mosque built by Shah Jahan is at Thatta.
- The true name of Hazrat Mujaddid Alif Sani was Shaikh Ahmed.
- In the 1945 Muslim League won 30 Muslims seats in the central Assembly.
- Sind Madarsa-ul-Islam was founded by Hasan Ali Afandi.
- Syed Ameer Ali founded Muslim League's branch at London in 1908.
- The Mughal Emperor Akbar introduced the "Deen-e-Elahi" in 1582.
- Shah Abdul Latif and Sachal Sarmast are two important Sindhi poets.
- Two places famous for wooden crafts are Hala and Kashmor in Pakistan.
- Sindh Muslim League passed a resolution in 1938.
- Nizam-e-Mustafa movement was carried in the year 1977.
- .The first Muslim League Government was formed in Sindh in 1943.
- Masjid Mahabat Khan is situated at Peshawar.
- Masjid Wazir Khan is situated at Lahore.
- Simla Delegation met Lord Wevell in 1945.
- Pakistan exploded its first atomic bomb at Chaghi on 28th May 1998.
- The period of first five year plan was 1955-1960.
- The first Conferences of NAM was held at Belgrade in 1961 and Pakistan joined the NAM in in the year 1979 at Havana.
- Hazrat Usman Marvandi is known as Lal Shahbaz Qalandar.
- In 1945-1946 elections Muslim League won all seats in central and 90% in provincial assembly.
- In 1945,Lord Wavell proposed the formation of a temporary government consisting of the political parties of United India.
- According to 3rd June 1947 plan plebiscite was held in N.W.F.P and Silhyte.
- The five principles passed by the Non-Aligned countries are called Punj Shilla.
- Sir Syed brought out the digest "Tehzib-ul-Akhlaq" in 1870.
- The first central office of Muslim League was established at Aligarh.
- .The first constituent assembly of Pakistan was dissolved on 24th Oct, 1954 and Mir Maulvi Tamizuddin was its speaker.
- National Assembly consists of 342 Muslim members and the Senate consists of 104 members.
- Pakistan became the member of U.N on 30th September 1947 and Afghanistan Opposed it.
- The second constitution of Pakistan was promulgated on 8 June 1962.
- Quaid-e-Azam remained member of both Muslim League and Congress for 7 years (1913 to 1920)
- The Swadeshi movement means Boycott of goods (British goods)
- Who delivered the Presidential address in which the Muslim League was established? Nawab Waqr ul Mulk
- "Humdard" and "Comarade" was started by Moulana Muhammad Ali
- Jinnah was the Principle architect of Lucknow pact
- The most important change brought about by Minto Morley Reforms (in 1909) was Separate Electorate
- Shuddhi and Sangthan movements were started at the end of Tehrik e Khilafat
- "Zamindar" was brought about by Zafar Ali Khan

- Report of Rowlatt Committee was published in 1918
- Jallianwala Bagh tragedy took place in: 1919
- Jinnah resigned from congress during Nagpur session in 1920
- Moplah rising in Malabar took place in 1921
- The Moplah rose against the British and Hindu Zamindar.
- Which movement was started by Sir Swami Shradhnand?Shuddhi
- Sangthan was started by Pandit Malavia
- Chauri Chaura incident took place in 1922
- Khilafat was abolished by Mustafa Kamal Pasha in 1924
- Simon Commission was sent to India in 1927
- On the arrival Simon Commission Muslim League was Split into two groups one was led by Sir Muhammad Shafee and the other was led by Quaid e Azam.
- Which party was divided into pro changers and changers? Congress
- Nehru Report was an answer to the challenge given by Lord Birkenhead
- Nehru Report accepted the following demand a separate province for North-West Frontier and Sindh
- Jinnah Fourteen points were offered in 1929(M.Ali Johar helped in 14points)
- Which member of Simon Commission resigned and replaced by another member Stephen Walsh
- Dyarchy was scrapped in 1919 Reforms
- The first session of Round Table Conference was opened in London
- Which party was not present in First Round Table Conference Congress
- Federal form of Government for India was approved by British in First Round Table Conference
- Who was the Prime Minster of England during First Round Table Conference?Ramsay Macdonald
- Second Round Table Conference was held in 1931
- Communal award was published in 1932
- What was the reaction of Congress and Muslim League over Communal Award? Both Disliked
- The recommendation of Round Table Conference was published in 1933.
- The whole of India Act of 1935 came into operation in provincial part in 1937
- Anandhnath is a novel and Nagri is a Script
- Pirpur Report was about Congress ministries (By Mahadi 1n 1938)
- Shareef Pur report was about Bihar
- Who wrote" Muslim Suffering under Congress Rule"? Fazl ul Haq
- Wardha scheme was about Education
- The author of Wardha Scheme was Zakir Hussain
- Day of Deliverance was celebrated on 22nd December 1939
- "Now or Never" pamphlet was written in 1933 byCh. Rehmat Ali
- "Pakistan National Movement" was founded by Ch. Rehmat Ali
- "Outline of a Scheme of Indian federation" was written by Sikandar Hayat Khan
- Lahore resolution was introduced by Fazl ul Haq in 1940
- "Thoughts on Pakistan" was written by Ambedkar.
- The British August offer was made in 1940
- What was the response of Muslim League over British offer? Neither accepted nor rejected
- Which Congress leader thought after Lahore Resolution that the partition was unavoidable?Raja Gopal Acharia
- Sapru proposals were offered in 1945
- Liaquat – Desai Pact was concluded in 1945
- Wavell plan was made in 1945 (Parity was the issue in Wavel Plan)
- In1945 elections, out of total 102 seats of Central Assembly,Congress won 57and Muslim league won 30 seats
- In the provincial elections of 1946 Congress won 930 seats and Muslim League won 428 seats
- In Provincial elections of 1946 total seats of Muslim League were 492
- In the Cabinet mission who many Cabinet Ministers were present 3
- The name of the Cripps Mission was made after Sir Stafford Cripps who was The President of the Board of Trade
- The Cabinet Mission members were parleyed with how many Muslim members 4
- Cripps Mission Published its report on 30th March 1942
- The main emphasis in Cripps Mission was on Creation of new Dominion
- Non accession clause was mentioned in Cripps mission
- "Quit India" movement was started in 1942
- In the Cabinet Mission provinces were divided into how many sections? Three
- Quaid e Azam, for the continuation of Cabinet mission, demanded how many portfolios? Five
- In Cabinet Mission plan total portfolios were Sixteen
- Congress was awarded how many portfolios?Six
- How many portfolios were given to Muslim League?Five
- How many portfolios were reserved for minorities?Three
- Lord Wavell was replace by Lord Mountbatten
- The only Indian on the Viceroy lord Mountbatten staff was V.P. Menon
- V.P. Menon prepared the final draft of the transfer of Power
- Lady Mountbatten is said to be the close friend of Nehru
- What was the name of the daughter of Nehru?Indra
- Who wanted to become the joint Governor General of India and Pakistan? Mountbatten
- Who decided, at the time of partition, the fate of Baluchistan? Shahi Jirga
- By which method fate of NWFP was decided? Referendum
- Jinnah was by origin a Khoja (Language Gujarati)
- "Dawn", the Muslim League newspaper was started in 1942(founder M.Ali Jinnah)
- Besides Jinnah who was the ex-officio member of Muslim League Working Committee Liaquat Ali Khan
- Direct Action resolution was passed in July 1946
- Jinnah's speeches were translated into Urdu often by Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung.
- Who gave Fatwas in 1945 and forbade to joining Muslim League? Maulana Hussain Ahmad Madni
- Which party leader labeled Quaid e Azam as "Kafre azam"? Jamiyat al Ulema-i- Hind
- Which magazine criticized Jinnah's decision to become the Governor General?Economist
- Whom Jinnah appointed the Governor of NWFP? Sir George Cunningham
- Soon after the establishment of Pakistan which Prime minister had been the Ambassador to Burma also?Muhammad Ali Bogra

- Battle of Buxer: 1764
- First census in Sub-Continent: 1881(Lord Rippon)
- Jamrud Fort: Gen Hari Singh Nalwa
- The Home Rule League: sep 3, 1916---Anne Besent & Bal Ganga Dhar Tilak
- Five mountain ranges of Pakistan: 1-Himalaya 2-karakoram 3-hindukash 4-Suleman 5-Salt range
- Rabi season: January to May
- Khareef season: June to September
- First private airline: The Hajveri Airline
- Pak,afgh,CARS and China borders meet at the Hindukash range
- Nalter is famous for snow skiing
- Highest peak in Chagai—the Malik Naru peak
- Hamun-i-Mashkel----54 miles
- Mohanjo Daro-----The Larkana distt (1922)
- Harappa--------The Sahiwal distt (1921)
- Area of Sind 140914 sq.km
- NWFP------74521
- Balochistan—347190
- Punjab----205345
- Pakistan's first Embassy (Iran)
- Khyber Agency—2776 sq.km
- Kurram Agency---3380 sq.km
- Simla Agreement—July 03,1972
- Tashkent Declaration—January 10,1966
- First expedition landed on Antarctica: January 15, 1991
- First day-night international one-day cricket match in Pak:March 17,1996
- First radio station: August 14,1948 (Karachi)
- First TV---- November 26.1964 (Lahore)
- PTV's colour transmission---December 20,1976
- Radio Pak. Converted into Pak.Broad.corp.in December 20.1972
- Warsak Dam-NWFP-------1960 on kabal river
- Gawadar Port ---September 9,1958— buy by Feroz khan Noon—Oman
- Total area of Northern Agencies:27,000 sq.km
- "Pakistan" is both a Persian and an Urdu word
- Congress ministries resigned on October 22,1939---and Deliverance Day on December 22,1939
- One-Unit---October 14,1955 to July 01,1970
- Nationalization of vital industries by Bhutto through an Ord.on January 02,1972
- Complete nationalization of banks: January 01,1974
- Zia---president on September 16, 1978 when tenure of Ch.Fazal Ilahi got expired.
- 1984----Ban on student and union organizations
- Zia referendum: December 19,1984
- Zia regime—non-party elections—February 1985
- Tragedy of Ojri camp: April 10,1988
- Geneva Convention---Junejo signs on April 16,1988
- Iraqi Ambassador—persona non grata—expelled---February 1973
- Qisas and Diyat Ord. : October 13,1990
- First woman bank: December 01,1989(Nusrat Bhutto-karachi)
- First postal stamp: July 09,1948
- First fed. ombudsman(Sardar M.Iqbal—February 25,1983—for 4 years)
- President of UN Gen.Assemlby—Sir Zafar ullah Khan—17th UN session
- Oldest cantonment: Kohat
- First state that joined Pakistan:Bahawalpur State
- First SOS village: 1977-LAHORE
- National Anthem: first broadcast on radio on august 13,1954
- First bio-gas plant: 1974(Karachi)
- Balochistan: status of province on July 01,1970
- The designation of commander in chief changed into chief of staff on march 02,1976
- Rafiq Ahmed Bajwa used the term of Nizam e Mustafa during PNA movement in 1977
- Zakat o Ushar Ordinance: June 20,1980
- 22 points of 31 Ulema: January 24,1951
- 8th Amendment Ord.:March 02,1985
- Soviet Union dismembered on December 21,1991
- Meenar e Pakistan: its model was prepared in 1963, completed on October 31, 1968.
- 1947-48: per capita income was 311 Rs.
- Ameer e Kuwait was the first foreign head of the state who visited Pakistan.
- Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar succeeded Moodi as Governor of Punjab.
- Liaquat Nehru Pact: signed on April 18,1950
- M.Ali Bogra Formula: October 1953
- PNA(Pakistan National Alliance) against Bhutto
- MRD(Movement for Rehabilitation of Democracy) against Zia
- First Constituent Assembly: first session on August 10,1947----total members(69)
- Justice Abdur Rasheed administer oath from Quaid as Gov.Gen
- Syed Akbar attacked Liaquat Ali Khan
- OIC Summit in Lahore: February 1974---Bangladesh recognized
- Six points of Sheikh Mujeeb: February 1966
- Baba Guru Nanak: born in 1469
- Lowari Tunnel is in Chitral
- Before partition, there were only three dams in our country:

1-Khushdil Khan(1890-Balochistan)
2-Spinarez(1945-Balochistan)
3-Namal Dam(1913-Mianwali)

- First atomic energy institute: January 1955
- Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC):1956—Dr.Nazir Ahmed-first chairman
- Colombo Plan: 6 year development plan—1951—focused Pakistan
- NWFP Referendum: July 6-17, 1947
- Congress Ministies of NWFP(Dr.Khan Sahib) dismissed by Quaid on August 22,1947
- Liaquat Ali Khan's first foreign visit after partition was towards India in April 1950
- Khawaja Nazimudin resigned on April 19,1953
- Sindh was separated from Bombay presidency in the year 1935
- The first General elections of Pakistan were held in the year 1970
- Immediately after Independence from the British India forcefully annexed Kashmir.
- The first Saint to came South Asia Sheikh ismail lahori

1005 A.D

- Who is called the "Parrot of India"? Amir Khusro

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS OF GEOGRAPHY OF PAKISTAN

➢ Total area of Pakistan is 769,096 sq km, and the total area of Azad Kashmir is 13,297 km.

➢ Pakistan lies between 61E to 75.5 E longitrade and 24N to 37N Latitudes.

➢ The standard time of Pakistan is five hours ahead of Greenwhich Mean time.

➢ The tropic of Cancer (23N 30N) does and allow the sun rays to become very, therefore Pakistan records high temperature in summer and the winter are not very severe.

➢ Pakistan is surrounded by land on three sickles east, west and North and Arabian Sea is on its South and makes 1046 km (650 miles) coast line.

➢ Pakistan's territory sea limit is 12 nm; the Exclusive meantime economic zone of Pakistan is 240 nm.

➢ Out of the total area of Pakistan 1% is levered by Islamabad (906 sq km).

➢ Out of total area of Pakistan, FATA covers 3% I, e. 27,220 sq km.

➢ 58% area of Pakistan is covered by Mountains and plateaus and 42% by plains and detests.

➢ Pakistan is Land locked from three sides. It has following immediate neighbors.

▪ East India, 1610 km (1000 miles) border. Radchiff live and Run off Kuchh are two boundary lines between India and Pakistan. Run off kuchh is also called 24th parallel line, it was signed in 1968. Two railway lines connect Pakistan with India. One through Wagah near Lahore connects Atari near Amritsar. Other exists between khokrapar (Sindh) and Munabao (India) in 1949 leare-fire line came into existence, but line of control (720 km) was demarcated in 1972 (simla agreement).

▪ China lies in the North of Pakistan. Karakoram and Himalayas are two snow capped mountain Ranges which make a border between the two countries.Boundary agreement between china and Pakistan was ringed in 1963. The border between Pakistan and china is 585 km.

▪ Afghanistan is located of the North Western border of Pakistan. Pakistan had a longest border with Afghanistan which is 2252 km. It is called Durand line. It was established in 1893 by an agreement between Afghanistan British Rulers. There are two important Roads that link Afghanistan with Pakistan. One links Peshawar with Kabul Via the famous Khyber Pass. Another links Quetta to Kandhar via the Khojak Pass.

▪ Iran lies to the South west of Pakistan. There is 805 km long direct border between Pakistan and Iran.The boundary line demarcated in 1960. There is a railway link between Pakistan and Iran. Koh-i-Taftan is border railway station in Pakistan and Zahedan in Iran. Another road links sowthern Balochistan through turbot and Mand with Iran.

▪ Wakkan, a narrow strip of Afghanistan separates Pakistan from Tajikistan one of the Land locked central Asian states.

➢ The Strait of Hormuz is close to Pakistan. Pakistan port Gawadar is very strategically located. It can effectively guard the Strait of Hormuz which is a major route for oil and other traffic of the Gulf area.

➢ Baluchistan is the largest province according to area and least populous province of Pakistan. It covers 44% total area of Pakistan. It has common borders with Iran and Afghanistan. It shares its border with the remaining three provinces and the Arabian Sea also.

➢ Punjab is the second largest province according to area and first largest in population. It covers 25.8% area of the total area of Pakistan. In the east, it has a common border with India and internally Sindh lies to its south, KPK to the west and Jammu and Kashmir to the North.

➢ Sindh is the third largest province according to area and second largest in population. It covers 17.7% of the total area of Pakistan. It has common border with India, Punjab, Balochistan and the Arabian Sea.

➢ Khyber Pakhtunkhwa covers 6% area out of the total area of Pakistan. It has common border with Punjab, Balochistan and Northern Area.

➢ Islamabad 906 sq km. 0.1% of total Area of Pakistan.

➢ Siachen is the highest battlefield in world it is the largest glacier of Pakistan it is 45 miles long and 2000 feet high.

➢ K-2 is the highest mountain in Pakistan, it is located in Karakoram mountain range, and its height is 8611 meters. It was first conquered by Good win Austin in 1954 that's why it is also called Good win Austin. It is the second highest peak in the world.

➢ The youngest mountains of the world (Himalayas) are present in Pakistan but oldest mountains are in India.Karakoram Range separates Pakistan from china and made a boundary between two countries.

➢ Hindu Kush Range separates Pakistan from Afghanistan.

➢ The Karakoram Mountains lie on North of the Indus River and extend northward beyond the borders of Pakistan. They are nearly 200 km wide.

➢ The Karakoram Range is most extensively snow covered, eighteen glaciers ranging from 7 km to 72 km are found here. The longest are the Siachen 72 kms and the Biafo 625 kms.

➢ Total area covered by glaciers in Pakistan is 13% of total area of Pakistan it is 13680 sq km.

➢ Batura, Biafo Shispar chogo Lungma glaciers are also located in Karakoram Mountain Range.

➢ The world's highest passes such as Khunjrab, Lawari and Shandoor are siuated in Karakoram Mountain Range.

➢ The highest Peak of Himalayas Range in Pakistan is Naga Parbat. It is 8126m high and second highest Peak in Pakistan. It was first conquered in 1953.

➢ The highest Peak of Hindu Kush range is Tirch Mir. It is 7670m high. It starts from Pamir.

➢ In Pakistan five Peaks have more than 8000m height. Pakistan has 82 Peaks in her territory.

➢ Hindu Kush Mountain is mostly located in Afghanistan. It guards the northern border of Pakistan. Areas of Chitral and Dir are in this Mountain Range.

➢ Valley of Hunza is in between the Karakoram and Himalaya is located near the Koh-e-Safed.it is on the South of River Kabul. It is 3000 m high.

➢ Khyber Pass is also located in Koh-e-Safed Mountain Range. Its average height is 3000m.

➢ The highest Peak of Koh-e-Sulaiman range is Takhat-e-Sulaiman. Its height is 3500m.

- Siachen glacier is located in the region of Baltistan. It is the largest glacier of Pakistan it is 72km long. It is also the highest glacier of Pakistan.
- The highest pass in Pakistan is Karakoram pass, Khyber Pass is 54km long pass; it connects Pakistan with Afghanistan through Peshawar.
- Dargai Pass connects Mardan with Malakand.
- Lawari Pass located in Dir is 3188m high. It connects Dir with Chitral.
- Bolan Pass located in Sulaiman Range is 989 meters high. It connects Quetta with Sindh Plains.
- Gomal pass located in Waziristan Hills connects Dera Ismail Khan with Ghazni a Province of Afghanistan.
- Babusar pass located in great Himalaya is a link between Mansehra and Northern Areas of Pakistan. It is 4173m high. It also connects Abbotabad with Gilgit.
- Khojak passes connects Cheman with Qila Abdullah (Afghanistan). It is 1312m high in Toba Kakar Range.
- Malakand pass connects Peshawar with Chitral.
- Baroghil pass connects Chitral with Wahkhan.
- Muztagh pass connects Baltistan with China. It is a gateway to Chinese area Yarkand.
- The Baroghil pass connects Pakistan with Wahkhan in Afghanistan.
- The Dorah and Shera Shing passes also lie between Pakistan and Afghanistan.
- Potwar Plateau and the salt ranges are in between the River Indus and River Jehlum.
- Margalla Hills of Islamabad are located in the Potwar Plateau. It is on the River Soan.
- The Passes Kurram, Tochi and Cromal are named after the rivers near which they are located.
- River Swat is a tributary of River Kabul.
- Lake Saiful Muluk in the upper Kaghan Valley is located in Himalaya Range.
- Satpara Lake near Skardu is located in the Himalaya Mountain Range of Pakistan.
- Beautiful Hill station of Pakistan live Ghora Gali, Nathia Gali and Murree are located in Himalaya Mountain Range.
- Sakesar 1527 meters high Peak is the highest Peak of Salt Range in Pakistan.
- Kallar Kahar, Uchali and Khabeki are the beautiful laves of River Jehlum in Salt Range.
- Warsak Dam is built on Kabul River.
- The Tanda Dam is the Kohat River, which is a tributary of Kabul River.
- The chagai Hills, the northernmost range are located at Pakistan Afghan border they are about 130km long.
- Tala Jogian is a highest Peak of Salt Range, it is 975 meters high. It is in between River Jehlum & River Sawan.
- The Pakistan total Coastal area is 1046 Kilometers long, the Makran Coast extending from Karachi in the east to Jiwani in the west. Overall the Makran Coast is fairly straight with no marked indentions.
- The Makran Coast has a number of uplift terraces which make an Island shape there are Cliften Hills, Manora, Cape Morze, Ormara, Gwadar and Jiwani.The largest Island of Pakistan is Manora.
- Sinking is a Chinese Provice with which Pakistani boundry is connected.
- Zahidan is area of Iran with which Pakistani boundary is connected.
- Ghazni, Kandhar, Paktia and Wakhan are the areas of Afghanistan with which Pakistan shares her border which is commonly called Durand Line. It is 2252 kilometers long.
- Thar desert lies in between River Jhelum and River Indus.
- Kharan it is located in North West of Balochistan Province.
- River Chenab, Ravi, Sutluj and Jhelum join the River Indus at Kot Mithan. Cholistan or Rohi 75000 sq km Bahawalpur, Sukkur, Khair pur, Sanghar, Mir pur Khas, Tharparkar. Cholistan or Rohi in Sindh is called patand Thar in Northern and Southern parts respectively.
- The Source of Indus River is Mansorawar Lake in Tibet.
- The Indus plans from East to West. The Indus and its tributaries constitute the whole River system of Indus. It is 2900 kilometers Long River. It has a catchment area of 970, 000 square kms.
- Jhelum and Chenab Rivers meet at Trimmu Headworks.
- The longest river of Balochistan is Hingol. Balochistan other rivers Porali and Dasht are major rivers.
- The Indus River risen from Tibet, it is also called the Nile of Pakistan, it is the longest river of Pakistan and River Ravi is the Smallest.
- 8 Rivers flow in the territory of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Zhob, Mula, Gomal, Sowat, Kunhar, Kuram, Parorj Kora).
- The River Ravi Originates from Indian state Himalaya Paradesh. It is 115km long.
- The Harappa a historical city is located on River Ravi near Sahiwal.
- *Chenab and Jehlum flow from Kashmir.*
- *Length of Pak-India border is 1,610 km. Length of Pak-Iran border is 805 km.Length of Pak-China border is 595 km. Length of Pak-Afghan border is 2252 km.*
- *Warsak dam is on Kabul River.Rawal Dam is on Kurrang River. Khanpur dam is on Haro River.Tanda dam is in Baluchistan. Tarbela deam was completed in 1969.*
- *Muztag pass connects Gilgit-Yarkand (China).*
- *Khankum Pass connects Chitral-Wakhan (Afghanistan)*
- *The Shandur Pass connects Chitral and Gilgit.*
- *Khyber Pass connects Peshawar-Kabul*
- *Kulk pass connects Gilgit-China.*
- *Bolan Pass connects Queta-Afghanistan.*
- *Tochi Pass connects Pakistan-China.*
- *Length of Silk Rourte (Korakorum Route) is 965 km.*
- Madhupur Head works is located on the river Ravi.Ferozpur Head works is located on river Sutluj.
- Pakistan bought Gwadar from King of maskat at the cost of 40 lakh pounds on 8th September 1958.
- *Six barrages are constructed on the River Indus. Barrages on Indus are Toonsa, Jinnah, Sukkur, Gudo, Kotri & Ghulam Mohammad.*
- *Three deserts are located in Pakistan, which are namely; Thar (Sindh), Thal, Cholistan (Punjab).*
- *Hindu-kush range is also known as Little Pamirs.*
- *Sub-Himalya is also known as Siwaliks.*
- *The Sindh Sagar Doab is also known as Thal Desert.*
- *Takht-i-Suleman is the highest peak of Sulaiman Mountains.*
- *Hispar Glacies is located in Hunza.*
- *Katch and Gawadar are the districts of Makran Division.*

- *Pakistan can be divided into six natural regions.*
- *The coldest place in Pakistan is Sakardu and hottest place is Jacababad.*
- *Most of the Hosiery Industry is located in Karachi.*
- *The Heavy Mechanical complex was established with the help of China at Taxila.*
- *Kohat is the oldest cantonment of Pakistan.*
- *Sukkur barrage is the largest barrage of Pakistan completed in 1932.*
- *Baheshti Darwaza is located in Pakpattan.*
- *Hazrat Data Gunj Baksh came in Lahore in 1039 A.D. from the city of Ghazni.*
- *Sher Shah built G.T. Road and Rohtas fort. Imperial Highway is the old name of G.T. Road.*
- *Nanga Parbat is located in Himalaya Range. It is commonly known as Killer Mountain.*
- *Karakoram highway was completed in 1978. Karakoram was completed in the total period of 20 years.*
- *Karakoram is a Turkish word. Karakoram highway passes through khunjrab pass.*
- *Punial is said to be the place where 'heaven and earth meet'.*
- *Siachin glacier is located near Astor.*
- *Hunza is called real Shangrilla.*
- *French Beach is located at Karachi.*
- *Ranikot Fort is the largest fort of Pakistan, which is located near Hyderabad.*
- *Meerani Dam is under construction near Turbat.*
- *Chashma barrage was built in 1971 on river Indus.*
- *Warsak dam was built in 1960 on river Kabul.*
- *Rawal dam was built in 1965 on river Kurang.*
- *Pakistan's oldest archaeological site is situated near Larkana.*
- *Khewra is the main source of gypsum in Pakistan.*
- *Sainadak is famous for copper, silver and gold.*
- *Peshawar means 'city of flowers'.*
- *Lahore Fort was built in 1560.*
- *Mahbub-ul-Haq Human Development Center is locates at Islamabad.*
- *Nasirabad region of Balochistan will be irrigated through Kachi cananl.*
- *Kharan district of the country having lowest population density.*
- *In violation of Indus Basin Treaty 1960, India has constructed Wullar barrage on River Jhelum.*
- *Water -flows of the river are diverted to Wuller Barrage through the construction of Kishanganga Dam.*
- *India is constructing Kishanganga Dam in Baramula.*
- *India has constructed "Baglihar Dam" in occupied Kashmir`s district of Doda.*
- *"AKHORI DAM" is located across Nandnakas near Akhori village about 28 KM east of Attock Punjab.*
- *Largest district of Punjab by area is Bahawalpur. Tropic of cancer crosses Pakistan.*
- Pakistan has the second largest Muslim population in the world. About one fifth of the population lives below the international poverty line (US$1.25 per day).
- More than 60 languages are spoken in Pakistan. English is the official language of Pakistan and is used in government.
- 96% of the population is Muslims. Just over 1.5% is Christians.
- Pakistan has the sixth largest military force in the world.
- Pakistan has cold, dry winters and hot, wet summers.
- Despite once being called the world's most dangerous country in a British magazine (The Economist), the tourism industry is growing in Pakistan.
- Muslim Bagh in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is famous for the mineral of Chromite.
- Hazara division of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province comprises five districtd including abbottabad, Batagram, Kohistan, Mansehra and Haripur.
- Hindko language is prominent in Hazara division.
- Kallar Kahar situated in salt range near Chakwal.
- Wullar Lake is a source of Jhelum.
- Warsak dam was constructed in 1960.It is located on River Kabul.
- Hina Lake is situated near Quetta.
- Which cities of Iran and Pakistan are linked through railway line? Quetta-Zedan
- Which is the biggest earth filled dam of Pakistan? Tarbela
- Sui gas field is the biggest natural gas field in Pakistan. It is located near Sui in Balochistan. The gas field was discovered in the late 1952 and the commercial exploitation of the field began in 1955.Mari is the second biggest natural gas field of Pakistan
- Balloki Headworks was built on the river Ravi.
- Masjid Wazir Khan is located in Lahore and Masjid Muhbat Khan is located in Peshawar.
- Hamun Maskhel Lake present in Baluchistan plateau. It is Lake of Salt water.
- Haleji Lake is situated in Sindh. Sat Para Lake is situated in Baltistan (Sakardu).
- The greatest fort of Pakistan that is Rani Kot Fort is situated near the city Hyderabad.
- Gandhara Art is related to Taxila.
- 'Marala' Headworks has been constructed on River Chenab.
- "The place where heaven and earth meet" these words are said about Punial place.
- Kalabagh is a town and union council of Mianwali District in the Punjab province of Pakistan. It is located on the western bank of Indus River. It is the site of the proposed Kalabagh Dam. It is also famous for its red hills of the salt range and scenic view of the Indus River traversing through the hills. It also produces handicrafts especially footwear, Makhadi Halwa and also famous for minerals of Iron.
- The M8 will have 4-lanes and a total length of 892 km. Initially, 2-lanes will be constructed after the completion of which another 2-lane will be added, thus making a total of 4-lanes.
- The M8 will start from Ratodero in Sindh Province and enter Balochistan Province passing near the towns of Khuzdar, Awaran, Hoshab, Turbat before joining the Makran Coastal Highway just east of the port city of Gwadar.
- The Siachen glacier is the highest battleground on earth, where India and Pakistan have fought intermittently since April 13, and 1984.It is located in Baltistan (Kashmir).
- Pakistan lies of the North tropic zone of Cancer.
- Soan and Haro are the famous rivers of Potwar platue.
- Ghulam Muhammad Barrage is also called Kotri Barrage.
- The extinct volcano "Koh-i-Sultan" in Baluchistan contains the deposits of Sulphur.
- The first railway track was established between Karachi and Kotri.

- Jehlum and Chenab rivers meet at Trimmu.
- The 80 percentage of Muslims in Jammu and Kashmir.
- Indus River is a major river which flows through Pakistan. It also has courses through western Tibet (in China) and Northern India. Originating in the Tibetan plateau in the vicinity of Lake Mansarovar, the river runs a course through the Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir, Gilgit, Baltistan and flows through Pakistan in a southerly direction along the entire length of Pakistan to merge into the Arabian Sea near the port city of Karachi in Sindh. The total length of the river is 2900 km. It is Pakistan's longest river and also called "the father of rivers".
- Ningrahar, Pakita and Ghazni provinces of Afghanistan shares border with Pakistan.
- Khar is a famous town of Bajour.
- The Margalla Hills — also called the Margalla Mountain Range, is a hill range part of the lesser Himalayas located north of Islamabad, Pakistan.

about 53 km (33 mi) long, through mountains on the border between eastern Afghanistan and northern Pakistan. It has long been a strategic trade and invasion route.

- Hungol is the largest river of Balochistan.
- Simly Dam is an 80m high earthen embankment dam on the Soan River, 30 km east of Islamabad and Rawalpindi.
- Kalabagh iron deposits are largest in Pakistan with an estimated reserve of 309 m tons.
- The Hasni tribe is settled in Western Balochistan.
- Rechna and Bari Doabs are considered thickly populated region.
- Excavations at moenjo daro have revealed in earthen vessels Millet grains.
- Kurram pass joins Parachinar with Afghanistan.
- Tarbela Dam (or the National Dam), the world's largest earth-filled dam on one of the world's most important rivers - the Indus-, is 103 km from Rawalpindi near Haripur District. It is a major source of Pakistan's total hydroelectric capacity. Tarbela Dam is part of the Indus Basin Project, which resulted from a water treaty signed in 1960 between India and Pakistan, guaranteeing Pakistan water supplies independent of upstream control by India. Construction began in 1968, and was completed in 1976 at a cost of Rs.18.5 billion. It is the biggest hydel power station in Pakistan having a capacity of generating 3,478 MW of electricity.
- Mangla Dam was constructed on the river Jhelum in 1967.
- Diamer-Bhasha Dam is the name of a dam that has been planned in the Northern Areas of Pakistan on the River Indus. It is located about 314 km upstream of Tarbela Dam and about 165 km downstream of Gilgit. The dam is supposed to have a power generation capacity of 4500 megawatts and is expected to considerable ease up the skewed hydro to thermal power generation ratio in Pakistan.
- Mirani Dam multipurpose project is located on Dasht River, about 30 miles west of Turbat in Makran Division of Balochistan.
- Hub Dam is a large water storage reservoir constructed in 1981 on the Hub River on the arid plains north of Karachi on provincial border between Balochistan and Sindh, Pakistan.
- The Kalabagh dam is a mega water reservoir that Government of Pakistan planning to develop across the Indus River, one of the world's largest rivers. The proposed site for the dam is situated at Kalabagh in Mianwali District of the northwest Punjab province, bordering KP.
- Ghazi Barotha Dam is located on Indus River in Pakistan. Ghazi Barotha Hydroelectric project is located around 100 km from Islamabad.
- Gomal Dam is located on Gomal River in South Waziristan, KP.
- Namal Lake is located in one corner of the Namal valley in Mianwali, Punjab, Pakistan. This lake was created when Namal Dam was constructed in 1913.
- Khanpur Dam is a dam located on the Haro River near the town of Khanpur, about 25 miles from Islamabad, Pakistan.
- Tanda Dam is lcated in Kohat District, North-West Frontier Province, Pakistan. The site comprises a small water storage area in semi-arid hills in the catchments of the Kohat Toi River.
- TANAZA DAM is a small dam located at about 35 Km southwest of Rawalpindi on Dhamial Road. Ideal for a day trip, the lake has a quiet atmosphere.
- Karoonjhar Dam is a dam in Tharparkar, Sindh, Pakistan.

MOST IMPORTANT GK QUESTIONS

- *"Jatiya Sangsad" is the Parliament of Bangladesh; Sejm is the Parliament of Belarus; Loya Jirga is the Parliament of Afghanistan; Folketing is the Parliament of Denmark; Knesset is the Parliament of Israel; Diet is the Parliament of Japan; "Duma" is the parliament of Russia; Storting is the Parliament of Norway; Cortes is the Parliament of Spain; Rksdag is the Parliament of Sweden; Bundesrat is the Parliament of Germany; Advisory Council is the Parliament of Qatar; Chamber of Deputies is the Parliament of Luxembourg and* People's Great Hural is the parliament of Mangolia.

- The International Criminal Police Organization's known as Interpol was established in 1923 and Current Interpol's headquarter is situated in Lyon (France).
- Scotland Yard is the investigation police of England and it was formed on Sept. 29, 1829.
- Gestapo was the secret police organization and BND is the secret agency of Germany.
- Mossad and Aman is the secret agencies of Israel.
- Khad and NDS are the secret agencies of Afganistan.
- RAW and CBI are the secret agencies of India.
- KGB is the secret agency of Russia.
- BIN is the secret agency of Indonesia.
- VEVAK and SAVAK are the secret agencies of Iran.
- ISI,IB,MI and FIA are the secret agencies of Pakistan.
- CIA and FBI are the secret agencies of USA.
- MI6 , MI5 are the secret agencies of UK.
- GSD -- Iraq, KDS -- Bulgaria, DRM -- France, DND -- Canad, G2 -- Ireland are the secret agencies
- "History of God" was written by Karen Armstrong.
- *The Peking news was the first newspaper of the world (china).*
- *"Queen's House" is the official residency of Sirilankan President and "Temple tree" is the official residency of Srilankan Prime Minister.*
- *"Sharm-ul-Sheikh" is the Egyptian seaport on Red Sea.*
- *"Asiana" is an airline of South Korea.*
- *"Teges" is the currency and Astana is the capital of Kazakhstan.*
- 'NIKKEI' is a stock exchange index of Tokyo.
- "Wheel" is a symbol of progress.
- The "Stonehenge" is among the Seven Wonders of the World, situated in England.
- The majority of 'Kurd Population' is living in Iraq and Turkey.
- "Ramallah" is the headquarters of Palestinian Authority situated at West Bank.
- 'Senior Citizen Day' is observed every year throughout the world on The first October.
- "Shekle" is the currency of Israel.
- "Sub Judice" means under consideration.
- Euclid (300 BC), also known as Euclid of Alexandria, was a Greek mathematician, often referred to as the "Father of Geometry". His *Elements* is one of the most influential works in the history of mathematics, serving as the main textbook for teaching mathematics (especially geometry) from the time of its publication until the late 19th or early 20th century.
- Robert Baden-Powell founded the Boy Scouts as an organization in 1908, a few months after the first scout encampment at Brownsea Island Scout camp in 1907.
- *Brief History of Time* (subtitled "From the Big Bang to Black Holes") is a popular-science book *written by* British physicist Stephen Hawking.
- 'Seatle' is the seaport and 'Delta is the air line of USA.
- 'Aral Sea' is bounded by Uzbekistan and Kazakhistan.
- "Hague" is the headquarters of International Court of Justice.
- The world's famous bridge "Golden Gate" is located in San Francisco(USA).
- "WAFA" is a news agency of Palestine.
- "Cathay Pacific" is an airline of Hong Kong.
- The General Assembly meets every year in regular sessions which begin on third Tuesday in September every year
- "Reuters" is the famous news agency of Britain.
- When the stock market is rising, it is called Bullish and when down, it is called Bearish.
- "Bristol" is a famous seaport of UK.
- "Ariana" is an airline of Afghanistan.
- "From Plassey to Pakistan" is abiography of Feroz Khan Noon.
- "Five Thousand Years of Pakistan" anoted book on Pakistan's cultural heritage is written by R.E.M. Wheeler.
- KLM is the oldest national airline of Netherland.
- Who is said to be the father of Modern Olympics? Pierre de Coubertin
- Who was the founder of Republican Party of USA? Alexander Hamilton
- "Davis Cup" is associated with Lawn Tenis.
- "Skhalin Island" enriched with oil reserves are claimed by Russia and Japan.
- "OXUS River" is flowing between Afghanistan and Tajikistan.
- "Sine die" means without fixing date.
- "Dead Sea" is lying between Israel and Jordan.
- "Thomas Cup" is given in the game of Badminton.
- Rotterdam is the seaport of Netherland.
- "Victoria Fall" is in Rhodesia.
- "Das-Man-Palace" is the official residence of Amir-e-Kuwait.
- "No dynasty lasts more than three generations " is the theory of Ibn Khaldun.
- Greece is a World's oldest democratic country.
- After Sui, Mari is the second largest gas field in Pakistan.
- Holy Prophet (PBUH) appointed governer of yeman for collection zakat? Hazrat Muaz Bin Jabal
- Australia is the largest wool produceing country.
- "Baku" is the seaport on Black Sea.
- Karakum desert located inTurkmenistan.
- Minsk is the capital of? Belarus
- Baht is the currency of? Thailand
- Fleet Street is famous for newspapers.
- Sikandry Azam belongs to which country? Macedonia
- Smallest country of the world is Vatican City.

- The lowest rainfall area in Pakistan is? Nokhundi
- Interfax is the news agency of? Russia
- Heathrow is the seaport of? London
- Largest producer of uranium is? Canada
- Which country is situated below the sea level? Netherlands
- Who was the painter of Mona Lisa? Leonardo Davinci
- Neza e Sultan is an extinct volcano located in Chagai District, Baluchistan, have deep resources of Sulfur.
- Yellow sea is situated between? China and Korea
- Longest land boundary between two countries? USA and Canada
- When the Simla Accord was signed? July 3, 1972
- When did Pakistan become member of United Nations? 30th Sep 1947
- Which country opposed Pakistan's membership in United Nations? Afghanistan
- Author of "Paradise Lost & Paradise Regained" was John Milton.
- Asgheri aur Akbari kis novel k do mash'hoor kirdar hain? Mira-Tul-Aroos
- "Shikwa aur Jawab-e-Shikwa" Iqbal k konsay kalam main hain? Bang-e-Dara
- Waqa-e-Karbala kis hijri main howa?61 hijri
- What is length of Pakistan-India border? 1610 km
- "Pathway to Pakistan" book was written by Ch khalique Zaman
- When Qaid e Azam met M.K Gandhi 1st time in 1916 Lucknow.
- Who is seceratry of state for India in cabinet mission? Lord Pathetic Lawerance
- Green peace" headquarter is located in Amsterdam.
- Doab between river Ravi and Chenab is called Rachna Doab.
- Who supported Pakistan resolution from sindh province by Abdullah Haroon.
- Ch. Rehmat Ali coined word Pakistan in "Now or Never" pamphlet in 1933.
- Largest Muslim country in Africa by population is Nigeria and Aligeria is largest Muslim country by area.
- Sirilanka is the highest literacy rate and highest per capita income among SAARC countries.
- "Bakhtar" is a news agency of Afghanistan.
- "ITAR-TASS" is a news agency of Russia.
- Arya Samaaj was founded in1875 by Dayananda Sarasvati.
- "Old man and the Sea" was written by Heming way.
- "Burma" is the old name of Myanmar.
- Muhammadan Educational Conference was established in 1886 by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.
- Pakistan lies of the tropic zone of North.
- Vience is called "city of canals".
- Real name of Tipu Sultan was Fateh Ali.
- 'Lufthansa' is the name of airline of Germany.
- Monaco has the shortest and Canada has the largest coastline country in the world.
- 'Land of Maple Leaf' is the nickname of Canada.
- 'Sick Man of Europe' is called Turkey.
- "Yangtze Kiang" is the largest river of Asia (china).
- Share of Punjab in Pakistan by area is 25.8%.
- Ibne Batuta came in India from Morroco.
- Liaqar-Nehru Pact on April 8, 1950.
- Pedagogy is the study of teaching.
- After USA arms exporter, Russia is the second largest exporter of arms.
- Kahuta Labortries established in 1976.
- Nuclear power plant in Pakistan was established in 1972 with help of Canada.
- Durand line was demacrated in 1893 which lies between Pakistan and Afghanistan.
- Pakistan's first missile is Hatf-I.
- Oldest monarchy is in Japan.
- The Great Bear lake is situated in Canada.
- "Edmund Hillary" is the first man who successfully climbed Mt. Everest in 1953.
- "Ferdinand Magellan" was the first man to sail round the world.
- "Origin of Species" was written by Charles Darwin.
- Sir Francis Moody was the first Governor of Punjab from August 1947 to August 1949.
- Thomas Jefferson was the founder of Democratic Party of USA.
- Alexander the Great was the king of Macedonia.
- Britain parliament is called mother of parliaments.
- Seweden was the first country who had issued currency notes in the world.
- Kremlin is a fortress where there are government offices, palaces and churches is in Russia.
- "Hawang Ho River" is also called yellow river (china).
- During the Mughal period, Portuguese traders first came to India.
- "Maputo" is the capital and largest city of Mozambique.
- State of Kashmir was purchased by Ghulab Singh for Rs.7.5 million.
- Canada is called "Land of Lilies".
- Niagara Falls is situated in USA&Canada.
- SAARC was formed in Dhaka on December 8, 1985.
- Afghanistan is separated from Central Asia by Oxus River.
- Ghulam Muhammad Barrage is also called Kotri Barrage; which is situated on river Indus.
- Cheif election commissioner office term for 3years.
- Another name of Hatf III missile is Gazdnavi.
- ILO headquarter is situated at Geneva (Switzerland).
- Most Hafiz- e- quran were martyrd in ghazwa Yamamah
- The oldest Airport of the world is located in Netherlands.
- 1st constitution in the world is Misaq e Madina.
- Ghzwa furqan is another name of Ghzwa Badar.
- The writer of awaz dost is Mukhtar Masood.
- Elysee palace is the residence of French President.
- Naypyitaw is the current capital city of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar.
- Chaghi is the biggest district and Kalaat is the largest Division of Pakistan.
- The headquarters of International Olympic Committee is located at Lausanne (Switzerland).
- Trygve Lie is the first and the only Secretary General of UNO who resigned from his post.
- Kuwait is a tax free country.
- Who is the founder of Wikileaks? Julian Assange (Australian)
- Allama Iqbal qualified as PhD scholar from Munich University, Germany.
- "Jinnah of Pakistan" and "Zulfi of Pakistan" was written by Stanely Wolpert.

- Islamabad was made capital in the year 1959.
- Radcliffe was a lawyer by profession.
- Day of deliverance was observed on 22 Dec. 1939.
- Baku is the seaport on Caspian Sea (Caspian sea makes his boundries with Iran, Russia, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan).
- Urinium resources found in Pakistan? D G khan
- "Taklamakan desert" found in xinjaning (China)
- Napoleon is known as "Man of Destiny" and "Little Corporal". Prince Bismarck is called the Man of "Iron and Blood".
- After independence the first radio station was established at Karachi.
- Abdus Salam was a Pakistani Physicist and Nobel Prize Winner in *1979 in physics*. What is his contribution to Physics? Interaction of Elementary Particles and weak forces
- Nightingale Florence (belongs to France) was a Nurse. (in creamin war)
- Paris is the capital of France situated on the bank of Seine.
- Babusar Pass connects Abbotabad and Gilgit.
- Ural Mountains separate Asia from Europe.
- Baglihar Dam is located in Doda district on river Chenab.
- The first airline of Pakistan is Orient Airline.
- Don is river of Russia and Darlinng is river of Australia.
- Grand Central Terminal, Park Avenue, New York is the world's largest railway station
- Transparency International is based in:Berlin
- May 3, each year is internationally observed as Press Freedom Day.
- The last day of the Quaid-e-Azam was written by:Col. Illahi Bukhsh
- One unit dissolved on 1st July 1970
- The largest Agency of FATA (Federally Administered Tribal Areas) by area is: South Waziristan
- Biman is the Airline of:Bangladesh
- In the absence of President, who becomes the acting President of Pakistan:Chairman of the Senate
- Largest continent of the world is "Asia" and smallest is "Australia". Largest ocean of the world is "pacific ocean" and smallest ocean is Arctic ocean". The Sahara is the largest desert of the world.
- Kazakhstan is the largest Muslim country in land area in the world. It has an area of 1,049,000 sq.miles. Maldives is the smallest Muslim country in land area of 115 sq. miles.
- Indonesia is the most populous Muslim country and Maldives is less populous Muslim country.
- The Ostrich of North Africa is the biggest bird. Its height is up to 2.7 meters (9 feet) and weight is up to 160 kgs. While the humming bird is smallest bird. It is 5.5-20 cm in length and weight about 16 grams.
- The largest museum in the world is the American Museum of Natural History.
- Biggest Library is Congress Library in USA.
- Country with largest coast line is Canada.
- Feroz Shah Tughlaq constructed five canals to remove scarcity of water.
- "Decline of the West" book was written by German Philosopher Spengler
- "Tripoli" is the capital of Libya.
- Brazil is the world's largest producer of coffee.
- The Palk Strait separates which two countries? India and Sri Lanka.
- Althing (oldest parliament of world) is the parliament of Iceland.
- After 'Pushtuns', the largest ethnic group in Afghanistan is Tajiks.
- The capital of Argentina is Buenos Aires.
- "Rupiyah" is the currency of Sri Lanka.
- "ANTARA" is the news agency of Indonesia.
- "Helmand" is the largest opium producer province in Afghanistan.
- "SANA" is the name of Syria's news Agency.
- Qantas is an airlines of:Australia
- The first Muslim Nobel Laureate was Anwar Sadaat of Egypt.
- Asian Development Bank (ADB) was established in1966 and it's headquarter is located at Manila in Philippine.
- The permanent Secretariat of SAARC is established at Kathmandu in Nepal (1987).
- The term of office of a judge of the International Court of Justice is nine years.
- The Strait of Malacca is the main shipping channel between the India Ocean and The North Pacific Ocean.
- "Congo river" crosses the equator twice.
- Strait of Bosporous connects? Black sea and sea of marmara.It separates Italy from Sicily? Messina
- Strait of Malacca is the largest strait of the world and it separates --- Malaysia and Indonesia
- Straits separate Malaysia from Singapore? Johor Strait
- The Kalahari Desert, which stretches over 1,40,000 miles is in? South Africa
- The panama canal links? North America with south America
- The word "Tsunami" belongs to which of the following languages? Japanese
- The highest mountain in the world is the Mount Everest in Nepal (Tibet)
- The biggest desert in the world is the Sahara desert.
- The name given to the border which separates Pakistan and Afghanistan is Durand line
- The river Jordan flows out into the Dead sea
- The biggest delta in the world is the Ganges Delta
- The world's oldest known capital is Damascus
- The city which is also known as the City of Canals is Venice
- Paris is the capital of France situated on the bank of river Seine
- English channel separates England from France
- Great victoria desert is present in Australia
- Largest sea in the world? South china sea
- One of the Asian country through which equator passes is? Malaysia
- The deepest point in the ocean is? Mariana trench (deapest ocean---pacific ocean) near philpine
- Longest mountain range in the world? Andes (in south America)
- Which of the following towns is situated at the highest altitude? Lhasa
- What are the two seas linked by suez canal? The mediterranean and red sea
- The biggest island of the world is Greenland
- The city which was once called the `Forbidden City' was Lahsa
- The "Roof of the world" is? The pamir plateau .

- The country called the Land of Rising Sun is Japan
- The country known as the Sugar Bowl of the world is Cuba
- The lowest point on earth is The coastal area of Dead sea
- The country which has the greatest population density is Monaco.
- The Red Cross was founded by Jean Henri Durant in 1964
- "Paradise Regained and Paradise Last" written by John Milton
- The primary producer of newsprint in the world is Canada
- The first explorer to reach the South Pole was Cap. Ronald Amundson
- World literacy day is celebrated on 8th September
- The founder of modern Germany is Bismarck
- The country known as the land of the midnight sun is Norway
- The founder of the Chinese Republic was San Yat Sen
- The first Pakistani to receive the Nobel Prize was Abdul Salam in 1979 (physics)
- The first Secretary General of the UNO was Trygve Lie
- The highest waterfalls in the world is the Salto Angel Falls, Venezuela
- The largest library in the world is the United States Library of Congress, Washington DC
- Nickname of New York city is Big Apple. (New York`s old name Amesterdam ---oldest stock exchange market)
- FORMOSA is the old name of Taiwan.
- Italy is also called the Boot of Europe.
- The largest flag is of Brazil; the oldest flag in the World is of Denmark ; oldest &longest anthem – Japan ; oldest parliament – Althing – Iceland.
- The river which carries maximum quantity of water into the sea is the Amazon River (also called father of water)
- The Gurkhas are the original inhabitants of Nepal
- The largest bell in the world is the Tsar Kolkol at Kremlin, Moscow.
- The biggest stadium in the world is the Strahov Stadium, Prague
- The world's largest diamond producing country is South Africa
- Australia was discovered by Willium Janszoon
- Miner - e - Pakistan was designed by Haji Murad Khan (a Russian engineer) and its height is 196 feet)
- The cloth required for covering The Holy Kabba is 1,000 meters.
- The longest rivers in the world are first Nile - Eygpt, second Amazon - Brazail (but it is a largest river) and third Mississippi - USA.
- Geneva is also known as City of Conventions.
- The language with most letters is Khmer(Cambodian) with 74 Alphabets.
- Scandinavian Countries are Sweden, Denmark, Norway.
- The Blue Whales are not only the largest animal but also the loudest animal. They have been recorded making noises at 188 decibels.
- The largest silver producer country is Mexico.
- American President is elected for 4 years and Senator elected for 6 Years
- The longest frontier is the frontier between Canada and the United States of America (USA).
- The first woman prime minister is Mrs. Srimao Bandaranaike of Sri Lanka.
- The most abundant mineral in the human body is calcium and most abundant element is Oxygen
- Largest earth filled dam in the world is Terbella Dam constructed on Indus river in 1976.
- There are 64 boxes (houses) both in chess and draft.
- The distance covered in marathan race is 26 miles (43 km).
- The oldest national anthem is Kimigayo of Japan.
- Sunderbans (West Bengal) is the largest delta in the world.
- The Headquarters of the 'International Monetary Fund' and World Bank is at Washington.
- The International Court of Justice consists of 15 Judges (for the term of office 9 year).
- Hungary is a Land-locked country in Europe.
- In the United Nations, Pitras Bukhari was the first permanent representative of Pakistan.
- Multan is called, the city of "Great Saints".
- Qarn-ul-manazil is Meeqat for the citizens of Najd and the whole East pilgrims: the citizens of the Gulf, Iraq, Iran and other who pass by it.
- Europe only muslim country is Albania
- Myanmar is new name of burma
- Indonesia is new name of Guyana
- Siam is old name of Thailand
- Beijing is new name of peking
- Hinduism is world's oldest religion
- Golden temple is the sacred place of Sikhism (Amritsar)
- The first "Barani University" to study and reasearch in rain-fed agriculture land was established at Rawalpindi.
- Under the constitution of Pakistan, Fedral Shariat Court shall consist of not more than Eight Judges.
- Under 1973 constitution, 'Bicameralism' was introduced in Pakistan.
- Behman and Bismillah Airlines belong to Bangladesh.
- Awaz-e-dost is written by Mukhtar masood
- Fasana-e-azad is written by rattan nath sarshar
- The longest canal in the world is beloye-more Baltic
- world longest road is pan-am highway
- In the muslim world Kuwait has the highest per capita income
- Highest military award of UK is Victoria Cross and USA is Medal of Honor.
- Columbus discovered America in 1492
- NPT was signed in 1st July 1968 by 62 nations
- UN General assembly approved CTBT in 10 sep 1960
- Haya Rashid Al Khalifa the first muslim women as president UN General Assembly belongs to Bahrain
- Brazil has the largest area of forest land
- OIC (organization of Islamic conference) was established May 1969 has 57 members and it's headquarter is situated in Jedah.
- Arab League was established on March 22, 1945 with headquarters in cairo
- WTO established January 01, 1995 (total 187 members)
- North Atlantic treaty organization (NATO) was established in 1949 (head office in Brussels) (28 memer countries)
- Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty signed by UK,USA,RUSSIA July 01, 1968
- ILO was established 1919 and has head office in Geneva
- IAEA was established 1957 and has head office in Vienna
- UNESCO was established in1946 and has head office in Paris
- WHO was established 1948 and has head office in Geneva

- IMF was established 1945 and has head office in Washington(World Bank was established in 1944)
- Headquarter of UNICEF is in New York
- 2001-2010 is the SAARC decade of the rights of the child.
- ASEAN was established August 09, 1967 and has head office in Jakarta
- OPEC (organization of petroleum exporting countries) has head office in Viana (Austria).
- Which famous actor became the president of the United States? - Ronald Reagan
- Have you any idea when the Berlin wall came down? - 1989
- What was the first James Bond book ----- Casino Royal
- What is the currency of Austria ----- Schilling
- Which sea on Earth has no beaches ----- Sargasso sea
- On which national flag is there an eagle and a snake ----- Mexico
- *"Ikebana"* is the art of beautifully arranging cut stems, leaves, and flowers in vases and other containers that evolved in Japan over seven centuries.
- What Wall Street in USA is known for? Stock Exchange (New York)
- What is the height of Mount Everest according to new map survey (it previous height was 29028 feet (8848 metre)?29035 feet (8850 metre)
- Which water body is the saltiest water body (lake) in the world (mostly people considered Dead Sea as the saltiest lake but it is incorrect)?Assal lake
- A place where government records are kept is called Archives
- The deepest lake of the world is Baikal Lake in Russia.
- The largest Continent of the world is Asia and Smallest Australia
- The longest wall of the world is Great Wall of China
- The highest peak of the world is Mount Everest (Nepal)
- The largest democracy of the world is India
- The World largest Islamic country by area is Kazakhstan
- The highest waterfall of the world is Angel Falls (height 3212 feet)
- The highest dam of the world is Nurak Dam
- Abyssinia is the old name of Ethiopia
- Ceylon is the old name of Sri Lanka
- Nippon is the old name of Japan
- Jesus Christ was born in Bethlehem (Juruslam)
- Winston Churchill was Prime Minister of England during 2nd World War
- Lord Buddha was born in Lumbini (566 B.C , died 486 B.C)
- KLM is international airline of Netherland
- Lufthansa is international airline of Germany
- Sabena is international airline of Belgium
- SIA is international airline of Singapore
- Transworld Airline (TWA) is international airline is in USA
- Palm and Dum Dum are airports of India
- Senta Cruz is airport of India (Mumbai)
- Kennedy is airport of New York
- Gatwick is airport of UK
- Halim Pardana Kushmah is airport of Indonesia
- Subang is airport of Malaysia
- The number of players in Baseball from each team is 9
- The number of players in Basketball from each side is 5
- The brightest planet and nearest to Earth in the solar system is Venus
- The nearest planet to the sun is Mercury
- There are no volcanoes in Australia
- The intensity of the energy released by an Earthquake is measured by the Richter scale
- Dasht-e-Lut Desert is located in Eastern Iran
- Which river is mentioned most often in Bible? Jordan
- Which river is called Yellow River due to large amount of Yellow silt deposits? Haung He in china
- Largest in Asia and China's longest and world's third longest river is? Yangtze
- Only strait between Atlantic and Pacific ocean is Magellan
- Tugela waterfall is in South Africa
- Sutherland waterfall is in New Zealand
- 'Broadway Street' is famous for Cinema Halls.
- 'Fleet Street' is famous for Newspapers and press agencies offices, it is situated in London.
- Eagle is the national emblem of Spain
- Which is the first newspaper of Urdu language? Jam-e-Jahan Numma (1st Pakistani __ Amroz)
- When Radcliffe Award was announced? 17th August 1947
- Abu Musa" Area is disputed between Iran and UAE
- Rah-e-Rasat Operation was started by Army of Pakistan in Swat
- Rah-e-Nijat Operation was started by Army of Pakistan in South Waziristan
- 17 Member bench of SC has declared NRO null & void and unconstitutional all cases withdrawn under NRO reopen with immediate effect on 16th December 2009
- What is the full name of Kerry-Lugar Bill? Enhanced Partnership with Pakistan Act of 2009
- Under 'Enhanced Partnership with Pakistan Act of 2009' what will USA provide Pakistan? $ 1.5 billion annually
- For how long Pakistan would get the US aid under Kerry-Lugar bill? 5 years
- How much total US aid will flow to Pakistan under Kerry-Lugar bill over the five years? US$ 7.5 billion
- Gilgit-Baltistan (empowerment and Self-Governance) Order, 2009 was approved on August 29, 2009
- Novel H1N1 (often referred to as "swine flu") is a new influenza: Virus (H1N1 virus sometimes called Swine flu).
- Influenza A virus subtype H5N1, also known as Bird flu
- A spratly island is disputed between China and Taiwan, Vietnam, Philippines, Malaysia and Brunei.
- Gibraltar colony is disputed between UK and Spain
- Mont Blank is disputed between France and Italy.
- The Muslims of Chinese province Xinjiang are called Uighurs
- Clash of Civilization book is written by Sumeil Hintington
- "Origin of Species" was written by Charles Darwin
- War and Peace book is written by Leo Tolstoy
- The Sun Also Rises book is written by Ernest Hemingway
- Pride and Prejudice book is written by Jane Austen
- What is the total number of NATO members after the membership of Croatia, Albania and Macedonia? 28
- Name the tallest building in the world? Khalifa Burj
- Who is the highest wicket taker in test as well as one day cricket? Muralitharan
- Which of the following female mosquito is the cause of Dengue Fever? Aedes Aegypteis
- Which of the following country has broken the 100 year

record of South Africa as a largest Gold producer country in the world? China

- Which River is known as "father of waters"? Amazon
- Which river is known as "father of rivers"? Indus
- Who is called Father of International law? Hugo Grotius
- Who among the following is regarded as the "Founder of Soviet Union"? Lenin
- Who is known as the Father of Chemistry? Jabir bin hayan
- Songs of blood and swords book is written by Fatima Bhutto
- The last Governor General and first viceroy of united India was Lord Cunning.
- The last viceroy of united India was Lord Mount Batten
- The State Bank was inaugurated by Quaid-e-Azam on 1st July 1948.
- Partition of Bengal took place on 16th Oct, 1905 (Lord Curzin) and cancelled in 1911(Hoarding).
- All India Congress was founded by Allan O. Hume in1885.
- Badshahi Mosque was built by Aurangzeb Alamgir at Lahore in 1674.
- Babur was the founder of Mughal Dynasty in1526 and the last Mughal Emperor of India was Bahadur Shah Zafar.
- Pakistan's largest steel mill is at pipri (Karachi) formed by the cooperation of Russia.
- The first Conferences of NAM was held at Belgrade in 1961 and Pakistan joined the NAM in in the year 1979 at Havana.
- The Secretariat of O.I.C is at Jeddah (Saudi Arabia) and ECO at Tehran (Iran).
- According to 3rd June 1947 plan plebiscite was held in N.W.F.P and Silhyte.
- The first constituent assembly of Pakistan was dissolved on 24th Oct, 1954 and Mir Maulvi Tamizuddin was its speaker.
- National Assembly consists of 342 Muslim members and the Senate consists of 104 members.
- Pakistan became the member of U.N on 30th September 1947 and Afghanistan Opposed it.
- "Humdard" and "Comarade" was started by Moulana Muhammad Ali
- "Zamindar" was brought about by Zafar Ali Khan
- Day of Deliverance was celebrated on 22nd December 1939
- "Now or Never" pamphlet was written in 1933 byCh. Rehmat Ali
- Where was Albert Einstein born? Germany
- Who known as 'Nightingale of India? Sarojinin Naidu
- Which of the following states of USA is called "mother of states"? Virginia (It also called mother of President)
- Who is known as the 'Father of Geometry'? Euclid
- Who among the following is known as 'Fuehrer'? Hitler
- Largest delta is in Bengal created by the river Bharamputra and the Ganges.(Sundrbans)
- Hottest place is Aziziyah, Libya.
- Driest place is Atacama Desert in Chile.
- Most spoken language is Mandarin Chinese.
- Oldest civilization is Sumerian civilization (Mesopotamia). Oldest town is Jericho (Jordan).
- Largest land mammal is African Elephant.
- Longest strait is the Strait of Malacca which seperat Malaysia and Indonesia.
- Busiest airport is O'Hare International Airport at Chichago (USA).
- Oldest capital city is Damascus (Syria).
- Largest metropolitan is Mexico City.
- Longest day 21 June and shortest day December 22.
- Largest peninsula is Arabian Peninsula.
- The American astronaut Neil Armstrong was the first man to steps on the surface of moon on 21 July 1969.
- South China Sea is the largest sea.
- *"Dallal Street" is the stock exchange of Bombay, India.*
- *"Bond Street" is situated in London and it is famous for tailoring and jewellery.*
- *"Eros"* in Greek mythology, was the Greek god of love.
- *"Salisbury University" is a Maryland university of national distinction.*
- *Seweden is the first neutral state in 1814 and Switzerland is the second neutral state in 1815.*
- *The Paris Pacts are four international agreements signed in Paris on 23 October, 1954.*
- *"Freedom Air" was air Newzealand group's low-cost aireline.*
- *"Ngultrum" has been the currency of Bhutan.In 1974, the Ngultrum was introduced, and replacing the rupee at par.The Ngultrum is equal in value to the Indian rupee.*
- *"Lusaka" is the capital and largest city of Zambia.*
- "AFP" is the world oldest news agency of France.
- *Switzerland* is a *neutral state (1815)* and neutrality is one of the most important principles of Swiss foreign policy.
- *Harward is the oldest university of USA.*
- *"Nairta" is the International Airport of Japan.*
- "Shirin Ebadi" is an Iranian lawyer, a former judge and human rights activist and founder of Defenders of Human Rights Center in Iran. On 10 October 2003, Ebadi was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for her significant and pioneering efforts for democracy and human rights, especially women's, children's, and refugee rights. *She is the first Muslim woman who won the noble prize.*
- *"From the Shadows" book written by the former defence Minister of USA Robert Gates.*
- The Black Sea is bounded by Europe, Anatolia and the Caucasus and is ultimately connected to the Atlantic Ocean via the Mediterranean and the Aegean seas and various straits. The Bosphorus strait connects it to the Sea of Marmara, and the strait of the Dardanelles connects that sea to the Aegean Sea region of the Mediterranean. These waters separate Eastern Europe and western Asia. The Black Sea is also connected to the Sea of Azov by the Strait of Kerch.
- The *Ivy League* (An association of eight universities and colleges) is an athletic conference comprising eight private institutions of higher education in the Northeastern United States.
- "Deng Xiaoping" is considered as the Leader of modern Chinese economy.
- "Kirkuk" is the largest oil field of Iraq.
- Track 2 diplomacy occurs between private citizens rather than government officials.
- "Kremlin" is the Russian word for "fortress", "citadel", or "castle" and refers to any major fortified central complex found in historical Russian cities. This word is often used to refer to the best known one, the Moscow Kremlin, or the government that is based there.
- *Vishnu* (Saviour of mankind) is regarded as a major god in Hinduism and Indian mythology.

- The Khmer Rouge literally translated as Red Khmers was the name given to the followers of the Communist Party of Kampuchea, who were the ruling party in Cambodia from 1975 to 1979.
- The Strait of Hormuz is a narrow, strategically important strait between the Gulf of Oman in the southeast and the Persian Gulf. On the north coast is Iran and on the south coast is the United Arab Emirates and Musandam, an exclave of Oman. The 40% of world oil pass through this strait.
- "Madame Tussauds" is a wax museum in London with branches in a number of major cities. It was founded by wax sculptor Marie Tussaud and was formerly known as "Madame Tussaud's".
- *"Aramco"* officially the Saudi Arabian Oil Company, is the state-owned national oil company of Saudi Arabia.
- The Paracel Islands, also called *Xisha Islands* in Chinese and *Hoàng Sa Islands* in Vietnamese, is a group of islands under the administration of Hainan Province, The People's Republic of China. Vietnam and the Republic of China (Taiwan) also claim sovereignty of these islands.
- "Road to Mecca" book written by Muhammad Asad.
- Human Rights Watch is an international non-governmental organization that conducts research and advocacy on human rights. Its headquarters are in New York City.
- *"Madras" is the old name of Chennai.*
- *Zahir Shah is the last king of Afghanistan.*
- "Order of Honor and Banner"is the military award of USSR.
- *"A Handbook of Public Relations" was issued by UN's.*
- *The Glorious Revolution started in 1688 (England).*
- *"Kam Chatka" is a peninsula situated in Russia.*
- *Declaration of Human Rights was adopted on Dec 10, 1948.*
- *"Alma Mater"* The school, college, or university that one has attended.
- *Pearl Harbour" is situated in the Hawaii State of USA.*
- *"Port Hercourt" is the second largest port of Nigeria.*
- *"Dongda Mosque" is a famous mosque in Beijing (China).*
- *"Nairobi" is the largest city in East Africa.*
- "Alaska" is a state of the United States of America, located in the extreme northwest portion of the North American continent. It is the largest U.S. state in terms of area (by a substantial margin), along with being one of the wealthiest and most racially diverse.
- "Capital goods" are goods used for further production and to generate economic activity.
- "Panda" is the national animal of China.
- Alphabet "S" from which most words are formed.
- "Mudarabah" is a form of partnership where one party provides the funds while the other party provides expertise. The people who bring in money are called "Rab-ul-Maal" while the management and work is an exclusive responsibility of the "Mudarib". The profit sharing ratio is determined at the time of entering into the Mudarabah agreement whereas in case of loss it is borne by the Rab-ul-Mal only. In case of Islamic banks, the depositors are called Rabb-ul-Maal and the bank is called Mudarib.
- "Martin Luther King" was an American clergyman, activist, and prominent leader in the African-American Civil Rights Movement.He is best known for his role in the advancement of civil rights in the United States and around the world, using nonviolent methods following the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi. King has become a national icon in the history of modern American liberalism.
- Winter rains in Pakistan come from Mediterranean Sea.
- *"Assal Lake" is the saltiest water body in the world, which is located in* central-eastern Djibouti.
- *First Africa-Asian Conference held on April, 1955.*
- *"Zenda Avesta" is a holy book of Parsis.*
- *"Augustus Caeser" is the First Emperor of Rome.*
- *"Boris Yeltsin" is the first President of Russian Federation.*
- *The Muslim tribes of Malabar living in Kerala are called Moplas.*
- *Agricultural Revolutionary War was fought in China during 1927-37.*
- *Longest serving President of the world Mr.Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo of Ghana.(since August 1979)*
- *Tsar or Czar is the title used by the rulers of Russia.*
- *"First Camp David Accord" was signed in 1967 between Israel and Egypt.*
- *General Secretariat of European Parliament is located in Luxembourg.*
- The Organization of the Islamic Cooperation is the new name of the OIC.
- *"Balev Line" connects Israel with Egypt.*
- *"Dalai Lama" is a spiritual leader of Budhism in Tibet.*
- *The first war foughted between Arab and Israel in1948.*
- *"Taliban—Islam, Oil and the new Great Game in Central Asia" is the world's best selling book in 2001, was written by Ahmad Rashid.*
- *"Likud and Kaldima" parties belong to Israel.*
- *"Ad-Dammam" is an important seaport of Saudi Arabia and is the largest seaport on the Persian Gulf.*
- "Salang Pass" is in Parwan Afghanistan on the road between Kabul and Mazar-e-Sharif.
- *"Magnum opus" meaning a* great work, especially a literary or artistic masterpiece.
- "Yellow Journalism" involved sensationalism, distorted stories, and misleading images for the sole purpose of boosting newspaper sales and exciting public opinion.
- "Archive" is a collection of historical documents or records.
- "Evangelical means the teaching of the gospel or the Christian religion.
- "Amicus" is an impartial adviser to a court of law in a particular case.
- "Subway" is an underground passage or tunnel enabling pedestrians to cross a road, railway, etc.
- *"Ombudsman" was first of all created in Sweden.*
- "Brinksmanship" the technique or practice in foreign policy of manipulating a dangerous situation to the limits of tolerance or safety in order to secure advantage, especially by creating diplomatic crises.
- The Lombok Strait is a strait connecting the Java Sea to the Indian Ocean, located between the islands of Bali and Lombok in Indonesia. The Gili Islands are on the Lombok side.
- Samuel Johnson compiled the first comprehensive English dictionary.
- The famous poem "Twinkle Twinkle Little Star" is written by Jane Taylor.
- "Head Over Heels" means completely.
- "Surah Baqra" of Quran has the most orders.
- Hazrat Abi Bin Kab (RA) was the last writer of Wahi.

- First Nimaz-e-Juma was offered in Banu Salim.
- "Israel" is the title of Hazrat Yaqoob.
- "Queer' meaning strange.
- Amsterdam is called "Venice of the North".
- Lake Kineret, also known as the "*Sea of Galilee*", is Israel's largest fresh water reservoir and a tourist site offering an exciting vacation or a holy experience.
- "Hawaiian Islands" are an archipelago of eight major islands, several atolls, numerous smaller islets, and undersea seamounts in the North Pacific Ocean.
- "Franklin Roosevelt" remained 12 years president of USA.
- Mir Hassan (poet) was famous for Masnavi.
- Umpire Aleem Dar of Pakistan awarded 3 times ICC award.
- "Surah Al-Nasar" was the last surah to be revealed.
- Headquarter of World Young President Organization is in Irving (USA).
- United Nation University is located at Tokyo in Japan.
- `*Siachen` ironically means* `the place of wild roses'.
- "Roh Moo-hyun" was the president of North Korea at the time of nuclear explosion on 9 Oct 2006.
- "Statute" means Laws by Parliament.
- The world largest undersea railway tunnel is is proposed to be constructed between France and England.
- 'ZIANA' is the news agency of Zimbabwe.
- 'Mauritius' is island state in the Indian Ocean.
- The world freest economy, with lowest taxes and lack of trade barriers is that of Singapore.
- The headquarters of United Nations Environment Programme (established in 1972) is situated at Nairobi (Kenya).
- *"Yeti"* or Abominable Snowman is an ape-like cryptid said to inhabit the Himalayan region of Nepal, and Tibet.
- The Headquarter of "Universal Postal Union" is in Berne.
- Sea of Marmara lies between two part s of Turkey.
- The Headquarters of Food and Agriculture organization (FAO) is located in Rome (Italy).
- "Corbillion Cup" is given in the game of Table Tenis.
- The Russian Nuclear Submarine "Kursk" was submerged under water in Barent Sea.
- "Diego Garcia is a United States military base in the Indian Ocean.
- California is the most populous state in the USA.
- Alaska is the largest area wise state in the USA.
- Archaeologists in Israel have discovered 20000 years old village under the mud of Dead Sea.
- Apartheid is a policy of racial discrimination.
- The Cuban Missile Crisis occurred in1962.
- Journalism and literature is the Pulitzer Prize awarded.
- Aung San Suukye is the author of the book 'Freedom Fear'.
- Buddha delivered his first sermon at Sarnath.
- Grammy Awards are given in the field of Music.
- USA, Russia and China have succeeded in manned space mission so far.
- In which Country can you find more sheep than human? Australia
- Toby Maguire acted in the title role of the film, 'Spider Man'.
- Discovery is the most re-used space shuttle in the world.
- How long is a marathon? 42.2 kilometres
- Chile is the Southernmost Country from the equator.
- Dodi Fayed died with Princess Diana in the car accident.
- What was Red Rum? Race Horse
- Which is the saltiest Ocean? Pacific Ocean
- Genesis is a last book of Bible.
- Rubber Tree is known as Crying Tree.
- Amazon River Originates in Peru.
- India House is situated in London.
- Pufferfish poisonous fish is a favourite food in Japan.
- Dennis Tito is the first tourist in space.
- Of the various agencies related to the United Nations, the one that has the longest period is Universal Postal Union
- The chief administrative office of the UNO, which co-ordinates and supervises the activities of the UNO, is the secretariat
- French line of fortification built in 1934, along the German border from Switzerland to Belgium was called Maginot Line
- What is ORBIS? Mobile Eye Hospital
- Muslim Students Federation (MSF) was established in 1937 by Raja Sahib of Mehmud Abad.
- Burkina Faso is the new name of Upper Volta
- The iron and steel industries of which of the following countries are almost fully dependent on imported raw materials? Japan
- Mount Blanc Mountain is present in: France
- Tasmania separated from Australia by: Bass Strait
- The wonder of the world 'Taj Mahal' is situated in the Indian state of:- Uttar Pradesh
- International Anti Corruption day is observed on 9th December
- International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People is observed every year on 29th November
- Burj Khalifa is the Tallest Building in the World has 162 stories, 828 meters or 2,717 feet in height and was constructed by Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, inaugurated on 4th Jan: 2010.
- NRO was promulgated on oct 5 2007 and has 7 sections.
- Tapaimukh Dam issue is between India & Bangladesh.
- Mao movement is connected with Naxalites (India).
- Black Widow is a rebellious gang in Assam.
- Dal Lake is in occupied Kashmir.
- Mother Tressa belonged to Albania and came to India in 1951. She died on Sep:5, 19997 and is burried at Kolkata.
- Sunda strait separates Sumatra from Java Island.
- Buckingham palace is the residence of British king and Queen is in London.
- The foundation stone of the sikhism's holiest place "Golden Tample" at Amritsar was laid by Hazrat Mian Mir
- Great Wall of China was built in the reign of Shih Huang-ti.
- Istana Merdeke is the official residence of President of Indonesia.
- Cuba's leader does not have an official residence.
- Drowning Street No. 10 is located at Westminster (England). It is famous for the official residence of the British Prime Minister. It was named after Sir George Drowning, a diplomat under Cromwell and King Charles II.
- Elgin Street is located in Scotland. It is the world's shortest street.
- Young Street is located in Toronto (Canada). It is the longest street in the world.
- Broadway (USA) is famous for various theaters and cinema halls. It is regarded as biggest street in the world.

- The busiest shopping centre of London is Oxford Street.
- Orange is the name of river of South Africa
- Churchill water fall is present in: Canada
- Sigmund Freud is a psychiatrist, who belonged to Austria
- George Washington was succeeded by John Adams
- Le Harve is the seaport of France
- Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan did his Ph.D. from Leaven University of Belgium
- Kafir Fort is located in the province Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- The largest gold producing country in the world is China
- The foreign phrase Coup d'dessai means A first attempt
- In which Indian state is the Sun Temple of Konark located? Orissa
- Which is the longest Shipping canal of the world? Beloye-More
- What day is observed internationally on 5 October? Teachers day
- The Japanese Prime Minister at the time of World War II was: Hideki Tojo
- Which Sea has no coastline? Sargasso Sea
- What is a Stripka? Mountain Pass of Bulgaria
- Which city is called "City of Parks"? Kiev
- 'Island of Cloves' is the nickname of: Madagascar
- Synagogue is place of worship of which religion? Judaism
- The Himalayan mountain system belongs to which of the following? Fold mountains
- Pakistan mainly import edible oil from Malaysia
- The first Winter Olympic Games were held at Chamonix (France)
- Bangladesh is the first Asian country who has ratified Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT).
- "Chechnya" is located in South Caucasus.
- "Contraband" means all smuggled material.
- During the period of one unit, Mushtaq Ahmad Gormani was the first Governor of West Pakistan and Amiruddin Ahmad was the first Governor of East Pakistan.
- At the time of partition of India, the biggest princely state by area was Hyderabad (Daccan).
- "Feminism" is a belief that women's subordination to men should end.
- The Eastern Mediterranean Island "Cyprus" is divided between Turkey and Greece.
- "Apartheid" means racial segregation.
- "Bullet Vote" is a ballet in which electors confine their interest to a single issue or candidate.
- The range of Hatf-1 missile is 100 kilometers.
- "Asia Watch" is a Human rights organization.
- Abul Qasim Al Zahrawi was the greatest Muslim surgeon.
- "NASDA" is a space agency of USA.
- "Taiwan" was separate from China in 1949.
- "Pristina" is the capital of Kossovo.

"Akmola" is the capital of Kazakhistan.

- "Nagorno karabakh" is a disputed territory between Armenia and Azerbaijan.
- "Grand Prix" means a great work.
- "Hung Parliament" is a parliament in which no one party has overall majority.
- "Guided Democracy" convey the meaning of a democracy at the grassroots level.
- "San Tiago" is the capital of Chile.
- The total area of Azad Kashmir is 13,297 Sq km.
- "Black Gold" is also name for Oil.
- "Free Town" is the capital of Sierra Leone.
- Ghauri-1 is a medium range missile.
- "Gota canal" is the ship canal situated in Sweden.
- "Tugela water fall" is present in South Africa.
- What name is given to inflammation of one or more joints, causing pain, swelling and restriction of movement? Arthritis
- In which country is the volcano Mount Aso? Japan
- Which international environmental pressure group was founded in 1971? Greenpeace
- Official religion of Japan is Shintoism.
- When East Pakistan separated from West Pakistan? 16th December 1971
- After how many years did Pakistan get her first constitution? 9 years
- When first constitution of Pakistan was enforced? 23rd March 1956
- In which constitution Bicameral Legislature was provided for the first time? 1973
- Drama kis zaban ka lafaz hai?Lateeni
- Hazrat Sulaiman (A.S) ki hum asar Malkah Sa'ba ka asal naam kia tha? Balqees
- Agro based industry is? poultry, fishery, livestock
- In which sea Cyprus present? Mediterranean Sea
- Where Darwin port is located Australia.
- "Ping pong" is the name of which game? Table Tennis
- In which sura the orders of zakat described? Sura Tuba
- Who is the writer of kitabul khiraj? Imam Abu Yusuf
- When zakat ordinance promulgated? 20 June 1980
- What meant of D-Day? Day upon which some significant event will occur or has occurred
- Fatima Jinnah Joined AIML in 1937.
- Who prepared Pirpur report? Raja Syed Mehdi (1938)
- When water accord between provinces? 1991
- Where Rawal dam constructed on river kurrang.

"Bala Hisar fort built by Babar.

- Who adminsitrated the oath of Prime minister to liaqat ali khan Muhamad ali Jinnah.
- Where copper deposits in Chagi.
- Where is Chandka Medical College in Larkana.
- Where are artificial forest are bieng maintained in Changa Manga.
- Which is Pakistan's 2nd largest foreign exchange earner crop is Rice.
- C R formula prepared by Rajagopalachari.
- IPP stang for Independent Power producer.
- Mast Tawakli was poet of Balochi language
- Pakistan joined ILO on September 14, 1947.
- "Mogadishu" is the capital of Somalia.
- Baba Farid is a 1st Punjabi poet.
- "Ringitt" is the currency of Malaysia.
- Decimal system introduced in Pakistan on 1st January 1961.
- Turkmanistan is the largest natural gas producer among Muslim countries.
- Pentagon is a defence head office of USA.
- Gorbachev was the president of USSR.
- "Tahirah" khatab was given to Khadija (RA).
- "Lionel Messi" is a famous football player of Argentina.
- Who was called Sword of Allah? Khalid bin Walid
- Obama was awarded with Noble Prize for peace in 2009.

- Fourteen Points was presented by Jinah on 28 March 1929.
- Hiyat-e-Javeed was written by Altaf Hussain Hali.
- Hazrat Adam (AS) built the Khana kaaba for the first time.
- Name of Governor General after Nazim-ud-Din? Ghulam Muhammad.
- Istanmbol city lies in two continents.
- Vatican City and Lesotho are the countries that are located inside a country.
- Boxing Day in Austrailia 26 December.
- In which surah mention that "Islam is the Complete Releigion"? Al-Maeda
- After Nile, Amazon is the second longest river of the world.
- "Pyrenees" is a range of mountains in southwest Europe that forms a natural border between France and Spain. It separates the Iberian Peninsula from the rest of continental Europe.
- "Three Gorges Dam" is name of world's largest dam constructed in China?
- "Khaki Shadows" book was written by K.M. Arif.
- "Fort William College" was established at Calcutta (1600).

- Kingdom of Khwarzim was destroyed in 1218-20 AD by Changaiz Khan.
- "Junko Taibei" was the first woman to climb Everest.
- Sardar Atta ullah Mengal was the first Chief Minister of Balochistan from May 1972 to February 1973.
- The Magna Carta was signed by King John on 15th June 1215.
- The first Pakistani Postal stamp was issued in July 1948.
- The European Union was established with its headquarters at Brussels in1957.
- "Ormara" is a port city (fishing harbor) located in the Makran or coastal region of Balochistan Province in Pakistan.
- "Truancy" means One who is absent without permission, especially from school.
- Buddhist emperor Ashoka belonged to Mauryan Dynasty.
- "Crimean peninsula" lies between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov.
- Liverpool is situated on bank of river Mersey.
- Hamburg is situated on bank of river Elbe.
- Helvetia is the old name of Switzerland.
- Kashf-al-Mahjoob was written by Hazrat Ali Hajveri.
- Roman Empire was established in 27 B.C. by Octavian.
- The temperate grasslands of Asia and Europe are known as Steppes.
- "Ex-officio" means In virtue of one's office.
- In 1954 USA launched her first Atomic Submarine Nautilus.
- Pakistan's first expedition land on Antarctica? On January 15, 1991.
- First Provincial elections after establishment of Pakistan were held in1951.
- First edition of Asar-us-Sanadid appeared in1846 by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.
- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan became Chief Judge In1846.
- Headquarters of World Economic Forum is situated in Davos.
- The largest number of women representatives is in the parliament of Denmark.
- Z.A.Bhutto wrote the book "Great Tragedy".
- Third Afghan War, Afghanistan gained its independence in 1921.
- Afghanistan gained its independence in 1921 under the leadership of Aman ul Allah.
- The foreign phrase Coup d'etat means Illegal.
- Central Asia became the part of Muslim Empire during the reign of Waleed I.
- Census is made after once in a decade.
- IAEA and OPEC hearquarter is situated at Viena.
- Al-Azhar University is situated in Egypt.
- Third world countries are called backward countires.
- "Alumni" means a male graduate or former student of a school, college, or university.
- Who was called the brain of Arab Hazrat Amr bin-al-Ass(RA).
- Last Khutba was dilivered by Prophet (PBUH) on mountain of Safa.
- Blue and White Nile met at Khartum (Sudan).
- Lisbon is the capital of Portugal.
- Approximatly 7000 languages are spoken in the world.
- Six billion species of living things are discovered up to date.
- ILO came into existence under the treaty of Versailles after World War 1 in 1919.
- 1st May is observed all over the world as labour day in honor of working people of Chicago.
- Mother tongue of Quaid-e-Azam was Gujrati and the professional qualification of Quaid-e-Azam was Bar at Law.
- Sir Sikindar Hayat was Chief Minister of Punjab in 1937
- Jean-Jacques Rousseau is the father of the French Revolution.The French Revolution (1789–1799), was a period of radical social and political upheaval in France that had a major impact on France and indeed all of Europe. The absolute monarchy that had ruled France for centuries collapsed in three years.
- "Rabita al-Alam al-Islami" Muslim organization was founded in 1962.
- The University of Al-Karaouine is the oldest university of the world located in Morocco.
- General Ayub khan is the first elected President and Z.A Bhutto is the first elected PM of Pakistan.
- Hussain Shaheed Suharwardi was the first Pakistani Prime Minister, who visited in china.
- 'Ottawa convention 1997' is related to Environment protection.
- The Leaning Tower (Pisa Tower) is located in Rome (Italy).
- Richard Nixon was only President of USA who resigned from his post because of "Watergate" scandal on 9 August, 1974.
- Next Football World Cup will be played in 2014 in Brazil.
- Noble Prize was first awarded? 1901
- 'Tsunami' means 'Harbour Waves'; the word is derived from Japanese.
- Which country's flag is known as Union Jack?UK
- The term '16 yards hit' is associated with Hockey.
- Who is the founder of Wikipedia?Jimmy Wales
- Sardar Abdul Qayyum Khan presented 'Chenab Formula' to resolve the Kashmir dispute.
- Dalhousie introduced the principle of the Doctrine of Lapse.
- Dome of Rock is located in Jerusalem.

- Greenwich Mean Time was established at London in 1884.
- The Bolshevik Revolution is associated with Russia.
- "Garuda" airline is the name of airline of Indonesia.
- Habib Bank provided 80 million loans for making 1st budget of Pakistan.
- Headquarters of the Amnesty International is located in London.
- The 2012 Olympic Games are scheduled to be held at London.
- Sher Shah's real name was Farid Khan.
- Pakistan won gold medal for the first time in Olympics 1960.
- 'Latakia' is the seaport of Syria.
- The Declaration of Independence of the American Colonies was adopted by the Constitutional Congress on July 4, 1776 at Philadelphia.
- Mahan Airline belongs to Iran.
- Which American industrialist was praised by Adlof Hitler in his autobiography, Mein *Kampf?* In fact, he was the only American to be praised by Hitler? Henry Ford
- Pakistan's first Constituent Assembly constituted on July 20, 1947.
- Saddat Dynasty was founded by Khizar Khan in 1414.
- Who advocated the theory of laissez faire? Adam Smith
- Senate of Pakistan is consisting of 104 members after the 18th amendment.
- 'TRIPITIKA' is a sacred book of Buddhists.
- Which is the longest river of America? Mississippi
- Hitler party which came into power in 1933 is known as Nazi Party.
- Epsom (England) is the place associated with Horse racing
- Guarantee to an exporter that the importer of his goods will pay immediately for the goods ordered by him, is known as Letter of Credit (L/C)
- First Afghan War took place in 1839.
- Gulf cooperation council was originally formed by Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates
- Dumping is -- selling of goods abroad at a price well below the production cost at the home market price ; the process by which the supply of a manufacture's product remains low in the domestic market, which batches him better price ; prohibited by regulations of GATT
- Habeas Corpus Act 1679 -- states that no one was to be imprisoned without a writ or warrant stating the charge against him ; provided facilities to a prisoner to obtain either speedy trial or release in bail ; safeguarded the personal liberties of the people against arbitrary imprisonment by the king's orders
- Each year World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day is celebrated on May 8
- Fire temple is the place of worship of Zoroastrianism (Parsi Religion).
- Durand Cup is associated moon is a velocity to get rid of the Earth's gravitational pull For safety with the game of Football
- First International Peace Congress was held in London in 1843 AD
- Dr. Zakir Hussain was the first Muslim president of India
- Hockey was introduced in the Asian Games in1958 in Tokyo
- ESCAP stands for Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific
- During the first crusade, crusaders reached Jerusalem and captured it in 1099 AD
- Dr. Linus Carl Pauling is the only person to have won two Nobel prizes individually for Chemistry in 1954, Peace Prize in 1962
- Free market is market where the price of a commodity is determined by free play of the forces of supply and demand
- ICAO stands for International Civil Aviation Organization
- Which country makes the Entac Missiles: France
- The 'Great Leap Forward' was:Chinese Economic Programme
- What is the actual name of F-16:Fighting Falcon
- The constitution of European Union has not been ratified by:France
- In which month does the U.N. General Assembly usually meet every year of? Third Tuesday of September.
- Which of the following Internet Search Engines will introduce the World's biggest digital Library? Google(head office in Newyork)
- Under "Vision 2025" WAPDA will construct SATPARA Dam on Indus river in:Northern Areas
- The Headquarters of the UN Security Council is located at:New York
- Petronas towers are located in Kuala Lumpur.
- The number of players in each team of basketball game is:5
- Mahbub-ul-Haq Human Development Center is located at:Islamabad
- Maple leaf is the National emblem of:Canada
- India has constructed 'Baglihar Dam' in occupied Kashmir's district of:Doda
- 'Hamas' was founded in 1987 by:it was founded by Sheikh Ahmed Yassin, Abdel Aziz al-Rantissiand Mohammad Taha
- Which of the following regions of Balochistan will be irrigated through Kachi Canal Nasirabad
- India is constructing Kishanganda Dam in Baramula.
- Who united all the Sikhs and founded a kingdom in the Punjab? Ranjit Singh
- How many members were nominated by Muslim League for the Interim-Government in 1946? 5
- Fraizi Movement was started by *Haji Shariat Ullah* in Bangal in 1828
- When was the first agreement signed on Siachen glacier? 1949
- What were the key issues for discussion in the 2nd Round Table Conference? Issue of Federation and minorities in the Sub-Continent
- Which religious scholar tried to eradicate different innovations from the religion? Haji Shariat Ullah
- When did the British Government Issue White Paper on Constitutional Proposals? In March, 1933
- *When President Zia-ul-Haq enforced an interim constitution? 1981*
- *What is the old name of Pakpatan? Ajudhan*
- *Who is the founder of Unionist Party? Sir Fazal Hussain*
- *On which river Merani Dam is built? Dasht River*
- *When was the Qisas and Diyat ordinance enforced in Pakistan? October 13, 1990*
- *Who said that Cripps Mission was a post-dated cheque of a crashing bank? Mahatma Gandhi*
- *Rakaposhi mountain peak is located near? Swat Valley*

- Why did All India Muslim League boycott the first session of Constituent Assembly? Because Congress wanted to frame the constitution for
- The North Western areas are Muslim majority areas. We will not only keep these majorities but will turn them into a Muslim state. Muslims should get rid of Indianism, it is better for Muslims and Islam" who said this statement? Chaudhry Rehmat Ali
- *Name the poet who had command over seven languages? Sachal Sarmast*
- The reign of which of the following Sultans is said to mark the highest point of territorial expansion of the Sultanate. Muhammad bin Taghluq
- What was the main reason behind Muslim League Failure in the Elections of 1937? The organizational problems and opposition by local
- The first successful evening paper from Lahore is Sahafat.
- Lord Harding was the author of 'My India Years'.
- Treaty of Lausane was signed in 1923.
- The book 'verdict on India' was written by Beverlay Nickolas.
- The founder of Two Nations Theory is considered to be Sir Syed Ahmad Kha*n*.
- During the Tashkent Agreement the Foreign Minister of Pakistan was Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto.
- Chachnama was originally written in Sindhi.
- Friday was declared for the first time as an official weekly holiday by: Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
- Neelum River flows into Jehlum.
- Gilgit Agency was set up in 1873.
- Satpara Lake is located near Skardu.
- Mahabat khan Mosque was destroyed by? fire
- What is the ranking of Thar Desert in the world? 9
- What was the main difficulty which delayed the constitution making in Pakistan? The distribution of powers between Federal and Provincial Governments
- Identify the importance of the Lahore Resolution of the Muslim League passed in 1940? It had the support of the entire Muslim Country
- Liaquat - Nehru pact was announced at Delhi in April 1950.
- Muhammad Ali Bogra formula was put forward in October 1953.
- Area around the river is known as Bela.
- Cease-fire line case into existence in 1949.
- Pakistan established its first Atomic Energy Institute on January, 1955.
- Pakistan was declared as great ally of Non NATO in 2003.
- Shaikh ismail the saint, who first came in Lahore.
- When was the local govt.system under the devolution of power plan, 2001, inaugurated? aug 14,2001
- When Pakistan got first loan from USA? 1952
- In which year Quaid-e-Azam went into self-exile in London? 1931
- Gandhi called Pakistan Resolution a Moral wrong.
- How many Mughal emperors ruled over sub-continent? 17
- Who is the author of "Hunter par Hunter"? Maulana Zafar Ali khan
- The Indian forces occupy the state of Jammu and Kashmir on Oct. 27, 1947
- Defence Pact between USA and Pakistan? April, 1954
- "A New History of Indo-Pakistan" is written by K. Ali
- Quaid-e-Azam became the permanent president of Muslim League 1934
- The Cabinet Mission announced their plan on 16th May 1946
- Dutch East Indies is the old name of Indonesia.
- Which US state has the sugar maple as its state tree and is the leading US producer of maple sugar? Vermont.
- Apart from French, German and Romansch, what is the fourth official language of the Switzerland? Italian.
- In which city was the world's first underground train was service opened in 1863? London.
- How many pairs of ribs are there in the human body? 12.
- What is the main port of Italy? Genoa.
- In which state is Harvard University? New Jersey.
- Which city was the first capital of the Kingdom of Italy until 1865? Turin.
- Which country is separated form Ethiopia (Abyssinia is it's old name) by the Red Sea? Yemen.
- "Mount Logan" is the highest peak in Canada.
- What is measured by an ammeter? Electric current.
- The doctrine of "Wahdatul-Wajood" was presented by Ibn-e- Arabi.
- Before Referendum Sylhet was the part of Assam.
- Banks were nationalized in Pakistan 1974.
- Where is Kallar Kahar situated? Chakwal
- When Pakistan introduced National Identity cards (NIC)? 1974
- Which language is prominent in Hazara division? Hindko
- The northern part of which country is called Oesling? Luxembourg.
- Napier is a city in which country? New Zealand.
- What is the Hook of Holland? A port in the southeast Netherlands.
- The river Douro forms part of the border between which two countries? Spain and Portugal.
- In which country is the Great Slave Lake? Canada.
- "Brussels" is the headquarters of European Economic Community.
- Anjuman-i-Hamayat-Islam was established in subcontinent 1884 and Khalifa Hamid-ud-Din is the first president.
- Colorado river forms the Grand Canyon in the United States.
- England's greatest poet and dramatist whose 450th birth anniversary will be celebrated throughout the world in 2014 is William Shakespeare.
- Woodrow Wilson was the President of USA during World War I.
- Hahn Otto is the German scientist who invented the atom bomb.
- Qutubuddin Aibak laid the foundation of the first independent Turkish kingdom in India in 1206.
- "Rohtas Fort" was constructed on the bank river of Jhelum by (on Sher Shah's order) Todar Mal.
- Hazara division of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province comprises five districtd including abbottabad, Batagram, Kohistan, Mansehra and Haripur.
- The foundation stone of the sikhism's holiest place "Golden Tample" at Amritsar was laid by Hazrat Mian Mir.
- "Baburnama" (alternatively known as *Tuzk-e Babri*) is the name given to the memoirs of Babur (1483-1530), founder of the Mughal Empire and a great-great-great-grandson of

Timur. It is an autobiographical work, originally written in the Chagatai language.

- Which of the following countries is the world's largest emitter of Carbon Dioxide in the atmosphere? China
- Syed Abul Ala Maududi is the first Editor-in-Chief of the magazine 'Tarjuman-ul-Quran'.
- The Winter Olympic Games came into being in 1924.
- Road safety day is observed on 3rd June.
- Monsoon season in Pakistan starts in July and end in September.
- Headquarter of United Nations Fund for Population Activities (established in1967) is located in New York.
- The river Danube rises in which country? Germany.
- The UK is the world's largest tea importer country. (Pakistan is the second largest; Sri Lanka is the *largest tea exporter and India is the largest tea producer country in the world*).
- The district of the country having lowest population density is Kharan (with a population density of only 4 ppl/km2, Awaran and Chagai share the same with Kharan).
- Darfur conflict is in Sudan.
- The first President of America who made an official visit to Pakistan was Dwight D. Eisenhower.
- The 'Aid to Pakistan Consortium' meets every year in Paris.
- Which of the following International Organizations has no formal structure and secretariat? G-8
- Who were the three statesmen who formulated Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)? Nehru, Nasser, and Tito
- Six official working languages are recognized by UNO.
- Alliance among India, Germany, Japan and Brazil to support each other's bid for permanent seat on UN Security Council is called G 4.
- The Iran-Pakistan-India gas pipeline is also known as Peace Pipeline.
- "Silk Air" is an airline of Singapore.
-
- Which of the following categories of Nobel Prise was established in 1968? Economics
- Total cultivable Land of Pakistan is approximately 80 million hectares which is the 25% of total land area.
- Madagascar is the largest island in Indian Ocean.
- 2016 Summer Olympics will be held at Rio de Janerio
- "Kyat" is the currency of Myanmar.
- Environment Treaty Kyoto Protocol will be expired in 2012 .
- Sudan established diplomatic relationship with China in 1959.
- Salahuddin Ahmad is the first Chief Justice of Federal Shariat Court.
- Shahida Milk is the first woman General in Pakistan.
- Spleen is called the graveyard of Red Blood Cells.
- Which country is nicknamed 'The Cockpit of Europe' because of the number of battles throughout history fought on its soil? Belgium.
- First Chaiman of SPARCO was Dr. Abdul Salam.
- "Hutu" is the majority ethnic group of both Burundi and Rwanda.
- "Ikhwan as Safa, is a secret Arab organization, was founded in Basra (Iraq).
- "Long March" was the Chinese Communists historic 9600 km journey in 1934.
- "Pan Islam" is the movement for uniting the Islamic nations, was originated in 1880 in Ottoman Empire.
- "Falkland Island" (also called Islas Malvinas) belongs to Britain.
- Telstar" was world's first communicayion satellite (1962).
- The Gobi desert extends over which two countries? China and Mongolia.
- The Great Barrier Reef is off coast of which Australian state? Queensland.
- Which three countries, apart from the former Yugoslavia, share borders with Greece? Albania, Bulgaria, Turkey.
- In the Greek alphabet, what is the name for the letter O? Omicron.
- What, in the 16th and 17th century, was a pavana? A dance.
- In which country is the ancient city of Tarsus? Turkey.
- Which six countries border the Black Sea? Bulgaria, Georgia, Romania, Russia, Turkey and Ukraine.
- AOL are an internet service provider. What does AOL stand for? America Online.
- Which English queen had an extra finger on her hand? Anne Boleyn.
- Apart from America, which is the only country in the world to which alligators are native? China.
- After World War I, Transylvania became part of which country? Romania.
- Which sea in Northern Europe is bounded by several countries including Sweden, Finland, Poland and Germany? The Baltic Sea
- A road tunnel runs from Pelerins in France to Entreves in Italy under which mountain? Mont Blanc.
- The Barents Sea is part of which ocean? Arctic Ocean.
- Which two countries are either side of the mouth of the River Plate? Argentina and Uruguay.
- What is the longest river solely in England? Thames.
- Of where is Amman the capital? Jordan.
- How many innings are there for each team in a game of baseball? Nine.
- What is the longest river in India? Ganges.
- Which month of the year obtains its name from the Latin verb for 'to open'? April.
- On what river does Rome stand? Tiber
- What in Scotland is the meaning of the prefix 'Inver'? River mouth.
- Which US state has the lowest population? Alaska.
- Which county is nicknamed the Garden of England? Kent.
- Which African country was formerly called French Sudan? Mali.
- Which sport was originally called 'soccer-in-water'? Water polo.
- Which unit of measurement is derived from the Arabic quirrat, meaning seed? Carat.
- Which Italian city was originally built on seven hills? Rome.
- What does the acronym NAAFI stand for? Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes.
- Manama is the capital of which country? Bahrain.
- On which river does Berlin stand? River Spree.
- What type of clock was invented in 1656 by Christian Huygens? The pendulum clock.
- In which desert is the world's driest place? Atacama (Chile).
- Which is the world's saltiest sea? The Red Sea.

- Which is the least salty? The Baltic Sea.
- Which nun won the Nobel Prize for peace in 1979? Mother Teresa.
- How many points in the pink ball worth in snooker? Six.
- Which scientist was named 'Person of the Century' by Time Magazine? Albert Einstein
- Who sailed in Santa Maria? Christopher Columbus.
- Which country was formerly known as Malagasy Republic? Madagascar.
- Addis Ababa is the capital of which country? Ethiopia.
- The name of which North African city literally means 'white house'? Casablanca.
- Of what sort of fish is the dogfish a small variety? Shark.
- Which Asian country was divided at the 38th parallel after World War II? Korea (north korea and south korea).
- What is the name of the Winter Olympics event that combines cross-country skiing and shooting? Biathlon.
- Which American science-fiction writer wrote Fahrenheit 451? Ray Bradbury.
- Which African animal's name means 'river horse'? Hippopotamus.
- Which Indian religion was founded by Guru Nanak? Sikhism.
- What is the capital of Austria? Vienna.
- What in printing do the letters 'u.c.' stand for? Upper case.
- What, politically, does UDI stand for? Unilateral declaration of independence.
- Donnerstag is German for which day of the week? Thursday.
- Which Asian capital city was known as Batavia until 1949? Jakarta.
- The ancient city of Carthage is now in which country? Tunisia.
- What in Russia is Izvestia? A newspaper.
- Which is the world's windiest continent? Antarctica.
- In which part of the body are the deltoid muscles? Shoulder.
- E is the international car registration letter for which country? Spain.
- Vienna stands on which river? Danube.
- Which French city is a meeting place for the European Parliament? Strasbourg.
- Annapurna is a mountain in which mountain range? Himalayas.
- How is October 24, 1929 remembered? Black Thursday.
- The River Danube flows into which sea? The Black Sea.
- Which strait separates the North and South islands of New Zealand? Cook Strait.
- Who wrote Black Beauty? Anna Sewell.
- What is the capital of Poland? Warsaw.
- Ice-cream was first produced in which country in the 17th century? Italy.
- In medicine, what does the acronym SARS stand for? Severe Acute Respiratory System.
- Which Shakepeare play was set in Elsinore Castle, Denmark? Hamlet.
- The Kyukyu Island chain lies between which two countries? Japan & Taiwan.
- Which explorer discovered Victoria Falls in Africa? David Livingstone.
- Who was the last king of Egypt? Farouk.
- Which war lasted 16 years longer than its name implies? The Hundred Year's War.
- What is the national sport of Malaysia and Indonesia? Badminton.
- Which is the shallowest of the Great Lakes? Lake Erie.
- Which country was originally named Cathay? China.
- Sinhalese is a language spoken in which country? Sri Lanka.
- The Sao Francisco River flows through which country? Brazil.
- In which sport do teams compete for the Dunhill Cup? Golf.
- Which Shakespeare character's last words are: 'The rest is silence'? Hamlet.
- In economics, whose law states that: 'bad money drives out good money'? Gresham's.
- Who made the first navigation of the globe in the vessel Victoria? Magellan.
- Which mountaineer on being asked why he wanted to climb Everest said: 'Because it's there'? George Mallory.
- What was the former name for Sri Lanka? Ceylon.
- Of which Middle east, country is Baghdad the capital? Iraq.
- How many arms does a squid have? Ten.
- Which indoor game is played with a shuttlecock? Badminton.
- Do stalactites grow upwards or downwards? Downwards.
- Which German city and port is at the confluence of the rivers Neckar and Rhine? Mannheim.
- Where in Europe are the only wild apes to be found? Gibraltar.
- The Brabanconne is the national anthem of which country? Belgium.
- In which country is the River Spey? Switzerland.
- What is the capital of Morocco? Rabat.
- How many balls are on the table at the start of a game of pool? Sixteen.
- What is the national airline of Russia, code name SU? Aeroflot.
- What would be kept in a quiver?Arrows.
- What is the modern name of the rocky fortress which the Moors named Gabel-al-Tarik (the Rock of Tarik)? Gibraltar.
- Who was the last Bristish king to appear in battle? George II.
- San Juan is the capital of which island in the West Indies? Puerto Rico.
- Which profession gets its name from the Latin word for lead? Plumbing.
- What is the highest mountain in the Alps? Mont Blanc.
- Of which Caribbean country is Port-au-Prince the capital? Haiti.
- What is the first book of the New Testament? The Gospel according to Saint Matthew.
- "Haiti" had a police force called the Tonton Macoutes.
- Who was the first British sovereign to make regular use of Buckingham Palace when in residence in London? Queen Victoria.
- Of where is Sofia the capital? Bulgaria.
- What is meant by the musical term andante? At a moderate tempo.
- Which team has a soccer team called Ajax? Amsterdam.
- Which Dutch explorer discovered New Zealand? Abel Tasman.
- Viti Levu is the largest island of which country?Fiji.

- Which country fought on both sides during World War II? Italy.
- In the game of chess, which piece is called springer in Germany? Knight.
- What is the meaning of the Russian word 'mir'? Peace.
- What is the longest river in France? Loire
- What nationality was the explorer Ferdinand Magellan? Portuguese.
- Which Italian city is called Firenze in Italian? Florence.
- What is Autralia's largest city? Sydney.
- Which term meaning 'lightning war' was used to describe military tactics used by Germany in World War II? Blitzkrieg.
- Where is the deepest ocean and how deep? Pacific Ocean, largest and deepest of the world's four oceans, covering more than a third of the earth's surface and containing more than half of its free water. Apart from the marginal seas along its irregular western rim, it has an area of 166 million sq km (64 million sq mi), substantially larger than the entire land surface of the globe.
- What is a tornado? Tornado, violently rotating column of air extending from within a thundercloud (see Cloud) down to ground level. The strongest tornadoes may sweep houses from their foundations, destroy brick buildings, toss cars and school buses through the air, and even lift railroad cars from their tracks.
- Where are the World's Rains Forests? In South America, a vast, forested area of the Amazon River basin in Brazil and neighboring countries is by far the largest rain forest in the world. It encompasses more than 3.5 million sq km (about 1.4 million sq mi) about half of the total global rain forests cover.
- What is SCHIZOPHRENIA? Schizophrenia, severe mental illness characterized by a variety of symptoms, including loss of contact with reality, bizarre behavior, disorganized thinking and speech, decreased emotional expressiveness, and social withdrawal.
- What is bloodless revolution? Called also the Glorius Revolution in England, it marked the end of the despotic rule of the Stuarts and gave way to parliamentary rule there in 1688.
- Which language is written from top to bottom and from left to right? Japanese.
- What is drindle? A kind of dress.
- What is a concordance? An index of words or topics in a book.
- What is the significance of the Corsica Island in history? Birthplace of Napoleon Bonaparte.
- Some important terms :

1. Blockade: Blockade, naval operation conducted by a country at war, with the object of closing to foreign commerce the vital ports of an enemy country and thereby aiding in the military defeat of that country by denying it access to supplies and communications from without.
2. Bourgeoisie: The term was first applied to those inhabitants of medieval towns in France who occupied a position somewhere between the peasants and the landowning nobility; soon it was extended to the middle class of other nations.
3. Buffer state: Small State between two larger ones, regarded as reducing friction.
4. Détente: Détente, policy toward a rival nation or bloc of nations characterized by increased diplomatic, commercial, and cultural contact and a desire to reduce tensions, as through negotiations or talks.
5. Gentelman's agreement: Agreement binding in honour but not enforceable.
6. Fillbustering: Filibuster, in legislative procedure, term denoting the means employed by members of a legislative assembly to delay or prevent action on a measure to which they are opposed. Such means may include the introduction of dilatory motions, intentional absence from the assembly in order to prevent the existence of a quorum, or the presentation of abnormally long, often meaningless speeches.
7. Deflation: Deflation involves a sustained decline in the aggregate level of prices, such as occurred during the Great Depression of the 1930s; it is usually associated with a prolonged erosion of economic activity and high unemployment. Widespread price declines have become rare, however, and inflation is now the dominant variable affecting public and private economic planning.
8. Tout: Spy out the movements and conditions of racehorses in training.
9. Camouflage: Camouflage (military) (French camoufler, "to disguise"), word introduced by the French at the beginning of World War I to designate scientific disguise of objects through imitation of natural surroundings.
10. Palliative: Aiming to make the patient as comfortable as possible for as long as possible.
11. Caucus: Caucus, meeting of members of a political party at which the party conducts its business, discusses policies, and begins the process of nominating candidates for public office. The caucus method of choosing candidates is usually contrasted with the primary election. In most primary elections, voters select the party's candidates directly at polling places.
12. Amnesia: Amnesia, loss or impairment of memory. Amnesia is usually associated with some form of brain damage, but it may also be caused by severe psychological trauma.
13. Lynching: Lynching, hanging or other types of executions, in punishment of a presumed criminal offense, carried out by self-appointed commissions or mobs, without due process of law. The term lynching is generally believed to be derived from the name of a Virginia justice of the peace, Charles Lynch, who ordered extralegal punishment for Tory acts during the American Revolution (1775-1783).
14. Lgnition point: Ignition, process or means of igniting a combustible substance. Ignition occurs when the temperature of a substance is raised to the point at which its molecules will react spontaneously with oxygen, and the substance begins to burn. This temperature is called the ignition temperature or ignition point.

- Houston and Delware canals are present in the country? France
- "Grand Canal" is the oldest man made canal for shiping purpose situated in? China
- Hudson Bay is the largest bay of the world situated in Northern Canada
- Budapest is the capital of Hungary situated on the bank of River Danube.
- Sea of Marmara and Aegean sea are connected by the strait Dardanelles
- Cook strait separates south New-Zealand from North New-Zealand
- River volga pours it's water into the Caspian sea
- The important country close to international date line is? New zealand
- Longest day in the Northern Hemisphere? 21st june

- The shortest day is? 22 December
- Continent in the world has the least rainfall? Africa
- South pole is located in the continent of ?Antarctica
- Which is the largest country in the Arabian penunsula? Saudi Arabia
- Which is the least populated continent in the world? antarctica
- Which of the following countries leads the world in the export of oil? Saudi Arabia
- Which island was epicenter of Tsunami of 26, december 2004? Smatra
- Which continent is without glaciers? Australia
- The first Prime minister of Bangladesh was Mujibur Rehman
- The longest highway in the world is the Trans Canada (length of About 8000 km)
- The country that accounts for nearly one third of the total teak production of the world is Myanmar.
- The country also known as "country of Copper" is Zambia
- The coldest place on the earth is Verkoyansk in Siberia
- The country which ranks second in terms of land area is Canada
- The largest Island in the Mediterranean sea is Sicily
The capital city that stands on the river Danube is Belgrade
- The Japanese call their country as Nippon
- The length of the English channel is 564 kilometres
The country in which river Wangchu flows is Myanmar
- The city which is the biggest centre for manufacture of automobiles in the world is Detroit, USA
- The country which is the largest producer of rubber in the world is Malaysia
- The earlier name of New York city was New Amsterdam
- The first Industrial Revolution took place in England
- World Environment Day is observed on 5th June
- The first Republican President of America was Abraham Lincoln
- The country famous for Samba dance is Brazil
- The name of Alexander's horse was Beucephalus
- Singapore was founded by Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles
- The famous British one-eyed Admiral was Nelson
- The UNO was formed on oct. 24,1945
- The independence day of South Korea is celebrated on 15th August
- 'Last Judgement' was the first painting of an Italian painter named Michelangelo
- The first President of Egypt was Mohammed Nequib
- The person who is called the father of modern Italy is G.Garibaldi
- The first woman Prime Minister of Britain was Margaret Thatcher
- What do you call a group of sheep?A Flock of Sheep
- On the banks of which river is the city of London located? Thames
- Which among the following trees is considered the tallest in the world? Eucalyptus
- Which of the following is a Kharif Crop? Rice,cotton
- Humidity in the river is maximum in ?Monsoon
- Simpson Desert is present in? Australia
- The national flag of Pakistan was designed by Amiruddin Kidwai.
- The most sunshine place is Arizona, U.S.A.
- Money is not made out of paper. It is made out of Cotton.
- Norway is the only European Country which is the member of OPAC.
- The oldest army in the world is that of the Swiss Guard in the Vatican City (Rome,Italy)
- A.D. is the abbreviation of Anno Domini.
- Someone who collects Teddy bear is known as Arctophile
- Solar Calendar is also Known as Gregorian calendar.
- Squash is not included in Olympics.
- Five rings in Olympic Flag represent Five Continents.
- Milan (Italy) is the fashion world of Capital.
- FORTUNE is the only Magazine which is issued for Top 100 Richest Persons in world.
- The largest circulated magazine in the world is Reader's Digest.
- Leaning Tower of Pisa is located in Italy.
- The largest capital is Lapaz, Bolivia (South America).
- Piccaso and Pablo are the Persons who Started Cubism movement.
- The largest City area wise is New York and Population wise is Tokyo.
- The largest artificial lake is lake Mead (manmade)
- The largest active volcano is Mauna-lao Hawaii Island.
- The deepest cave is Reseau Jean Bernard in France.
- The largest tomb is the Mount Li Tomb belonging to Zheng the first Emperor of China.
- Technologically the most advanced Asian Country is Japan.
- The largest forest is The Vast Coniferous Forest of the Northern Russia.
- The country with the highest rate of suicide is Sri Lanka.
- The smallest Islamic country is Maldives (in South Asia).
- Volga baltic canal system is the world's largest canal system.
- The country with the highest annual population growth rate is Oman, Asia.
- The largest cinema is The Radio City Music Hall, in New York, USA.
- The country without cinema is Saudia Arabia.
- The largest complex of film studio is at Universal City, Los Angeles, California, USA.
- The largest oil field is the Ghawar Field in Saudi Arabia.
Banana Tree having no wood.
- Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland and Iceland are known as Nordic Countries.
- The largest car manufacturing company of the world is general motors' of U.S.A.
- The weight of a cricket ball is 5 ½ oz (ounces). The length of a wicket is 27 inches.
- A hockey ground is 100 yards long and 80 yards wide.
- Sunbeams are the symbol of Olympics.
- The national game of Greece is boxing.
- Football is the national game of Russia and Brazil.
- The height of volley ball net is seven feet.
- Judo and Karate are Japan's national games.
- Bull fighting is Spain's national game.
- There are four player in a polo team.
- Jerusalem is known as the 'ETERNAL CITY'.
- Sea water is the chief source of water.
- The silicon valley is situated in PaloAlto (California) U.S.A.
- The most expensive car is Rolls Royce.
- The largest Airline is Aeroflot (USSR).

Cupid was the Roman god of love.
• 01000 is a positive binary number.
• George Eastman invented the KODAK camera and photographic film.
• The longest skating 'rink' in the world is Ottawa.
• France is known as the perfume capital of the world.
• Hazrat Muhammad (S.A.W.S.) liked to wear White Colour.
• The name of Hazrat Nooh's (A.S.) son who was drowned in the Nooh's Deluge (Storm) was Kan'aan.
• Namrood was a king during the days of Hazrat Ibrahim.
• Barani Dam in Pakistan was built on river Kurram.
• Hub Dam near Karachi was constructed in 1983.
• Begum Rana Liaquat Ali Khan was the first lady of Pakistan.
• Begum Shaista Ikram Ullah was a first women federal minister of Pakistan.
• In Pakistan, Sialkot is famous for producing sports goods.
• Protein is present in the highest amount in a human body.
• Book which is "collection of laws" of Hinduism? DHARMA
• East India company established in 1600. (Era Of Akbar)
• 19 april 2004 national security counsel eastablished
• Russia withdraw from Afghanistan in 1989 (invasion 1979)
• Palestine liberation organization was established in 1964
• Capital of Cyprus is Nicosia; Cyprus freed 16 august 1960
• Dutch is the language of Belgium

"Karez" or small coverd canals are dug to avoid evaporation due to excessive heat.This method of irrigation is prevalent in Balochistan.
• "Harnai" in Balochistan is famous for woollen mills.
• The village life of Pakistan is the best depicted in the paintings of Ustad Allah Bakhsh.
• Z.A. Bhutto government's land reforms prescribed the ceiling of land holding as 150 acres of irrigated and 300 acres of un-irrigated land.
• Laws passed by the legislature of a country are called Statutes.
• "Abdin Palace" is the official residence of the president of Eygpt.
• "Hellenic Republic" has the official name of Greece.
• The Lahore Resolution 1940 was first called "Pakistan Resolution" by Hindu press and newspapers.
• After independence, the first industrial unit inaugurated by Quaid-e-Azam was Valika Textile Mills.
• The first chairman of Senate after its creation was Khan Habibullah Khan.
• 'Khojak Pass' connects Qila Abdullah and Chaman.
• Johnson is the first president of America who faced an impeachment trial in the constitutional history of USA.
• Under 1956 constitution, for the first time, the president was given the power to opiont the prime minister at his own discretion.
• Under 1962 constitution, 'Basic Democracy System' served as an electoral college for the election of the president, central and provincial legislatures.
• Senate, under 1973 constitution, is a permanent chamber which cannot be dissolved and its one-third members shall be replaced after every three years.
• Proclamation of Emergency on account of war of internal disturbances has been laid down in Article 232 of the constitution of 1973.

• South of the Kabul River up to Kurram Pass lies the Koh-e-Safeid.
• The Geneva Pact was signed on April14, 1988 between Pakistan and Afghanistan.
• 'Hiran Minar' was a favourite hunting ground of Emperor Jehangir.
• Bay of Biscay is situated between France and Spain.
• Mohammad bin Tughlaq ruler is referred to as the 'Mad Monarch'.
• Austin said these words "Law is a Command of Sovereign, enforceable with sanction".
• Nasir-ud-Din-Mahmud was the last ruler of the Tughlaq dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate.
• Shams-ud-din Iltutmish Sultans of the slave Dynasty reigned for the longest period.
• Battle of tarain was fought between Muhammad ghauri and raja pirthavi in 1192 AD
• China's parliament has the largest membership
• February will have 30 days after 400 years

Prince suleman al masood was first muslim who traveled in space
• Exxon is largest oil company in the world
• Rahbar was first rocket launched by Pakistan
• The country with minimum birth rate is Sweden
• Highest life expectancy in Japan
• First pc made in 1970 called Altair
• China joined UN in 1946 and Afghanistan in 1946
• Under water frogs breathe through their skin (cutenious).
• Which famous author penned the words, "To be or not to be..."? - William Shakespeare
• Why do birds migrate? - To reach food and breeding grounds
• Which language has the most words? - English
• What do deciduous trees do ----- Lose their leaves in winter
• Which country grows the most fruit ----- China
• What is a baby rabbit called ----- Kit or Kitten
• Hardest substance is diamond, what's the softest? --- Talc
• What is 6 inches bigger in Summer ----- Eiffel tower
• De Witt Wallace founded what ----- Readers Digest
• Which country was the first to introduce old age pensions ---Germany
• From what language does the word alphabet come ----- Greek -alpha beta
• What colour is the bull on an archery target? ---- Gold
• Pirates remain a problem off the coast of which African country? Somalia
• Name of author/authoress of novel series "Harry Potter ?J.K. Rolling
• A group of zebras is called a Herd
• The Quaid-i-Azam was born in Wazir Mension Karachi
• BOAC is international airline of Britain
• Emirate is international airline of UAE
• USA used veto power most of the times in UNO Security Council.
• Current total of SAARC members are eight. Which last country joined the SAARC in its 13th conference at Dhaka? Afghanistan
• Talbul project is disputed between Pakistan and India.
• Mehdi Shah was elected first Chief Minister of Gilgit Baltistan.
• Talpatty Island is disputed between India and Bangladesh
• Hermon area is disputed between the countries Syria, Israel

and Lebanon

- Isfara velley is disputed between Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.
- Parang Island is disputed between China and South Korea.
- Kurial islands are disputed between Japan and Russia.
- In Which countries of Europe, United States is planning to set up a missile defense base? Czech Republic and Poland
- Hans Island is disputed between Denmark and Canada.
- Banana Island is disputed between Kiribati and Fiji.
- 7th NFC award was signed by prime minister and other chief ministers of all provinces on 30th December 2009.
- Halaib Triangle is disputed between Sudan and Egypt.
- Canary Islands is disputed between Spain and Morocco.
- Shahbaz Airbase is located in Jacobabad.
- Shamsi Airbase is located in Quetta.
- NATO expelled Russian diplomats from NATO headquarters in Brussels over a spy scandal in Estonia
- Who won maximum number of Grand Slam in the history of world tennis? Roger Federer
- How many Grand Slam titles Roger Federer has won till 2009? 16
- In 1991 Madras was also changed to a new name of Chennai
- "In the line of Fire" is the autobiography of General Pervez Musharraf
- Democracy and Authoritarianism in South Asia book is written by Ayesha Jalal
- The State of Martial Rule book is written by Ayesha Jalal
- Self and Sovereignty book is written by Ayesha Jalal
- The Lord of the Rings book is written by JRR Tolkien
- Books written by Barack Obama are: 1. Dreams from My Father 2. The Audacity of Hope
- Who is called "The Father of Comedy"? Aristophanes
- The name United Nations was coined by Roosevelt
- Which one of the following king of France is called "Citizen King"? Louis Philip
- Who is called the Shakespeare of Punjabi language? Peer Waris Shah
- Who is called the father of Academy Award (Oscar Award)? Louis B Mayer
- Who is known as the founder of USA? John Adams
- Who is called "Father of Economic"? Adam Smith
- Who is known as the founder of Modern Turkey? Kemal Ataturk
- Who is called "lion of the Punjab"? Ranjit Singh
- Otto Von Bismarck is called the? Man of Blood and Iron
- Who is known as the 'Iron Man of India'? Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Important Books & Their Authors

- **Shahnama-i-Islam** was written by Hafeez Jalandri.
- Taloo e islam was written by Allama Iqbal
- Man who ruled India was written by Philip Woodruff.
- The book confession was written by Rousseau.
- **Quaid –e-Azam Jinnah. The story of a Nation** is written by G.Allana.
- Foundation of Pakistan was written by Sharif ud din Pirzada.
- Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam was written by Edward Fitzgeranld.
- Gitanjali was written by Rabindranath Tagore.
- Asrar-e-khudi is written by Allama Iqbal
- Bal-e-Jibril is written by Allama Iqbal
- Bang-e-dara is written by Allma Iqbal
- Bostan is written by Sheikh Saadi
- Darbar-i-Akbari is written by Azad, Muhammad Hussain
- Gulistan is written by Sheikh Saadi
- Javaid Nama is written by Allama Iqbal
- Jawab-e-Shikwah is written by Allama Iqbal
- **Ktab al Shifa** is written by Ibn Sina
- **Mirat ul Aroos** is written by Nazir Ahmed
- **Muqaddamah** is written by Ibn Khaldun
- Shaer o Shaeri is written by Altaf Hussain Hali
- Mussaddas-i-Hali is written by Altaf Hussain Hali
- **Naqsh-e-Faryadi** is written by Faiz Ahmed Faiz
- Payam-e-Mashriq is written by Allama Iqbal
- Shahnama is written by Firdausi
- **Tehzeeb al Ikhlaq** is written by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- Tafhim ul quran is written by Syed Abdul ala Maudoodi.
- Yadgar-i-Galib is written by Hali
- Zabur-e-Anjam is written by Dr. Allama Iqbal
- Zarb-e-Kaleem is written by Dr. Allama Iqbal
- Anthony Cleopatra is written by W. Shakespeare
- As you like it is written by W. Shakespeare
- Caesar and Cleopatra is written by G.B Shaw
- Comedy of Errors is written by W. Shakespeare
- **Daughter of the East** is written by Benazir Bhuto
- Decline and Fall of Roman Empire is written by Edward Gibbon
- Great Expectations is written by Charles Dickens
- Hamlet is written by W.Shakespeare
- Ibn Battuta Travels in Asia and Africa is written by Ibn Battuta
- **Jinnah of Pakistan** is written by Stanley Wolpert
- **Myth of independence** is written by Z. A Bhutto
- World War is written by W. Churchill
- Muhammad Ali Jinnah is written by M.H Saiyid
- Nineteen Eighty Four is written by George Orwell
- **Old man and the Sea** is written by Ernest Hamingway
- Oliver Twist is written by Charles Dickens
- **Origin Of species** is written by Charles Darwin
- **Paradise Lost** is written by John Milton
- **Pride and Prejudice** is written by Jane Austen
- Social Contact is written by Rousseau
- Twelfth Night is written by W. Shakespeare
- **A Tale of Two Cities** is written by Charles Dickens
- Vanity of Human Wishes is written by Samuel Johnson

- **Wealth of Nation** is written by Adam Simith
- **Zulfi Bhutto of Pakistan** is written by Stanley Wolpert
- Faust is written by Goethe
- **Mein Kampf** is written by Hitler
- Divine Comedy is written by Dante
- Odyssey (Greek) is written by Homer
- Utopia is written by Thomas Mooore
- **War and Peace** is written by Leo Tolstoy
- Crime and Punishment is written by F.M Dostovsky
- Communist Manifesto is written by Karl Marx and Eagles
- **Das Capital** is written by Karl Marx
- **The Prince** is written by Machiavelli
- Constitutional Development of Pakistan is written by G.W Choudhry
- **Five Thousand Years of Pakistan** is written by Wheeler R.E.M
- **Foreign Policy of Pakistan** is written by Zulifkar Ali Bhutto
- **Jinnah, Creator of Pakistan** is written by Hecor Bolitho
- Muslim Separatism in India and Pakistan is written by Abdul Hamid
- Political Syetem in Pakistan is written by Khalid B. Saeed
- Politics in Pakistan is written by Khalid B. Saeed
- Quaid-i-Azam and Pakistan is written by Ahmad Hasan Dani
- **Struggle for Pakistan** is written by I.H Qureshi
- **The Emergence of Pakistan** is written by Mohammad Ali Choudhry
- **The Making of Pakistan** is written by K.K Aziz
- **Towards Pakistan** is written by Whaeed-uz-Zaman
- **Khusboo** is written by Parveen Shakir
- Laila Majnoo is written by Amir Khusro
- **Akbar nama** is written by Abu Fazal
- **Al Qanoon fil Tib** is written by Ibne Sina
- **Green Book** is written by Presisdent Moamoor Gadafi
- **Republic** is written by Plato
- Revolution and Independence is written by Words Worth
- Road to Freedom is written by Bertrand Russel
- Romeo and Juliet is written by Shakespeare
- **The spirit of Islam** was written by Syed Ameer Ali.
- The poem Shikwah and Jawab-e-Sikwah was written by Allama Iqbal.
- **Five Thousand Years of Pakistan** was written by REM Wheeler.
- **White Papers** are policy statements published by the British parliament on the subject of tremendous public importance.
- **Blue Books** are the official reports of the British Government.
- **White Books** are the official publications of the countries like Portugal, China, and Germany.
- **Yellow Books** are the official records of France.
- **Grey Books** are the official policy as well as reports of the Japanese government.
- **Green Books** are the official reports of the Italian government.
- **Orange Books** are the official publication of the Netherlands.
- Lenin wrote 'the state and revolution'.
- Ibn-e-Khaldun retired as a judge.
- **Al Ghazali** is known as Hujatul Islam.
- The name of the book which Al-Farabi wrote is 'Ara Madinatul Fazila'.
- Plato wrote **'the laws'.**
- Aristotle founded 'the lyceum'.
- Mao wrote 'On contradictions'.
- J.S. Mill wrote 'On liberty'.
- **A short history of Pak**:=I.H.Qureshi.
- Discovery of Pak:= A.Aziz.
- **History of Freedom Movement=**I.H.Qureshi.
- **Jinnah as I know him=** Abdul Hassan Isphahani.
- **Jinnah:Creator of Pak**:=Hector Bolithio.
- **India wins Freedom=** Abdul Kalam Azad.
- **Emergence of Pak**:=Ch: Rahmat Ali.
- Transfer of Power in India=V.P.Memon.
- **Pakistan Nagozeer Tha=** Syed Hasan Raza.
- Quaid-i-Azam & Pakistan=Ahmed Hassan Dani.
- **Friends not Masters**=Ayub Khan.
- The Pakistan Issue= Nazir Yar Jung.
- Quid wrote the preface of "My Leader"=Ziauddin Ahmed.
- Muslim Nationalism in India= Malik Hafeez.
- **Pathway to Pak**: = Ch: Khaiquzzaman.
- **The Indian Musalimans=** W.W.Hunter.
- Our Struggle=Mohd: Noman.
- **Evolution of Pakistan**: Sharifuddin Pirzada.
- Birth of Pak: =Dr. Sachin.
- **Pakistan the Heart of Asia=** Liaquat Ali Khan.
- **Incomplete Partition** = Alastair Lamb.
- **My Last day with Quaid**=Ilahi Bux
- Outline of a scheme of Indian Federation=Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan.
- The Forgotten Years is an autobiography of from Foreign Minister Sir Zafarullah Khan.
- **Mission with Mountabatten=**Alan Campbell Johnson.
- Religious Thought of Sayyid Ahmed Khan==Bahir Ahmad Dar.
- The Cambridge History of the British Empire=H.H.Dodwell.
- The book "party politics in Pakistan' (1947-58) is written by K.K.AZIZ.
- Higher than Hopes is biography of Nelson Mandela.
- Who wrote **"History of God"**? Karen Armstrong
- **Hayat-e-Jawaid**, written by Altaf Hussain Hali, is on the life of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.
- **"The Sun also Rises"** is written by Earnest Hemingway.
- Khadija Mastoor wrote **Angan**.
- Imam Ghazali is the author of Ihya-ul-Uloom.
- Montesquieu wrote **'the spirit of laws'.**
- Who is the author of "Preparing for the Twenty First Century"? Paul Kennedy
- Who wrote "Supreme Court and Human Rights"? Tamizuddin
- The author of famous book, "Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy" is Henry Kissinger.
- 'Rise and Fall of Great Powers' is the work of Paul Kennedy.
- **"My Experiments with Truth"** is autobiography of Mahtma Gandhi.

FAMOUS STRAITS

- **Palk Strait** separates India from Sri Lanaka.
- **Babul Mandab strait** separates Arabia from Africa.Babel-Mandab strait leads into the Red Sea.
- Red sea is b/w Arabia and Africa.
- **Davis Strait** separates Greenland from Baffin Island.The Davis Strait lies between Canada and Greenland
- **Messina strait** separates Italy from Sicily.
- **Johor strait** separates Malaysia from Singapore.

- **Bass Strait** separates Australia from Tasmania.
- Florida Strait separates Cuba from Florida. It joins Atlantic Ocean with Gulf of Mexico.
- **Dover strait** separates England from France.
- **Gibraltar Strait** separates Spain and Africa and joins Mediterranean Sea with Atlantic Ocean.
- Torres Strait separates Australia and Papua New Guinea
- **Bosporus Strait** connects Black Sea with the Sea of Marmora.
- **Dardanelles strait** (Turkey) joins Marmora sea with Aegean Sea.
- **Malacca strait** separates Sumatra from Malay Peninsula. It is longest strait in the world.
- Mozambique strait is the broadest strait in the world. It is b/w Mozambique and Madagascar.
- Sunda strait separates Sumatra from Java Island.

IMPORTANT BATTLES

- Battle of Jhelum was fought b/w Alexandar the Great and Raja Porus in 326 B.C. The latter was defeated.
- Mahumud Ghaznavi invaded on Somnath in 1025 A.D.
- Battle of Tarain was fought b/w Mohd: Ghouri and Prithvi Raj in 1192 A.D. The former won the battle.
- First battle of Panipat was fought b/w Ibrahim Lodhi and Babur in 1526. Babur won the battle.
- Second battle of Panipat was fought in 1556. Akbar won the battle.
- Third battle of Panipat was fought b/w Ahmad Shah Abdali and Marahttas in 1760. Ahmed Shah defeated the latter.
- West Bank was occupied in 1967.
- Japan attacked Pearl Harbour located in Hawaii on 7 Dec: 1941.
- Israel occupied Golan Heights from Syria.
- West Bank is located b/w Isreal & Jordan.
- West Bank was occupied in 1967.
- Iran & UAE dispute over Persian Gulf islands, Greater & lesser Tunbs.
- Sakhalin Island is dispute b/w Russia & Japan.
- Iran & UAE dispute over Persian Gulf islands, Greater & lesser Tunbs.
- Sakhalin island is dispute b/w Russia & Japan.
- In Battle of Sabroan, English defeated Sikhs and captured Lahore.
- Nickname of Atomic Bomb dropped on Hiroshima in 1945 was Little Boy and on Nagasaki=Fat Man.
- The hundred year war actually lasted for 114 years.
- Sir William Howard Russell was the first Great War correspondent.
- Hundred years war fought between France and Britain during 1338-1453.
- Cease fire between Iran and Iraq took place in 1988, by the intervention of U.N.
- The place named Normandy became worlds famous due to the D.Day landing during the Second World War on 6th June 1944. Normandy is located in France.
- Pearl Harbor incident took place on 7th Dec 1941.
- In 1982 the Falklands war was fought between Britain and Argentina.
- Civil War of USA lasted from 1861-1865.
- The famous British Naval commander, who defected the French Naval Fleet at Nile in 1788 and at Trafalgar in 1805 was Horatio Nelson.
- Doer war fought between South Africa and British.

Syed Mohsin Raza Rizvi

- Fighting broke out between Greeks and the Turks in July 1974.
- At the end of Second World War in 1945, Germany was divided among 4 major powers.
- In Opium war Britain fought against China.
- Gulf war Jan 1991 stopped in Feb 28, 1991.
- Iran-Iraq was started in Sep 1980 and ended in Aug1988.
- Lloyd George of Great Britain represented in treaty of Versailles.
- Germany remained in grip of allied occupation from 1994 to 1952.
- The American general who acted as the supreme commander of Allied forces in Europe during the second world war was D.D Eisenhower.
- The criminals of the Second World War were trailed in the city of Nuremburg.
- Break up of Germany occurred on 1945 and merger on Oct 3, 1990.
- Iraq occupied Kuwait on 2nd Aug 1990.
- USA dropped an atom bomb on Hiroshima on 6th August 1945.
- First World War begun on 1914 A.D. and Second World War started in 1939 when Germany attacked on Poland, it is also considered as greatest war.
- Germans call a WW1 sea fight Battle of Skagerrak what in UK: Battle of Jutland
- Operation Thunderbolt was the nickname given to which raid Israeli raid on Entebbe
- In WW2 the Germans launched operation Bernhard - what Counterfeit British Notes
- In WW2 what was the German codename for invasion of Russia- Barberossa
- Operation Dracula in WWII freed what city- Rangoon Burma
- Which 19th century battle UK / USA fought after peace signed- Battle of New Orleans
- Waterloo is now in... Belgium
- The Duke of Wellington defeated Napoleon at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815.
- In Battle of Sabroan, English defeated Sikhs and captured Lahore.
- Iraq occupied Kuwait in August 1990.
- North Korea invaded South Korea in 1950.
- Darfur conflict is in Sudan.

WORLD COUNTRIES

- **Buckingham palace is the residence of British king and Queen is in London.**
- **10 Downing Street is the residence of British PM.**
- **Queen's house is the official residence of Sri Lankan president.**
- **Great Wall of China was built in the reign of Shih Huang-ti**
- **Blue House is the official residence in .. South Korea**
- **Istana Merdeke is the official residence of President of Indonesia.**
- **Elysee palace is the name of the residence of Franch President.**
- **What country's leader does not have an official residence: Cuba**

IMPORTANT STREETS

• **Bond Street** is located in London. It is famous for tailoring and jewelry.
• **Dalal Street** is located in Mumbai (India). It is the stock exchange market of Mumbai.
• **Drowning Street No. 10** is located at Westminster (England). It is famous for the official residence of the British Prime Minister. It was named after Sir George Drowning, a diplomat under Cromwell and King Charles II.
• Elgin Street is located in Scotland. It is the world's shortest street.
• Young Street is located in Toronto (Canada). It is the longest street in the world.
• Vicolo della virilita is the world's narrowest street.
• Canal Street is the widest street in USA.
• **Broadway** (USA) is famous for various theaters and cinema halls. It is regarded as biggest street in the world.
• **Fleet Street** is in London where newspaper offices and press agencies are located.
• The busiest shopping centre of London is Oxford Street
• Lombart Street is located in San Francisco. This street is also called the Crookedest Street. It is the financial centre in San Francisco.
• **Wall Street** is located in New York. It was built in 1653. It is famous for banking, finance and stock exchange market.
• In which London Street is the US embassy- Grosvener Square.

MOUNTAINS

• Mount Olympus is in Greece.
• The mountain range in Russia that is regarded as the boundary b/w Europe & Asia is Urals.
• Margalla Hills of Islamabad are extension of Himaliya range.
• Ural mountains separate Asia from Europe.
• Ordovician are oldest rocks.
• Oldest mountain system are Araveli.
• Youngest mountain system are Himaliyas.
• Andes Mountains are in South America.
• Ring of Fire are volcanoes in Circum-Pacific Seismic belt.
• Alps are Europe's largest mountain system.
• Atlas are North Africa's mountain range. Atlas Mountains are in Morocco.
• The Himalaya mountain range (Asia) is the greatest mountain range in the world.
• Ayers Rock is the largest single rock in the world.
• Mauna kea volcano is in Hawaii
• What is the worlds longest mountain range-The Andes
• Black forest is a mountain in Germany.
• Rocky or Rockies Mountains is the largest mountain system of North America.
• Koh-i-Sultan is in Pakistan.
• Highest mountain system in the world is Himalayas.
• Sefid Koh is mountain range in Afghanistan.
• Blue Mountains are in Australia.
• Mauna Kea volcano is in Hawaii.
• What is the name of the second highest mountain in Africa-Mount Kenya
• In what modern country is mount Ararat-Turkey
• Most active volcano Italiana is situated in Hawaii.
• Mount Everest is in Himalaya range with height 29,028 feet first ascent made on May 29, 1953.
• K2 named Goodwin Austin or Chagori is in Karakoram Range with 28,250 ft height. First ascent made on July 31, 1954.
• Nanga Parbat is in Himalaya range is known as Killer Mountain with height 26,660 ft. First ascent was made on July 3, 1953.
• Broad Peak I is in Karakoram range with height 26,470.
• Tirich Mir is in Hindu Kush mountain.
• Prince Charles is mountain range in Antarctica.
• Zardak is the highest peak of Kirthar range.
• Where are the glasshouse mountains- Queensland Australia

IMPORTANT MOUNTAIN PASSES

• Namni Pass is in Myanmar.
• Khunjerab Pass is highest pas in Pakistan.
• Alpine Pass is in USA.
• Lowari Pass is in Pakistan.
• Khojak tunnel is in Balouchistan.
• Bolan (Sulaiman range) pass is in Baluchistan.
• Kolpur pass is in Baluchistan.
• Shandur Pass is in Pakistan.
• Donner pass is in California (USA)
• Hispar & Biafo glacier is in Pakistan.
• Siachen glacier is in Karakoram Range.
• Baltoro gracier is in Karakoram Range.
• Chogo Lugma is in Karakoram range.
• Hispar glacier is in Hunza.
• Malaspina glacier is in Alaska (US).
• Tasman glacier is in New Zealand.
• Alpine is the highest mountain pass in the world.
• Siachen, batoro and chogo lugma glaciers are in Karakorum.
• April 1984, India conducted an Operation known as 'Operation Meghdoot' to capture Siachen.
• Siachen Glacier is the Worlds Biggest Glacier outside the two Poles. It is also the world's Highest Glacier that is why it is refered to as "The Third Pole." It is also the World's Highest Battle Ground Ever
• Africa is without glaciers.
• Highest point of Asia is Mount Everest (Nepal-Tibet).
• Mount Aconcagua, highest peak in the western hemisphere, located in the Andes Mountains of western Argentina, near the border with Chile.
• Bodpo La pass is highest pass in Tibet (China) with height 19,412.
• Vesuvius is a volcano in Italy.
• Swat valley is in the mountain range of... hindukash
• Saddle peak is highest peak in Anandaman & Nicobar islands.
• Karoko tao is a volcano in Indonesia.
• Approximately the south west monsoon begins in Pakistan in late July.

OCEANS

- Largest ocean is pacific, then Atlantic, Indian and then Arctic.
- Largest sea is South China Sea, then Caribbean Sea, then Mediterranean sea, Behring Sea Gulf of Mexico, Sea of Japan, Hudson Bay, East China Sea, Andaman Sea, then Black sea then Red sea and in the last Baltic sea.
- Sea of Japan is famous for fishing area.
- Total seas are 12.
- Bermuda Triange is located in Atlantic Ocean.
- Diego Garcia is in Indian Ocean.
- The deepest place in the Indian Ocean is Sunda Trench.
- Caspian Sea is located in Iraq-Azerbaijan, Turkmensitan, Kazakhstan & Russia.
- Caspian Sea is the largest salt water lake in the world.
- Caspian Sea water is shared by Iran, Russia & Azerbaijan.
- Which sea is sometimes called the Euxine Sea- Black Sea
- What sea is directly north of Poland- Baltic sea
- Arctic Ocean is the smallest ocean.
- Cyprus is an island in the Mediterranean Sea.
- The waters of Caspian Sea are shared by Russia, Iran & Azerbaijan.
- What is the worlds largest sea (in area): South China
- Aral Sea is in Central Asia (Kazakhstan). Aral is an inland sea.
- What is the world's warmest sea- The Red Sea
- Aegean Sea is located in Atlantic Ocean.
- Sargasso Sea is without a coastline.
- Which of the following cause ocean currents? Permanent winds
- Nether land's land is below sea level.
- Atlantic Ocean is called the "Herring Pond".

WORLD RIVERS

- Third world comprises of 70% of world population.
- Hamun Mashkel Lake (Baluchistan) is salt water lake.
- Most important crop of Nile delta is Cotton.
- Pak: is 4th among world's largest cotton producers.
- A famous natural bridge is located in Virginia.
- Eskimos live in North America.
- Iberian Peninsula is a part of Europe.
- The number of CARS is five.
- Height of Islamabad is 2000 ft: above sea level.
- The Devil Tower present in US is a volcano.
- Hudson Bay is largest bay and is in Northern Canada.
- Largest gulf is Gulf of Mexico.
- Grand Canal is oldest man made canal for shipping purpose in China.
- Shark bay is in Western Australia.
- English Channel separates England from France.
- Gulf of Sidra is in Libya.
- Red river is in USA.
- Gulf of lion is in France.
- Churchill water fall is in Canada.
- Danube River is in Romania (Europe). It pours into Black sea.
- The Volga is Europe longest river what is the second longest Danube
- Volga River is in Russia.
- What is the only river that flows both north and south of equator - The Congo
- New Zealand is situated in the region of Oceania.
- Oxus River (also called Amu Darya) is flowing between Afghanistan and Tajikistan. It is the largest river of central Asia.
- Bari Doab is the area lying between River Ravi and River Beas.
- SURMA is the name of a river.
- Windermere Lake is the largest lake of UK.
- What is France's longest river: Loire
- Hundroo (Hundrubagh) Water Falls are in India.
- An iceberg floating in sea will have one-tenth of its mass above the surface of water.
- Jog Falls are the highest waterfalls in India.
- Which river is in Lebanon? River Latani
- Highest salinity is found in the Great Salt Lake in USA.
- Niagara Falls was discovered by Louis Hennepin
- Madagascar is popularly known as the Island of Cloves
- Niagara Falls was discovered by Louis Hennepin
- Gateway of Pacific is Panama Canal.
- Panama Canal links Pacific Ocean with Atlantic Ocean.
- Panama Canal was opened in 1914.
- Panama Canal links North America with South America.
- The Amazon river rises in which country-Peru
- Amazon River is largest river in terms of volume. It is in Brazil. It pours into Atlantic Ocean.
- The longest and largest river in Asia is Yangtze.
- The largest river in China is The Yangtze River.
- The Soan and the Haro are the two rivers of Potohar Plateau.
- Aswan dam is constructed on river Nile.
- World's largest earth filled dam is Tarbela.
- Voctoria falls are on the border b/w Zimbabwe & South Africa.
- Titicaca is the highest navigable lake in world extending from Peru to Bolivia.
- Lake Baikal is the deepest lake in the world. It is located in Siberia.
- Indus River pours into Arabian Sea.
- After Indus, the longest river is Sutlaj in Pakistan.
- The longest river in South Asia is the Brahmputra.
- Nile River pours its water into Mediterranean Sea.
- Don River pours its water into Sea of Azov.
- Tigris River pours its water into Caspian Sea.
- Suez Canal is 170 Km long constructed in 1869.
- The Suez Canal was constructed in 1869.
- The Suez Canal link the Mediterranean Sea with the Red Sea. The Canal was constructed by a French Engineer, Ferdinand De Lesseps.
- The Suez Canal was nationalized by Col. Nasser on 26th July, 1956.
- Mariana trench is the deepest part in the ocean and it lies in Pacific Ocean. It is also called the deepest seafloor depression in the world.
- River Zambezi flows in Southeast Africa.
- Euphrates flows in Syria and Iraq.
- Mesopotamia is the region b/w Tigris & Euphrates.
- Mississippi river flows in USA. Mississippi is longest river of America.
- Missouri river flows in USA

• Hudson River flows in USA.
• Golden River flows in Alaska, Canada.
• In what country are the Painted Lakes- Indonesia
• Name the river that flows through Baghdad- Tigris
• What city has the most canals- Birmingham
• Suez Canal was acquired by Britain in 1875 and nationalized by Egypt in 1956. It remains closed 1967-75 after Arab Israel War.
• Thames River is in England.
• Seine River is in France.
• Hang He river is in China.
• Victoria Lake forms boundary line b/w Tanzania and Uganda.
• Source River Jehlum is Verinag.
• Lake Superior is the largest fresh water lake in the world. It is located in North America (USA-Canada).
• Lake Victoria is located in Kenya-Tanzania and Uganda.
• Great Bear Lake is located in Canada.
• In which country would you find Lake Disappointment Australia
• The Amazon river dolphins are what colour- Pink
• Which of the following rivers rises in lake Lan-Ka Tso in Tibet? Sutlej
• Volga river pours its water into Caspian Sea it is longest river of Europe.
• Don is a river of Russia.
• Lake Erie (N.America) is most polluted lake in the world.
• Lake Mead on the Arizona-Nevada is largest man-made lake in USA.
• Baikal Lake is in Siberian desert.
• Palk Bay lies b/w Gulf of Mannar and Bay of Bengal.
• Panama Canal connects Atlantic Ocean with Pacific Ocean.
• 3- Gorges Dam is in .. China
• Indus originates from Tibet near Mansorowar Lake.
• The Victoria Falls in Africa is located on river Zambezi. It is the highest fall of Africa.
• Mt Merapi is located on Java.
• What is the longest river in Australia- Murray-Darling
• Gulf Stream is an ocean current named after the Gulf of Mexico.
• The panch Pokhri Lake situated in the Himalaya Mountains is the highest lake in the world.
• Aswan dam is in Egypt.
• Word Tsunami is of Japanese language.
• Largest coral reef is in Australia.
• Colorado River forms Grand Canyon.
• River Rhine is in Western Europe.
• The Victoria Falls is located in Zimbabwe.
• Highest fall of world Angel Falls is on river Carrao Venezuela.
• Niagara fall is in North America b/w America & Canada.
• Ribbon fall is in North America.
• Silver Strand fall is in North America.
• Grand Canal is located in People's Republic of china.
• After Australia, Europe is the smallest continent.
• 'Victoria falls' is located in Rhodesia.
• Deccan Plateau is in Asia.
• Asia is the largest continent and covers about 1/3 of the world's total land area.
• Both the highest and lowest points on the earth are found in Asia.
• The lowest point of Asia is Dead Sea which is about 397 meter below sea level.
• Dead sea lying b/w Israel and Jordan.
• Asia Minor is a geographical expression, a part to Turkey.
• The world's longest river, the Nile is located in Africa.
• Africa is also known as Dark Continent.
• Highest point of South America is Mount Aconcagua (Argentina) and lowest point is Valdes Peninsula (Argentina).
• Highest Point of North America is Mount Mckinley and the lowest point is Death Valley (California, USA).
• Highest point of Africa is Kibo, a peak of Kilimanjaro (Tanzania) and lowest point is Lake Assal (Djibouti).
• Highest point of Europe is Mount El'brus and the lowest point is Caspian Sea.
• Highest point in Antarctica is Vinson Massif.
• Highest point in Australia is Mount Kosciusko (New South Wales) and the lowest point is Lake Eyre (South Australia).
• The lowest point of the North America is the Death Valley located in California.
• Danube River flows in Austria.
• Victoria River is the chief source of River Nile.
• Dardanelles connects black Sea and Mediterranean.
• Black sea is so called because a dense fog prevails there in winter.
• The river Jordan flows out into the Dead sea
• River Mekong flows in Vietnam.
• River Thames flows in Southern England.
• River boat Gondola is used in Italy's city Venice.
• Hydespes River is now called the Jhelum River.
• The length of Panama Canal is 50072 miles.
• At the equator, the equation of the day is 12 hours.
• Meridan means mid-day.
• Shale is not a metamorphic *rock*

FAMOUS DESERTS

• Thar desert is located in Northwest India and East Pakistan
• **Dsht-i-Lut desert is in Iran.**
• **The world's largest desert Sahara is located in Africa.**
• **Kalhari desert is in South Africa.**
• **Gobi desert is in Mongolia & China.**
• **The Atacama Desert is located in North Chile, South America.**
• What is the worlds oldest desert - country named after it- Namib
• Namib Desert is in South-West Africa.
• Simpson Desert is in Australia.
• **Great Victoria Desert is in Australia.** •
Arabian Desert is in Egypt.
• **Death Valley desert is in California.**
• Gibson Desert is in Australia.
• **Great Sandy Desert is in Australia.**
• **Karakum desert is in Turkmenistan.**
• Kavir Dasht Davir desert is in Iran.
• Nafud desert is in Saudi Arabia.
• Rub-el-Khali desert is in South Arabian peninsula.
• Sonoran desert is in Arizona to Mexico.
• Deserts in Asia are: Gobi, Karakum, Rub-al-Khali, Takla makan.
• **Takla Makan desert is in Xinjing (China).**
• Deserts in Africa are: Kalhari, Namib, and Sahara.

FAMOUS ISLANDS

- St. Helena is in Atlantic Ocean.
- Largest island in Indian Ocean is Madagascar.
- Sumatra is an island in Indonesia.
- The largest island in the world Greenland is located in North America. (chk)
- Greenland is geographically in America but politically in Europe.
- Kalaalit Nunaat (Greenland) Island (Denmark), the largest island is in North Atlantic
- New Guinea is world's second largest island.
- Virgin Island is a group of 100 Island in W.Indies.
- Canary Island is in Spain.
- The largest Island in the Mediterranean Sea is Sicily.
- Malaqasv (Madagascar) is in Indian Ocean.
- Baffin is in North Atlantic Ocean (Canadian).
- Sumatra is in Northest Indian Ocean (Indonesia).
- Neaw Zealand is in South Pacific Ocean.
- Borneo Island is in Pacific Ocean.
- Honshu Island is in North West Pacific.
- Great Britain Island is in North Atlantic.
- Victoria Island is in Arctic Ocean.
- Baffin Island is in Atlantic Ocean.
- Ellesmere Island is in Arctic Ocean.
- Galapagos Islands are in Pacific Ocean.
- Indonesia consists of 1300 islands.
- World's largest Delta is Sunderlands (India).
- Paracel Islands are of.... china vs Vietnam
- Which country owns the Hen and Chicken islands: North island New Zealand
- Indian city Mumbai consists of seven islands.
- The famous Island located at the mouth of the Hudson river is Manhattan
- Sugar Island is the located at the confluence of Ganga and the Bay of Bengal.
- Cathy Pacific is an island.

INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES

- **Aero float** is the airline of Russia.
- Al-Italia is the Italian international airlines.
- Royal Nepal's Airline is the name of Nepal's airline.
- **Transworld Airway** (TWA) belongs to USA.
- Scandinavian airlines operate in the countries Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.
- **KLM** is the oldest national airline of netherland.
- **JAL** is an airline of Japan.
- BOAC airline is of Great Britain.
- Garada is the airline of Indonesia.
- **Qantas** is an airline of Australia.
- The famous airport **Dum Dum** is located in Mombai (India).
- **Chaklala airport** is situated in Rawalpindi.
- Orly airport is located in Paris.
- Santa Cruz airport is in Mumbai.
- LOT is the national airline of what country-Poland
- TABSO is the national airline of which country-Bulgaria
- **Lufthansa** is an airlines from Germany
- **Cathy Pacific** is an airline of Hong Kong.
- What is Belgium's national Airline- **Sebina**
- **Biman** is the airline of Bangladesh.
- **Asiana** is the airline of ... South Korea

IMPORTANT GEOGRAPHICAL LINES

- A Curzon line is the polish-Russian frontier setup in 1945.
- Dead line is the line or boundary of a military prison, which prisoners are not allowed to cross.
- Green Line is a demarcation line between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities.
- Hindenburg line separates Germany from Poland.
- Pak-Iran border line was demarcated on 24th Sep: 1872.
- Line of control is b/w Azad Kashmir & Occupied Kashmir.
- Mc Mohan line is the boundary line between India and China. It was demarcated in 1914.
- Radcliff line is the boundary between Pakistan and India. It was demarcated in 1947 by Sir Cyril Radcliff.
- 17th parallel line is the boundary line between North Vietnam and the South Vietnam.
- 24th parallel Line lies in Rann of Kutch. It is frontier between Pakistan and India.
- 38th Parallel line is the boundary between North and South Korea.
- 49th Parallel Line is the boundary line between Canada and the USA.
- Durand line is 1300 mile long frontier b/w Pakistan & Afghanistan demarcated in 1893-95. it has over 200 passes.
- Maginot line is French line of fortification built in WWII along the German border form Switzerland to Belgium. It divides France from Germany.
- Maginot line divides France from Germany.
- Mannerheim line was defensive fortification line on the Karelian Isthmus built by Finland against the Soviet Union.
- Oder-neisse Line was boundary b/w Germany & Poland during WWII.

IMPORTANT ORGANISATIONS & PACTS

Name Founded Member Headquarter

- **ADB- 1966- Headqarter at Philippines(Manila) and total 187 member countries**
- **Arab League- 1945- 22- Cairo(Eygpt)**
- **ASEAN- Aug 8, 1967- 10 member countries -Hq Jakarta, founded at Bangkok.**
- **Colombo Plan- 1st July 1951- Colombo (Srilanka)**
- **Common Wealth- 1931 HQ London. Total members 54**
- **D8- 15 June 1997- Founded at Turkey, HQ Turkey.**
- ECO- Jan 1985- 8- Tehran.Total members 10
- ICJ- 1951- Hq in Hauge.
- ICRC- 1883- Geneva.
- NAM 1961
- OIC 22 to 25 Sep 1969- 57 member countries – Hq in Jeddah established in Rabat (Morocco).
- SAARC 8, 1985- 7- 8 Katmandu- established at Dhaka.
- NATO- 1949 Brussels.
- SEATO Sep 8, 1954 founder at Manila, ended in 1972
- UNO 24 Oct 1945 New York.
- Warsaw Pact 14th May 1955. Dissolved in 1991

• Term of non-permanent members of the Security Council is 2 years.
• General Assembly and Security Council appoints the judges of International Court of Justice.
• RCD was changed to ECO in Jan 1985.
• G-8 was established on 22 September 1985. G-8 was originally the G-5 but was expanded when Canada, Italy and Russia jointed in June 1997.
• European Union came in to being on January 1, 2000, EU adopted Euro currency in 2001. Its head quarter is in Brussels (Belgium).
• International Energy Agency was founded in 1974; its head quarter is in Paris (France).
• International Olympic Committee was formed in 1984; its head quarter is in Lausanne (Switzerland).
• The head quarter of international Red Cross and Red Crescent is in Geneva (Switzerland).
• Organization of Petroleum and Exporting Countries was founded in Baghdad in 1960; its head quarter is in Vienna (Austria).
• The organization of Economic Cooperation and Development was founded in 1961; its head quarter is in Paris (France).
• The world council of churches was established in 1948 in Amsterdam (Netherlands), its headquarter is in Geneva (Switzerland).
• North American Free Trade Agreement, its origin lies in the free trade agreement signed by the USA and Canada in 1989.
• The organization of African Unity was founded in 1963; its head quarter is in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia).
• The organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries was founded in 1968, its headquarter is in Cairo (Egypt).
• Organization of American State was founded in 1948; its heat quarter is in Washington DC (USA).
• China became the member of the World Trade Organization on 11 December 2001
• OPANAL stands for Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America.It was formed on 2nd December, 1969, its headquarter is in Mexico City.
• OECS stands of Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, established on 18th June, 1981.
• The head quarter of OECS is in Casries (St. Lucia).
• UN has 6 principle organ
• Security Council has 5 permanent members.
• The Economic and Social Council acts as coordinating body for the numerous specialized agencies created by the UN. The council has 54 members elected for the term of 3 years.
• The international court of justice comprises 15 judges.
• The IBRD was established in 27th Dec 1945.
• Steel Pact was signed between Italy and Germany on 22nd May 1939 at Berlin.
• Camp David Accord made between Egypt and Israel on 17 Sep 1978.
• Locarno pact signed on 16th October, 1925, signed at Locarno.
• Four Power Pact was signed on 16th July, 1933 at Paris.
• CENTO was signed on 24th Feb, 1955 in Baghdad.
• Balkan Pact was signed on 9th Feb, 1934.
• Eisenhower Doctrine was announced in 1957.
• Entente Cordiale was formed in April 1904, the agreement was signed between England and France.
• Dawes Plan was introduced in 1924.
• CTBT opened for signature from Sep 24, 1996.
• KELLOGG-Briand pact was signed by 15 states on 27th August, 1928, it was signed in Paris.
• Rio Summit was held in Rio-de-Janero on 14th 1992.
• Amnesty International is an international organization which works for the release of the political prisoners. It was established by peter Bomenson in the year of 1961.
• In 1941 the Atlantic Charter was signed by Churchill and Roosevelt.
• Truman Doctrine-------announced on 12 March 1947 about the security of Greece and Turkey.
• USSR and its allies signed Warsaw pact in the year 1955.
• The famous Dumbarton Oaks conference, which formulated proposals about UN charter, was held in Dec 1944.
• On 14th August 1941, US president F.D Roosevelt and British Premier W. Churchill signed the Atlantic Charter on a battle ship.
• Veraillies Treaty was signed in 1919.
• Bostan Tea party tool place in 1773.
• The civil right act which was passed in USA in 1964 was the result of the March of 250000 people organized by Martin Luther king in 1963.
• The famous XYZ affair tool place when an American delegation visited England.
• Potsdam conference was held in 1945.
• Mamoon Abdul Gavvum (PM of Maldives) said SAARC is a brain child.
• Napolean I, first person to call English a nation of shopkeepers.
• Genius is one percent inspiration and 99 percent perspiration; these words are said by Thomas A. Edison.
• Hippocrates said that extreme remedies are most appropriate for extreme disease.
• Archimedes said that give me but one firm spot on which to stand, and I will move the earth.
• The Asian development bank established in 1966 with headquarter located at MANILA (philipines).
• Eqypt , Iraq , jorden , Lebanon , Saudi Arab , Syria and Yemen are the founder nations of the arab league.
• Asian development bank was established in 1966 with headquarter located at manila(philipine)
• The International court of Justice is located in Hague,Holland
• WHO is not the principal organ of the United Nations.
• Declaration of Human Rights was adopted on Dec: 10, 1948.
• Green Peace has no formal structure and Secretariat.
• Who were the three statesmen who formulated Non-Aligned Movement (NAM): Nehru, Nasser, Tito
• international headquarter of Transparency International (TI} is located in Berlin, Germany. The founder of the organisation is Peter Eigen
• The permanent Secretariat of SAARC is established at: Khatmandu
• How many official working languages are recognized by UNO:6
• Who was the first Asian Secretary General of the United Nations? U. Thant
• Baden Powel was the founder of Boy Scout and Civil Guides Movement.
• CIS are 11 independent states of the former Soviet Union known as Commonwealth of Independent States
• Head quarters of WWF are in Vienna, Austria.
• SAARC was formed in December, 1985.
• SAARC Human Resource Development Centre is located at Islamabad.

- HQ of Universal Postal Union is in Berne.
- New Zealand's Don McKinnon is the first secretary general of commonwealth.
- First Islamic Summit was held at Rabat in 1969.
- Second Islamic Summit was held at Lahore in 1974.
- In 1948 the UN drawn up a charter of civil and political rights.
- First Secretary General of UN was Tregav Lee of Norway.
- Kofi Anan got noble peace price in 2001.
- UNO world was coined by F.D Roosevelt.
- Kofi Anan is the 7th Secretary General of UNO.
- What was the first country to leave the United Nations- Indonesia
- The term of the judges of the international court of justice is 9 years.
- ILO is not an organ of the UN.
- First city to be placed under UN was Sarajevo.
- The UN observed 1998 as the human rights year with the theme " All Human Rights for All".
- ICJ has 15 judges, any two of whom cannot be of the same nationality.
- UN Charter was signed on June 26, 1945 and came into force on October 24, 1945.
- Olive Branch is the emblem of the U.N.
- Five permanent members of U.N Security Council are China, France, Russia, UK and US.
- UN Security Council has five permanent and 10 non-permanent members.
- Bangladesh is not a member of ASEAN.
- As per SAFTA agreement, India, Pakistan & Sri Lanka have to decrease their custom duties to 0-5% by 2013.
- Estonia is not a member of CIS.
- Portuguese is not an official language of UN.
- ICJ has issued the arrest warrant of ... Omar al Basher of Sudan
- The United States of America has used its veto power more than any other permanent member
- G-7 is the group of seven rich industralial nations- Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the US.
- The UNO originated during the second world war.Its charter was drawn up from 25th April to 26th June, 1945 at San Francisco which was signed by 51 countries.
- In 1971 the people republic of china was given membership of UNO by expelling Taiwan.
- The UN Industrial Development Organization has its headquarters at Vienna.
- Initially, Arab league has seven countries.
- Headquarter of Arab League is located in Cairo. Arab League was established on 22nd March 1945.
- Amnesty International was established in London by the British Lawyer, Peter Benenson in 1961
- The International court of justice was constituted on 26th June 1945
- The Charter of United Nations consists of 111 articles.
- The Common Wealth of Australia came into existence in 1901.
- Article 55 of the UN Charter promotes international Human Rights.
- Territorial waters traditionally are recognized to extend how far from a state's coastline? 12 miles.
- A state's executive economic zone (EEZ) is recognized to extend how far from the coastline? 12 miles
- ECOSOC has been established under chapter 10 of the UN charter
- United Arab Emirates is a federation of 7 Emirates.
- Switzerland joined the UN during 2002.
- African Development Bank was established in 1964.
- The principal organs of United Nations are Six.
- United Nations spends a lion's share of its budget on Refugees rehabilitations
- The UNO originated during the Second World War. Its charter was drawn up from 25th April to 26th June, 1945 at San Francisco which was signed by 51 countries.
- Transparency International is based in Berlin.
- Where is the headquarter of the Amnesty International located: London
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted in 1948.
- Human Right Watch dog headquarter is in.. New York
- In which city World Economic forum usually holds its meetings? The World Economic Forum (WEF) is a Geneva-based non-profit foundation best known for its annual meeting in Davos, Switzerland

NOBLE PRIZE

- Astronomers cannot be nominated for noble prize
- Marie curie twice won Noble Prize.
- First Nobel Prizes were awarded on 10 Dec: 1901.
- What country awards the Nobel peace prize- Norway
- Who won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1972-Nobody
- Who was the first American to receive the Nobel Literature prize Sinclair Lewis
- Which Nobel Prize is not awarded annually in Stockholm Peace
- Mother Teresa was awarded Nobel Prize in the field of peace.
- The New York Times received five Pulitzer prizes of 2009 for investigative, breaking news and international reporting, feature photography and criticism.
- Four persons have been awarded Nobel Prize twice.
- Van't Hoff was the first Nobel Laureate in Chemistry.
- Wole Soyinka is a Nobel Prize winner for literature. He is from Nigeria.
- Which field was not included by Alfred Nobel originally... Economics
- Person getting the nobel peace prize in 2008 was of the country. Finland
- Alfred Nobel was born in Stockholm, Sweden, more than 150 years ago. In what year was he born? Alfred Nobel was born in 1833
- What did Alfred's father, Immanuel, do for a living? Alfred's father was an engineer and inventor.
- Alfred Nobel never married.
- A future Nobel Laureate worked for a short period of time as Alfred Nobel's secretary. Who? Bertha von Suttner
- Alfred Nobel died on 10 December 1896, but not in Sweden, his home country. Where did he die? Alfred Nobel died in San Remo, Italy.
- Why did Alfred Nobel establish a prize in his will? Alfred Nobel wanted to award the greatest benefits to mankind.
- Which Nobel category does not yet have a single female laureate? Economics
- Who won the first Nobel Prize in Physics? Roentgen.

• Which single winner won the most number of Nobel Prizes? International Committee of the Red Cross.
• Who was the first non-European to win the Nobel Prize in Literature? Rabindranath Tagore
• Mathematicsis not a valid Nobel Prize category.
• In what year did the most people decline their Nobel Prize? 1939
• Who was the only person to win the Nobel Prize twice -- in Peace and Chemistry? Linus Pauling
• Who was the only person to win the Nobel Prize twice -- in both Physics and Chemistry? Marie Curie
• Name the six categories for which the prizes are awarded. Physics, Chemistry, Physiology or Medicine, Literature, Peace and Economics.
• For which category was a Nobel Prize given starting 1969? Economics.
• Who awards the Peace Prize? The Norwegian Nobel Committee.
• Max Planck received the noble prize in Physics in 1918 for his discovery of: energy quanta
• Climate change campaigner Al Gore and the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change have been jointly awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.
• Rabindra Nath Tagore was the first Indian/South Asian to win Nobel Prize. (Literature in 1931).
• Former US Vice-President Al Gore has won Noble Peace Prize 2007 for his campaign against Global Warming.
• Mr Gore won an Oscar for his climate change film An Inconvenient Truth
• The first negro to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize was Ralph Johnson Bunche
• Rabindarnath Tagore won first Nobel Prize from South Asia.
• The first Muslim Nobel Laureate was: Anwar Sadaat of Egypt
• Nobel Prize holder UN institutions.....UNHCR, UAEA

Mix Important Gk Questions

- Who known as 'Nightingale of India? Sarojinin Naidu
- Who is called as the "Herodotus of Arabs"? Abul Hassan Ali Al-Masudi
- Where was Albert Einstein born? Germany
- Heavy Mechanical Complex, Taxila was set up with the aid of China.
- Antarctica is the uninhabited continent of the world which is without any regular population.

• Turkey is the country having its land in two continents
• The world's longest current reigning monarch is Queen of England.
• The Cambodian Language is the language with most Alphabets. It has a total number of 74 alphabets.
• Glaciers are found on every continent except Australia. The Lambert Glacier enjoys the distinction of being the largest glacier in the world. It is located in the Australia Antarctic Territory. Its length is 440 miles (700 km) and was discovered in 1956-57.
• • The lowest mountain range in the world is the Bhieuna Bhaile
• The country known as the Land of Cakes is Scotland
• The place known as the Garden of England is Kent
• The largest bay in the world is Hudson Bay, Canada
• The largest church in the world is Basilica of St.Peter,Vatican City,Rome
• The country whose National Anthem has only music but no words is Bahrain
• The largest cinema in the world is the Fox theatre,Detroit,USA
• The country where there are no Cinema theatres is Saudi arabia
• The country where military service is compulsory for women is Israel
• The largest city of Africa is Cairo
• The most densely populated Island in the world is Honshu
• The first man to reach Antarctica was Fabian Gotileb
• Oldest surviving building in world is pyramids of Egypt.
• K-2 is also known as Godwin Austin, first climbed by Ardito Desio 1956.(Karakram range in Pakistan)
• Mount Everest is the highest mountain located in Himalaya (Nepal --- Tibet).
• Mount Everest was named after Sir George Everest.
• Mozambique has the lowest GNP.
• The biggest airport in the world is King Khalid situated in Saudi Arabia.
• Largest palace is in Brunei.
• Longest underground railway Tunnel is in Moscow.
• •
• • Country with largest budget is USA.
• The highest birth rate is of Malawi.
• Peru with lowest birth rate.
• Country with most billionaires is USA.
• Monaco has the shortest coast line.
• The biggest Square the Tiananmen Square is in China.
• Largest Tomb the mount li tomb is in China.
• The longest cricket match between England and South Africa in 1939 abandoned after 10 days.
• Largest number of school is in China.
• Largest fort, Fort George situated in UK.
• • Largest exhibition centre is in Germany.
• Lake Victoria is the largest lake of Africa.
• The film Ben Hur won the most (11) Oscur Awards in 1959.
• Largest capital is Ottawa.
• Largest delta is in Bengal created by the river Bharamputra and the Ganges.(Sundrbans)
• Hottest place is Aziziyah, Libya.
• Driest place is Atacama Desert in Chile.
• Most spoken language is Mandarin Chinese.
• Oldest civilization is Sumerian civilization (Mesopotamia).
• Oldest town is Jericho (Jordan).
• Largest land mammal is African Elephant.
• Longest strait is the Strait of Malacca which seperat Malaysia and Indonesia.
• Tallest animal is Giraffe.
• First Muslim dynasty in India is slave dynasty.
• Lowest birth rate and highest death rate is of Peru.
• A richest woman is Queen Elizabeth.
• The largest of oil consumer is USA.
• Busiest airport is O'Hare International Airport at Chichago (USA).
• Oldest capital city is Damascus (Syria).
• Largest metropolitan is Mexico City.
• Longest canal is Volga Batlic canal.
• Longest day 21 June and shortest day December 22.
• Largest diamond is Cullinan.
• Longest big ship canal is Eurasia Ship Canal with length 700 km, which connects Caspian Sea and Black sea.
• The Bamboo has the fastest growth rate ever green grass. It grows up to 3 feet in 24 hours.

• Largest peninsula is Arabian Peninsula.
• The river which carries maximum quantity of water into the sea is the Mississippi
• Volentina Treshkova (USSR) was the first woman astronaut who orbited the earth in the year 1983.
• The American astronaut Neil Armstrong was the first man to steps on the surface of moon on 21 July 1969.
• The largest producer of cotton is USA.
• The largest producer of Jute is Bangladesh.
• The largest producer of Rice , Silk , wheat, tin , gold , grows the most fruit , Largest country by population , country grew the first Orange , most tobacco , where Ice Cream invented and county first used pepper is China.
• The largest producer of Steel and aluminium is USA.
• The largest producer of Sugar and Tea is India.
• The largest producer of Wool is Australia.
• The largest producer of oil is Saudi Arabia.
• The largest producer of coffee is Brazial
• The world's leading banking center is Zurich.
• World's largest fish catching country is China.
• Muhammad Fathullah Khan Kandahari's translation: Printed in 1861, Bhopal, India. It is the first known translation of the holy Qur'an in Pashto
• First translation of the Quran into a Western language was made into Latin. It was carried out by Robertus Rotenesis and Hermannus Dalmata in 1143
• South China Sea is the largest sea.
• What animal has the best hearing-Bats
• What country had the first banknotes-Sweden China paper not banknotes
• Which country grows the most sugar-Brazil
• Name the largest Mediterranean island-Sicily
• In 1901 who first transmitted radio signals across Atlantic: Marconi
• What is the worlds oldest monotheistic religion: Judaism
• Where was the first Miss World contest held in 1951- London
• The largest bell in the world is the Tsar Kolkol at Kremlin,Moscow
• The biggest stadium in the world is the Strahov Stadium,Prague
• The country which has the greatest population density is Monaco
• The first President of Egypt was Mohammed Nequib
• The primary producer of newsprint in the world is Canada
• The first explorer to reach the South Pole was Cap.Ronald Amundson
• The airplane was used in war for the first time by Italians(14 Oct.1911)
• United State has most TV stations in the world.
• China has most land frontiers with16 neighboring countries.
• The first man to circumnavigate the world was Magellan.
• The world's poorest country with a lowest per capita income is Burundi after that congo.
• First test tube baby Louise Brown (England) was born in 1978.
• USA is the largest nuclear electric power producing country in the world. It produces 98,784 MW electricity which is about 30% of the total nuclear electricity generated in the world.
• Robert E. Perry (1856-1920) an American explorer reached North Pole on 6th April, 1909 for the first time in human history.
• Highest % of land under cultivation is in India.
• Canal Street is the widest street in USA.
• Fastest animal is cheetah.
• Slowest animal is Snail 2 to 3 feet per minute.
• Fastest bird is Peregrine Falcon.
• Bird that never makes its nest is Cuckoo.
• Wingless bird is Kiwi.
• Highest capital is La Paz (Bolivia).
• Biggest city (by population) is Tokyo.
• Largest coral formation is The Great Barrier Reef (Australia).
• Highest country is China (Tibet region).
• Highest dam is Rogunsky in Tajkistan.
• Largest concrete dam is The Grand Coulee, USA.
• Largest diamond mine is Kimberley (South Africa).
• Lightest gas is hydrogen.
• Largest gorge is Grand Canyon.
• Largest Island is Greenland.
• Largest man-made lake is Lake Mead Arizona.
• Longest lifespan of animal is of Giant tortoise.
• Largest mammal is Blue whale.
• Highest melting point is of Tungsten, 3410° C.
• Tallest mountain range is The Himalaya range with 96 of world's 109 tallest peaks.
• Longest mountain range is Andes (South America).
• Largest Commercial Ocean is Atlantic Ocean.
• Mediterrian Sea means 'sea in the middle of land'.
• Ocean shrinking and growing is Atlantic Ocean.
• Fastest ocean swimmer is Sailfish (68 mph).
• Longest poisonous snake is King Cobra.
• Largest port is Rotterdam (Netherlands).
• Largest river basin and volume is Amazon (Brazil).
• Largest sea bird is Albatross.
• Tallest statue is Spring Temple Buddha (china).
• Largest suspension bridge is Verazano-Narrows, NY.
• Longest swimming course is English Channel, UK.
• Broadest strait is Mozambique.
• Largest temple is Angkor Vat (Cambodia).
• Highest town is Wenchuan, Tibet (China).
• Tallest tower is Tokyo Sky Tree (Japan).
• Highest volcano is Cotapaxi (Ecuador).
• Longest wall is Great Wall of China 1550 miles(6700km) long, which is built in 214 BC.
• Highest waterfall is Angel (Venezuela)
• Lowest body of water is Dead Sea.
• Biggest zoo is Etosha National Park, Namibia.
• In 776 First Olympic Games were played in Greece.
• Alexander invaded India in battle of Hydaspes.
• Emperor Theodesius banned the Olympic Games.
• Sun and Moon pyramids are in Mexico.
• Rainfall related to mountains is Orographic rainfall.
• Bangladesh has a dispute over the construction of a dam on Naaf River with Myanmar.
• The thinnest earth layer is Crust.
• Name of the second largest river of Africa is The Congo.
• Khunjra Pass connects Pakistan with China.
• Chile is the largest copper producing country in the world.
• The country where death rate is lowest in the world is Japan.
• Lithuania was the first Soviet Republic of the former Soviet Union which declared itself independent.
• Madagaskar is the largest island in the Indian Ocean.
• Ferdinand Magellan commanded the first expedition in 1590 to sail round the world and discovered passage to the Pacific from the Atlantic. He proved that the shape of the earth is round.

• Suez Canal is the largest ship canal in the world. It joins Red Sea with Mediterranean Sea. The plan of the Suez Canal was conceived by Ferdinand de Lesseps.
• Largest sugar producing country is India second is Brazil.
• The North Atlantic Route is the largest and busiest of the ocean trade routes.
• World's oldest regligion is Hinduism and largest religion is Christianity.
• World's second most populous city is Mexico City.
• Largest number of Palestinian refuges is in Jordan.
• Kazakistan is the largest country in Central Asia.
• Largest landlocked country in world is Kazakistan and 2nd Mongolia.
• Biggest oil refinery is at Abadan (Iran).(Reliance _ India)
• Glasgow is biggest ship building centre.
• Havana is famous for cigar manufacturing.
• Oldest Search Engine is ... Yahoo
• Only Hindu kingdom in World is Nepal.
• Who was the first man to fly across the channel: Louis Bleriot
• The largest state in the USA is Alaska.
• Which of the following countries of South-West Asia leads in the production of oil? Saudi Arabia
• What is the smallest state of Australia-Tasmania
• Paris and What other capital had the worlds first telephone link-Brussels
• What is the oldest known science- Astronomy
• What is the worlds most popular first name-Mohammed
• People's republic of china has the largest army of the world.
• Khan Mehtarzai is the highest railway station in Asia.
• Maximum quantities of diamonds are found in Africa.
• The highest rainfall for one month was recorded at Indian town of Cherapoonje. 366.14 inches rain fell there during the month of july 1861.
• Light is the fastest thing in the universe.It travels at a phenomenal speed of 186,000 miles per second.
• Takla Makan is in China is the driest desert in Asia.
• King of Malaysia is the only king in the world who is elected for 5 years term.
• Largest oil company belong to USA is The Exxon Corporation.
• The busiest shopping centre of London is Oxford Street
• "Panch pokhari trekking" (highest lake) is non touristy trekking trail in Nepal. Panch Pokhari is named after 5 holy ponds and Hindus religiously respect the place. Panch Pokhari Lake is just northeast of Kathmandu toward snow wall.
• Oil is the most traded product in the world what is the second-Coffee
• Which country makes the most films per year- India
• first man to set foot on all five continents- Captain Cook
• What country drink the most milk per capita-Iceland
• What country consumes the most fish per capita-Japan
• What was the first country to recognise the US as independent-Morocco
• Who was the first person to wear a wristwatch- Queen Elizabeth.
• Ambedkar, B.R is known as the architect of the Indian Constitution.
• Apsra is the first nuclear reactor of India.
• Aquaculture refers to fish-farming or fish culture.
• Baku is famous for the production of petroleum.
• Blue revolution relates to fish farming.The readings of a Fahrenheit and a Centigrade temperature is the same at -40°.
• Gregory Mendel is called the Father of Genetics.
• Fenugreek seeds can benefit a patient of diabetes mellitus by normalizing his blood sugar level.
• It is the President and not the PM who presides over the cabinet meetings in France.
• Ikebana is the Japanese art of flower arrangement.
• Inflation means an increase in the amount of paper money which tends to raise general price level of commodities. It is a comparative figure showing cost of living, production prices, etc as compared with a base year. Debtors are likely to benefit by Inflation.
• James Bond is a character in the novels written by Ian Fleming.
• Jana-gana-mana is India's National Anthem.
• Thomas Jefferson authored American Declaration of Independence.
• Laos is the only land-locked country in South-East Asia.
• Last Supper is a famous Renaissance painting by Leonardo da Vinci.• Montesquieu gave the theory of separation of power.
• Mother Teresa was born in Albania in 1910.
• New Moore Island is situated in the Bay of Bengal.
• Parliament of Switzerland is known as Federal Assembly.
• Pasumpatinath temple is in Nepal.G.J. Mendel is known as founder of genetics.Pulitzer Prizes are awarded to Americans for excellence in journalism. Red Cross Movement was launched by J.H. Dunant in 1864.
• A team of men in opposition to take over the different portfolios in case the party is able to wrest power is known as Shadow Cabinet.
• Shahtoosh is the finest, warmest and lightest wool in the world produced in Uzbekistan.
• The Road Ahead is written by Bill Gates.
• United Kingdom consists of England, Northern Island, Scotland & Wales.
• Qutub Minar made by Iltutmish, Gol Gumbaz made by Mohammad Adil Shah, Buland Darwaza made by Akbar and Moti Masjid made by Aurangzeb.
• The agreement between India and China, by which both accepted Panchsheel as the basis of their relations, was signed in 1954
• In which city was the famous black hole: Calcutta
• Whose autobiography was the long walk to Freedom: Nelson Mandela
• Which American state is nicknamed The Diamond State: Delaware
• Zambia and Zimbabwe used to be called what: Rhodesia
• Oil seed rape belongs to which plant family: Mustard
• What is the staple food of one third of the worlds population: Rice
• What digit does not exist in Roman Numerals: Zero
• Who was nicknames The desert Fox (both Names): Erwin Rommel
• Which European country is divided into areas called Cantons: Switzerland
• Who created Tarzan (all names) in 1914: Edgar Rice Burroughs
• Who is the only American president elected unopposed: George Washington
• Which countries men use the most deodorant: Japan
• From what language does the word alphabet come: Greek - alpha beta
• On what is the Mona Lisa painted: Wood
• Who rode a horse called Bucephalus: Alexander the Great
• The Koh-i-Nor is a famous diamond - what does the name

mean: Mountain of Light
• Who was the Goddess of the rainbow: Iris
• Which animals can live longest without water: Rats
• Which fruit contains the most protein: Avocado
• A muster is a group of which birds: Peacocks
• Gossima was the original name of what game: Table Tennis
• Minerva is the Goddess of what: Wisdom
• USA has most airports which country has second most: Australia
• In 1829 Walter Hunt invented what common item: Safety Pin
• What is the oldest known infectious disease: Leprosy
• In which city is the worlds oldest tennis court from 1496: Paris
• Who said Politics is the art of the possible 11 Aug 1867: Otto Von Bismarck
• In which country did Turkeys originate: USA
• What colour is worn for funerals in Egypt: Yellow
• In what country did red onions originate: Italy
• What job did Ernest Hemmingway do in WW1: Ambulance Driver
• What was the name of the Roman God of sleep-Somnos
• What does the name Ghengis Khan mean-Very Mighty Ruler
• What is the most common disease in the world-Dental Caries
• The name of which countries capital means good air-Argentina – Buenos Aires
• The USA president lives in the White House - Who Blue House-President of South Korea
• What does an aronophobe fear -Internet
• What county has its map on its flag-Cyprus
• Lucknow is a city in India - and what other country-Canada
• Which animal has legs but cant walk- Hummingbird
• What is the sacred animal of Thailand-White Elephant
• What animal is the symbol of long life in Korea-Deer
• What animal was the symbol of freedom in ancient Rome-Cat
• Time Magazine named what as the Man of the Year 1982-The Computer
• The United Nations in New York were originally where-San Francisco
• In what country is the northernmost point of Africa-Tunisia
• Napoleon had a fear of what - Aelurophobia-Cats
• In the Bible who built the ancient city of Babylon-Nimrod
• In what country did stamp collecting start -France
• Where do the White and Blue Niles join-Khartoum - in Sudan
• What plant has flowers but no leaves-Cactus
• Who was the Roman Goddess of peace-Pax
• What country has a Bible on its flag-Dominican Republic
• The Invisible Empire is better known as what-Klu Klux Klan
• What European countries flag is square-Switzerland
• What bird has the most feathers per square inch-Penguin
• A dog is canine - what animal is ovine-Sheep
• A cat is feline - what animal is murine-Mouse or Rat
• What countries nation anthem is Land of Two Rivers-Iraq
• Queen Alexandria's is the worlds largest what-Butterfly 1 foot wing
• Who said "The child is the father of the man"-Wordsworth
• There are over 130000 species of what on earth-Butterflies
• There are more telephones than people in what city-Washington USA
• If you landed at Arlanda airport where would you be-Stockholm Sweden
• What country declared itself first atheist state in 1967-Albania – banned religion
• What is Canada's oldest city founded in 1608-Quebec
• 72% of what country is covered by forest- Finland
• The Red Rose City has what more common name in Jordan-Petra
• What flower is the symbol of culture-The Lotus
• In what prison did Nelson Mandela spend 19 of 27 years in jail-Robben Island
• Monology is the study of what- Stupidity
• What country is the worlds oldest functioning democracy-Iceland
• Where was volleyball invented-France
• What gives onions their distinctive smell- Sulphur - taken in when growing
• Where are the glasshouse mountains- Queensland Australia
• What animals name translate from Arabic as He who walks fast Giraffe – from Xirapha
• What place is nicknamed "The City of Lilies"- Florence
• What place was nicknamed "The Pearl of the Orient"-Manilla - Philippines
• What countries name translates as lion mountains- Sierra Leone
• In WW2 what was the German codename for invasion of Russia- Barberossa
• First American state to enter the union 7 Dec 1787-Delaware Pennsylvania second
• old man in The Old Man and the Sea named Santiago
• unit of sound named after- Alexander Graham Bell - Decibel
• first space probe to land on the moon 13 Sept 1959 Luna 2
• What city was known as Christiana until 1925- Oslo – Sweden
• Countries on 2 continents Russia and Turkey (Asia Europe) and Egypt - Africa and Asia
• In WW2 the Germans launched operation Bernhard - what Counterfeit British Notes
• What country had three presidents - in the same day-Mexico
• There are 300 distinct different types of what food-Honey
• What country has three capital cities Admin Legislate Judicial-South Africa
• Countries name means Place where one struggles with God-Israel
• Ecuador was named after who / what-The Equator
• The Davis Strait lies between Canada and where-Greenland / Baffin
• Children take SATs what does SAT stand for-Standard assessment tasks
• A lion and a sword appear on what countries flag-Sri Lanka
• What is sometimes nicknamed Adams Profession-Gardener
• What is the word Taxi short for-Taximeter
• Name the Hong Kong stock exchange-Hang Seng
• What is a bandy bandy-A Snake
• The New Testament originally written in what language-Greek
• The Black Death came to England from what port-Calais
• What is the currency of Egypt-The Pound
• After English what's the most widely used language on the net-German
• The word Angel derives from the Greek meaning what-Messenger
• What is measured on the Torro scale -Tornados
• Sicily is the traditional source of which element- Sulphur

• Who was the first person to wear a wristwatch- Queen Elizabeth 1st
• What city is at the mouth of the Menam river- Bangkok
• Ireland and New Zealand are the only countries that lack what Native Snakes
• In Hindu philosophy what does Yoga literally mean- Union
• Which sea is sometimes called the Euxine Sea- Black Sea
• The Wright brothers made aircraft but what was their other job: Bicycle manufacturers
• What is the official language of Cuba-Spanish
• Who was the last Emperor of France-Napoleon III
• What country does China have its longest land border with: Mongolia
• In which country did the study of geometry originate -Egypt
• What was the capitol of Russia before Moscow-Saint Petersburg And who designed it-Michelangelo
• What was Ghandi's profession- Lawyer
• What does Magna Carta literally mean- Great Charter
• What country is coffee originally from- Ethiopia
• What is the currency of Turkey- Lira
• Which worlds city is known as The Golden City: Prague Czech
• Which country contains every type of climate in the world:New Zealand
• The Afghan Taliban use which colour of flag- White
• What was Queen Victoria's first name- Alexandria
• In Sanskrit it means House of Snow - what does-Himalayas
• What was the White House formerly known as - Executive Mansion
• Which country consumes the most chicken per capita: Saudi Arabia
• What does Honolulu mean in Hawaiian- Sheltered Harbour
• Which fruit is the symbol of hospitality- Pineapple
• Which city is built on 118 islands- Venice
• In WW1 what warning device was on the top of Eiffel Tower: Parrots
• What is sometimes referred to as Zulu time- Greenwich mean time
• Which vegetable is 91% water - Cabbage
• Edible part of tomato is whole fruit.
• One micron is equal to One-thousandth of a millimeter.
• First world war was began on 1914 A.D. and second world war started in 1939 when germany attacked on poland, it is also considered as Greatest war.
• The maximum ever temperature of 136.4 F was recorded on september 13,1922 in the city Azizia (Libya) and The minimum temperature of -129.6 F was recorded in the town of Vostok near Antarctica on 24th august , 1960.
• The Umayyad Dynasty (661-750 A.D) was the first Muslim dynasty.
• The earth is the densest planet of universe .It has density of 5.515 time that of water.
• The panch pokhri lake situated in the himalaya mountains is the highest lake in the world.
• Mahavira(founder of jainism)and gautama buddha (founder of buddism) were contemporaries and flourished in india in the 6th century B.C.
• The three pyramids of eqypt were built from 2700 to 2500 B.C.,these are tombs of khufu,khafra and menkaura.
• The great wall of china was completed in 214 B.C.it is 1500 miles long.Its average height is 25 feet and about 12 feet wide at the top.
• The city rome was founded in 753 B.C. by romolus.
• The muslim rule of spain lasted from 711 to 1492 A.D.
• The statue of liberty (newyork) was installed in 1886.It is 151 feet one inch high from the base to torch.
• The world is divided into 24 time zones,each 15` longtitude wide. the longitudinal meridian passing through greenwich,England is the starting point and is called the prime meridian.
• Christopher columbus discovered bahamas on 12 oct 1492 A.D.
• Russia invaded afghanistan on dec 27,1979.
• A billion contain 1000 million. It has 9 zeroes. similarly a trillion has 12 zeroes,a quadrillion 15 zeroes,a quintillion 18 zeroes and a decillion 33 zeroes.
• One inch is equal to 2.5400 cms and one mile is equal to 1.6093 kms.
• About half of the world population speaks indo-european languages. The Indo-European branch to which english belongs is germanic.
• Out of the 193 sovereign independent nations of the world 147 are republics and other 46 are under personal rules (14 kings,1 emperor,3 queens,7 hereditary sheikhs,1 grand duke,2 sultans,1 constitutional monarch etc).
• All india mulim league was formulated on december 30,1906 and first president was Sir Agha Khan.
• Afghanistan got independence on 19th aug 1919.
• Sunlight is composed of seven colours
• "Braille system" is used for the education of Blind.
• Lousis Braille of France made it possible for the blind to read and write.
• Blue color has shortest wavelength(Red-Largest)
• Protein is a natural polymer
• Redwood or Giant Sempervirens is the tallest tree in the world . It rises up to a height of 111 metres (366 feets).
• Pakistan-Afghanistan border ' Durand line ' was drawn in 1893 by Sir Mortimer Durand and Afghanistan`s ruler Abdur rehman khan.
• Asian Development Bank was established on 16th jan, 1966 (Headqurter in Manilia- Philipine).
• Radcliff was a lawyer by profession.
• In 1945, Hiroshima was the first city Atom bomb dropped.
• Leo Tolstoy was the political guru of Gandhi.
• South Africa is the country which has three capitals.
• A piece of land surrounded by water on three sides is known as "peninsula ".
• The literal meaning of Renaissance is Revival
• Julius Caesar was killed by Brutus
• Adolf Hitler was born in Austria
• Slavery in America was abolished by Abraham Lincoln
• The famous Island located at the mouth of the Hudson river is Manhattan
• The famous painting `Mona Lisa'is displayed at Louvre museum,Paris
• The earlier name for tomato was Love apple
• Archimedes was born in Sicily
• Togo is situated in Africa
• The first ruler who started war games for his soldiers was Genghis Khan
• The name of the large clock on the tower of the House of Parliament in London is called Big Ben
• `Man is a Tool Making Animal' was said by Benjamin Franklin
• Blue Mosque is in Istanbul.
• Camp David is famous for Camp David Accord, which took place between Egypt and Israel. It is located in USA.
• Jaffna is the headquarters of LTTE guerillas in Sri Lanka.

• Akal Takht is a place of confession of Penance in the Golden Temple complex, it has been the spiritual and temporal seat of authority of Sikh since 1906.
• Hanging garden of Babylon is situated in Baghdad and was planted in 603 B.C; this is included in seven wonder of the world.
• Leaning tower of Pisa, it was built in 12th Century, it is located in Italy.
• The famous Empire State Building in located in New York.
• Bermuda Triangle is in Caribbean region.
• Bermuda is the colony of UK.
• Lumbin is the birthplace of Gautam Budh, it is in Nepal.
• Dehro Dun is located in UP (India), it is famous for its military academy.
• Yellow Stone National Park is in USA.
• The Indonesian island Bali is famous for Temples.
• Great Wall of China can be seen from the moon, the total length of the wall is 1684 miles or 6000 kms, it was built in the reign of Shih Huang-ti (246-210) BC.
• Abu Simbal is the famous temple in Egypt.
• Adam's bridge is 17 miles long line of rock and sand bank between India and Sri Lanka.
• Mermaid Statue is in Copenhagen.
• Temple mount is located in Jerusalem.
• Buland Darwaza is situated near Agra its height is 176 feet.
• Jordan is an Islamic country which has boundary with many countries.
• Break up of Germany occurred on 1945 and merger on Oct 3, 1990.
• Iraq occupied Kuwait on 2nd Aug 1990.
• Indonesia has 13000 islands.
• Japan is an archipelago.
• Namibia is administrated by South Africa.
• UAE is the federation of 7 Emirates.
• Bosnia Herzegovina became independent on Jan 17, 1996.
• Kosovo mostly consists of Albanian Muslims.
• Baltic States is the name given to the European countries like Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia.
• Spanish is the official language of Argentina.
• The majority of Japan's Population is by religion Shinto.
• The term Boxer Rebellion is associated with China.
• Philippines comprises of 7000 tropical islands.
• Aukland and Christ Church are the major cities of New Zealand.
• Melbourne is the capital city of Australian city Victoria.
• Berlin was approved as a capital on 20th June 1991.
• Manchester is the city of Great Britain famous for textile industry.
• The criminals of the Second World War were trailed in the city of Nuremburg.
• Mauna Loa (USA) is the largest active volcano of the world.
• Robert Mugabe is the personality of Zimbabwe.
• Newton was English and Goethe was German in origin.
• Hazrat Bullay Shah was a famous Sufi poet of Punjabi language. His tomb is in the city of Kasur.
• Haroon ur Rashid belonged to Abbasid dynasty.
• Firdusi was a Persian poet.
• President Roosevelt of USA delivered his famous Four Freedoms speech in 1941.
• Duke of Wellington was of England.
• F.D Roosevelt was elected as president for three times.
• Pablo Picasso was born in Spain and settled in Paris.
• Ajmeer is fomous for a sufi saint's tomb named Khawaja Moin ud Din Chisti.
• Lloyd George of Great Britain represented in treaty of Versailles.
• British rules over India about 90 years.
• Shogun period (1603-1867) is related to Japan.
• There are 5 lending religions in the world.
• In Opium war Britain fought against China.
• At the end of Second World War in 1945, Germany was divided among 4 major powers.
• Akbar the great ruled the India from 1556-1605 A.D.
• Before Independence East Timor was being ruled by Indonesia.
• Imam Ayatullah Khumani Brought about an Islamic revolution in Iran by ousting Shah Reza Shah in the year 1979.
• Doer war fought between South Africa and British.
• People's Republic of chine gained its independence in 1949 under the leadership of Mao-Zedong. In China the Cultural Revolution lasted from 1966-1969.
• Sumerian Civilization were settled in Euphrates and Tigris regions.
• Civil War of USA lasted from 1861-1865.
• Hong Kong was returned to china on 1 July 1997.
• A French economist named Francois Quesnay proposed the concept of Laissez-Faire in the 18th Century.
• The name of Mesopotamia was changes to Iraq in the year 1935.
• American war of Independence started in 1776 and came to an end in 1783.
• In 1982 the Falklands war was fought between Britain and Argentina.
• Sadam Hussain Became President in 1979.
• After breakup Grobachev became president of USSR.
• Pearl Harbor incident took place on 7th Dec 1941.
• The currency Euro was launched on 1 Jan 1999.
• Alexander died in Babylon in 322 B.C.
• Mohen jo Daro was founded by Sir John Marshall, also know as mound of dead. The people residing there were traders by profession. There is found of statue of bull, which denotes that people were worshippers of it.
• Taj Mahal is locted in Agra, the white marble mausoleum built by shah Jahan in the memory of his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal in 1529. It was designed by Shiraz (Iranian Architect) over twenty years.
• Taxilla is the ancient city of the province of Punjab. It is the site of ancient archeological excavation.
• Industrial Revolution first started in Britain(1917).
• The Marshal Plan was announced on 5th June 1947 at Harvard.
• Statue of liberty is 151 feet tall. It is made of copper, located in the Liberty Island in New York. It was presented by France to US. It unveiled in 1886.
• The original residents of India before the arrival of the Aryan were Dravidi
• Buddhism is non-theistic religion.
• Majority of the population of Vietnam comprise of Buddhist.
• A group of Nightingales is called a Watch.
• Northern Europe is known with Scandinavian Region and Nordic Region.
• Countries Area wise-Russia-Canada-China-USA-Brazil-Pakistan-Bangladash.
• Virtue party belongs to Turkey.
• The Gurkhas are the original inhabitants of Nepal.
• The term "In Camera" is used for the trial of case when case is heard without reporting to public.

• Latin term De Jure means by Law.
• The word Iron Curtain was used by Winston Churchill.
• Reconciliation means when third party investigates and suggests a solution to a dispute.
• Tax on import and Export is called Tariff.
• Stone Age is also known as Paleolithic period.
• Sugar Island is the located at the confluence of Ganga and the Bay of Bengal.
• Agraphia means inability to write.
• King Faisal is called "The Islamic Coordinator".
• The creator of "Mona Lisa" belonged to Italy.
• The Labor party believes in Socialism.
• The US Senate comprises 100 members.
• "The Sun also Rises" is written by Earnest Hemingway.
• Black Death reaches England in 1348.
• Intifada denotes Palestinian uprising.
• Caucasus is situated between Caspian and Black Sea.
• Kabul in the largest city of Afghanistan.
• In 1783 Britain acknowledged the independence of USA in Treaty of Paris.
• Term the belief in the "rightness" of rule is legitimacy.
• Tyranny is the form of government in which one person rules arbitrarily.
• Barbers invaded North Africa before Arabs.
• Popular name of Canada is Land of Maple.
• Indian city, Ahmedabad, is associated to textile industry.
• 'National People's Assembly' belongs to Algeria.
• Aeroflot is Russia's airline.
• Bakhtar is the news agency of Afghanistan.
• Croix de Guerre is the highest military award of France.
• Som is the currency of Uzbekistan.
• Machiavelli was born in Florence.
• Montesquieu wrote 'the spirit of laws'.
• Rousseau was born in Geneva.
• Bentham is the father of utilitarianism.
• Lenin was a Bolshevik leader.
• Hitler's theory of the state is known as National Socialism.
• John Locke advocated basic human rights.
• Montesquieu was a political sociologist.
• Mao joined communist party in 1921.
• Cease fire between Iran and Iraq took place in 1988, by the intervention of U.N.
• 8 furlongs make one mile.
• Balloki barrage is located on Ravi.
• Loan to a corporation is 'debt funding'.
• Khadija Mastoor wrote Angan.
• Imam Ghazali is the author of Ihya-ul-Uloom.
• Boxing is called 'noble art of self defence'.
• 50 nations are there in Africa.
• Fort Monroe is located at Suleiman hills.
• Derawar fort is located in Cholistan Desert.
• Relli is the name of a game.
• Al Beruni discovered that light travels faster than sound.
• Due to buffer system, human blood has a ph of 7.4.
• General secretariat of the European parliament is in Luxemburg.
• On 2nd August, 1990, Iraq occupied Kuwait.
• The city of Jerusalem is known as 'Al Quran'.
• Headquarter of PLO is in Ramallah; it is founded in 1964.
• In East Jerusalem 'wailing wall' is a sacred place of Jews.
• Hindenburg line is a boundary line between Poland and Germany.
• Changa Manga, part of Punjab, is famous for Sheesham Timber forest.
• Karl Marx belonged to Germany.
• 'Bear' is a symbol of Russia.
• King Faisal was shot dead by his nephew in 1975, in the city of Riyadh.
• Samudar Gupta is called 'Napoleon of India'.
• The theme of the famous play 'Caesar and Cleopatra' by G.B. Shah is a History.
• The reign of Razia Sultana lasted for 4 years.
• 'Gita or Vedas' are the holy books of Hindus.
• Khalid bin Waleed had been titled as 'saif-ullah'.
• Uqba-bin-Nafah is called 'Muslim Alexander'.
• 'Lords' is famous a cricket ground in England.
• During the civil war the supporter of the parliament came to be called Roundheads- supporters of OLIVER CROMWELL and the parliamentarians against KING CHARLES 1 during the ENGLISH CIVIL WAR.
• The queen can do no wrong means the queen is immune from the jurisdiction of law.
• The federal government of the USA came into existence on 30th April, 1787.
• In America the residuary powers are vested in the sates.
• Virginia, one of US states, is called the MOTHER OF PRESIDENTS.
• The anti federalists later on assumed new name 'CAVALIERS'.
• The American declaration of independence was issued in 1783.
• 'The pharos of Alexandria ', an ancient wonder, was situated in an Island near Alexandria was a light house.
• PM Indira Gandhi was assassinated by Sikhs in 1984.
• 'Blue mosque', also known as the mosque of 'Sultan Ahmad', is the only mosque in the world that has six minarets, and it is situated in Istanbul.
• Omar bin Abdul Aziz was a caliph of Umayyad dynasty.
• Mizzini was known as the 'the prophet of Italian Unification'.
• Baba Farid Gang Shakar was the first Punjabi poet.
• National game of Switzerland is skiing.
• UAE consists of seven independent states. Abu Dhabi, Sharjah, Fujaira are three of the seven states.
• Safety stock of the grains hold by the government is 'overhead stock'.
• General sales tax, under the constitution 1973 is a Federal subject.
• House of lord is the final court of appeal in England.
• Two terms tenure of US parliament was fixed in 1951.
• The federalists later on assumed new name, Republic
• The lower house of France consists of National assembly.
• All light waves have same frequency.
• Buddhism accounts for 100% total population in Bhutan.
• Mauritius is the part of the world that is known as 'star and key of the Indian ocean'.
• Tower of silence is Place where dead remains of followers of Zoroastrian are placed after funeral rituals.
• Shah Jehan is called the 'master builder'.
• Pristine is the capital of Kosovo.
• To show the distribution of people of Pakistan we should use 'Do method'.
• Hieroglyphics is the script of Nile Civilization.
• General Sherman is a living old tree in California State of U.S.
• After persistent decay, radium would be finally changed into Lead.
• Grand Canyon National Park in U.S.A. is located in the

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State of Arizona.
• Marseilles is the seaport of France.
• Who wrote 'Muslim Sufferings under Congress Rule':Maulvi Fazlul Haq.
• Sindh Sagar is between the rivers of: Indus and Jhelum.
• Nanga Parbat is commonly known as: Killer mountain.
• Who invented CD. (Compact Disc: James T. Russell.
• Videotape used in camcorders to record audio and video signal employee Fine grains of Iron oxide.
• The real brother of Hazrat Yousuf A.S was Bin-Yamin.
• Taliban movement in Afghanistan emerged from Kandhar.
• Largest coal deposits have been discovered in which Taluka of Sindh Province: Diplo.
• Nubian Monuments are located in Egypt.
• Shaheed Benazir Bhutto became first woman Prime Minister of Pakistan on December 2, 1988.
• How many planets are is solar system? 8
• Which cell does not have a nucleus? RBC
• Abusive Drug Which Cells Of Body Most Effected? Brain
• Who killed Abu-Jahal? Maaz & Mauz
• Pakistan Falls in? Golden Triangle
• On US map Alaska State is on? Away from mainland
• In English Dictionary Which Word Has Largest Words? S
• What are Capital goods? Goods used for further production
• Horse is the Chinese name given to the year 2000.
• Pollen is produced in a part of the flower called the Calyx.
• After drinking contaminated water you would be most apt to develop symptoms of 'typhoid fever'.
• Panini was a great scholar of Sanskrit language.
• Hundred years war fought between France and Britain during 1338-1453.
• Wenceslas square is in Prague.
• The first Afro-Asian conference held in April 1955.
• Hot money is said for money which moves from one place to another to seek profit or high rate of interest.
• Liver receives blood from the alimentary canal through hepatic portal vein.
• At the equator, the equation of the day is 12 hours.
• Singapore city is known as 'lion city'.
• The chemical name of baking soda is sodium bicarbonate.
• Pharaoh is the title of the king of ancient Egypt.
• The largest city of South Africa is Cape Town.
• After joining congress, Muslim League joined the interim government in October 1946.
• The Bofors scandal occurred in India.
• Czar is the title used by the ruler of Russia from 1547 to 1721.
• Gorgon is a terrible monster of Greek mythology.
• The reduction or elimination of inflation is called creeping inflation.
• Indira Gandhi was the famous PM who first used the popular slogan 'gharibi hatao'.
• A pair of scissors is an example of a lever.
• Pair of doors belongs to the second class of lever.
• During the winter months 90% of fallen leaves are taken underground by earth worm.
• Dick Turpin was a highway man.
• Four US presidents are so far assassinated.
• Incident 'Boston Tea Party' took place in America.
• Initially, Arab league has seven countries.
• Timbola is a kind of lottery.
• Sir William Howard Russell was the first Great War correspondent.
• A meteorological term for a high pressure is called anticyclone.
• Zenda vesta is a holy book of parsis.
• Islamic summit Minar is erected in Lahore.
• Privatization program began in Pakistan is 1991.
• Spirograph is an apparatus used for recording the movement of the lungs.
• Chomas festival is held in Kalash valley near Chitral.
• Defense day is celebrated in Pakistan since 1966.
• Name of a famous mosque in Beijing is Niujie Mosque.
• Flag flown at half mast means national mourning.
• Maginot line divides France from Germany.
• Declaration of human rights was adopted on 10th December, 1948.
• Olive branch is a sign of peace.
• Cox orange pippen is a biological name of an apple.
• Afghanistan was known as Ariana.
• The first European scientist, who refuted the belief that the earth was the centre of the universe, was Copernicus.
• Prior to independence, Ghana was called 'Gold Coast'.
• Tanzania was formed by the unification of two countries, Tanganyika and Zanzibar.
• Drinker's apparatus is for measuring the amount of Alcohol in the blood.
• Dewar's flask is called as thermos.
• Chief food of mosquito larva is micro organism found in water.
• Chief food of butterfly larva is leaves of plants.
• Clinical thermometer usually measures in Fahrenheit.
• If a green leaf is seen in a red light its color will be black.
• Roots absorb water from soil which is Hygroscopic.
• Legumes increase the fertility of the soil by adding nitrogen to the soil.
• New varieties of organisms can be brought about by hybridization.
• Male child is born if xy chromosomes are united.
• Seeds are developed from Ovule.
• Parthenocarpic fruits are seedless fruits.
• Chlorophyll contains magnesium.
• Oxidation is the process in which electron is lost.
• Light is necessary for photosynthesis because it produce ATP and reducing substance.
• Oxygen liberated from photosynthesis comes from water.
• Red light is most suitable for photosynthesis.
• Respiration means food oxidation and evolution of energy.
• Chemical preservation of dead organisms in liquid is called Cryo-Bilogy.
• Trypanosome a parasite causing sleeping sickness.
• Half-time is a time of radioactive substance taken by that substance to decompose radioactivity to half of its weight.
• In Nuclear DNA is concentrated in chromatin.
• Cellulose respiration is done by Mitochondrion.
• Light energy is stored in the form of chemical energy due to the activity of Chloroplast.
• Protoplasm is a colloidal solution.
• In cryptograms, the sex organs are primitive and hidden.
• Thallophytia include algae, fungi, and lichens.
• Angiosperm includes the plants which have covered flowers and covered seed.
• Plant cells resembles animal cell because having a cell membrane made up of protoplasm.
• Snake have been evolved from lizard.
• Plants in which seed are outside the fruit are called Gymnosperms.
• 0.200 grams are equal to one carat.

• One million cycles per second is called Megahertz.
• Owl can rotate his head to 180 degrees on either sides.
• Ostrich eat pebbles for helping digestion by grinding up the ingested food.
• Dyne is a unit of Force.
• Birds are warm blooded animals.
• Birds bones are hollow.
• Male birds are more colorful than females.
• Birds do not fly are penguins, emus, kiwis, ostriches.
• Aircraft designers test their model of aircraft in with tunnel.
• Amphibians were the first vertebrate.
• There are three stages of frog. Egg-tadpole-adult frog.
• Metamorphosis - > a series of changes.
• Konrad Lorenz (1903-1989) was one of the first to study animal behavior.
• Amal is radical Lebanese Shi'ite military force established in 1970 by Musa Sadr.
• Balfour Declaration was issued in 2 Nov: 1917.
• Bootlegging is a form of smuggling.
• Religion of Chinese people is Confucianism.
• Long March was 9600 km journey organized by Mao Tse Tang in the year of 1931-1934.
• Pan-Islam originated in 1880 in Ottomon Empire was a movement for uniting the Islamic Nations.
• Paper was invented in 3500 BC by Chinese.
• Printing was invented by Chinese and Printing Press introduced by the German, Gutan Burg.
• Unity, faith & discipline was used by Quaid on Dec: 28, 1947.
• Philately is the hobby of stamp collection.
• Oscar Award was introduced by Louis B Mayer of Metro Goldwin-Mayer Academy Award in 1927.
• First black president of South Africa was Nelson Mandela his party was banned in 1961 and he was imprisioned.
• Feminism is the belief that women subordination to men should end.
• River boat Gondola is used in Italy's city Venice.
• Hydaspes River is now called the Jhelum River.
• Dinosaur means "Terrible" lizard.
• The name of heaviest dinosaur was Branchiosaurus.
• Ikhwan as Safa, a secret Arab organization was founded in Basra, Iraq.
• St. Vitus's Dance is a disease.
• Pyramids of Egypt are the oldest and only survived wonder.
• The first tanks were used in 1916 during WW-I by British.
• Harward University is in USA, Cambridge is in UK
• Titanic sank on 14 April, 1912 on voyage from Southampton to New York City in North Atlantic.
• Tour De France is French cycle race.
• First women in space Valentine Tereshkove went into space in Vostoc 6 on 16 June 1963.
• Watergate scandal involved President Richard Nixon in 1972.
• Parses follow Zoroastrianism.
• Seatle is the seaport of USA.
• Dickson is the seaport of Malaysia.
• At Hyde Park London public meetings are assembled.
• Eskimos live in Igloo.
• Blitzkrieg means sudden attack.
• Dragon is the symbol of China.
• Caspian Sea water is shared by Iran, Russia & Azerbaijan.
• Magna Carta is known as the Bible of English Constitution.
• Russian equivalent of Pentagon is Kremlin.
• East Timore, the Colony of Portugal, was captured by Indonesia in 1975.
• Tiwan separated from China in 1949.
• Ulster Unionists wanted to retain British rule in Northern Ireland.
• Anti Semitism means animosity towards Jews.
• Lens at the end of the compound microscope is called objective.
• Protoza was first observed in compound microscope.
• Francisco Fernandez introduced Tobacco in Europe.
• Mobile phones started in 1973 by Martin Cooper.
• Penology is the study, theory and practice of prison management & criminal rehabilitation.
• Length of India-China border is 3,380 km.
• Cyprus gained independence from Britain in 1960.
• Cyprus was divided into Turkish Repbublic of Northern Cyprus and Greek Cyprus in 1974.
• Al-Azhar University I located in Cairo, Egypt.
• Fortress of Grenada, known as Alhamra is in Spain.
• Capital of ancient Babylonia was Babylon.
• Babylon was on the bank of Euphrates.
• Alma-Ata (Father of Apples) is the capital of Kazakhstan.
• Ireland is also called Eire.
• Largest earthquake fatalities occurred in Izmir, Turkey in 1999.
• Pentagon is in Arlington, Virginai state.
• Pentagon was designed by George Burgstrom.
• Takla Makan in China is the driest desert in Asia.
• Gamal Abdel Nasser nationalized Suez Canal in 1956.
• Capital of Tebet is Lhasa.
• White House is in Washington DC.
• Frigid Zone is the area withing the polar circle area around the South Pole.
• Guantanamo Bay is in Cuba.
• Tartus is the seaport of Syria.
• Voctoria falls are on the border b/w Zimbabwe & South Africa.
• House of U.S Congress in Washington D.C is on Capitol Hill.
• The idea of SAARC originated in the mind of Zia ur Rehman.
• Pakistan left Commonwealth in 1972 and rejoined in 1989.
• Mustafa Kamal Pasha gave 6 Principles of Kemalism.
• Dayton Accord was signed to solve the problem of Bosnia.
• The Chinese communist party was founded in 1921.
• Karl Marx and Engels presented the Communist Manifesto in 1848.
• The Batista regime in Cuba was overthrown by Fidel Castro in January 1959.
• Rasko mountain is situated in Baluchistan
• Singapore became independent in 1965
• The 'Aid to Pakistan Consortium' meets every year in: Paris
• One US barrel is equal to: 159 litres
• Second smallest by area is Monaco
• Gibraltar is the smallest colony.
• Monaco has a shortest coastline of 3.49 miles.
• Most sparsely populated territory is Antarctica.
• Afghanistan, Bhutan, Mongolia, Nepal are landlocked countries of Asia.
• Greatest snow fall is recorded at Tamarack California (USA)
• Planetary winds consist of doldrums, trace winds and westerlies.
• Rainfall is recorded on maps by Isohyets.
• The country which provides free education at university level is Sri Lanka.

• The country to adopt gold standard for the first time was UK.
• First system of English short hand was devised in 1602.
• China is situated in Eastern part of Asia.
• Bosnia-Herzegovina joined the UN on May 22, 1992.
• Costa Rica is a Central American country.
• Equator passes through Brazil.
• After Australia, Europe is the smallest continent.
• Sakhalin Islands enriched with oil reserves are claimed by Russia & Japan.
• The total length of railways in Pakistan is 8875 km.
• The largest district of Punjab by area is Bahawalpur.
• Pakistan Environmental Protection Ordinance was enforced in 1984.
• Frost shattering kind of weather takes place on the valley side above the surface of a glacier.
• Monsoon wind reverses seasonlally.
• Bermuda triangle extends up to South Florida & Puerto Rico.
• The longest river in South Asia is Brahmputra.
• The oldest Hydro-electric Project in Pakistan is in Malakand.
• Europe has no desert.& Australia has no glacier
• Arabia, Scandinavia & Alaska are called Peninsula.
• The richest fishing ground in the world is North Eastern Asia.
• When one place on the earth is on a bigger eastern longitude then its time will be ahead.
• Arakan Yoma: is the exten¬sion of the Himalayas located in Myanmar.
• Climograph: is a graphical representation of the differentia-tion between various types of climate.
• Cosmic year: One cosmic year is equal to the time taken by the sun to complete one orbit around the galactic centre.
• Date Line, International: International Date Line is an internationally agreed line drawn parallel to the 180° meridian. It divides the Pacific Ocean into two equal parts. A crossing of the International Date Line entails repeating one day when travelling westwards.
• Aberdeen in Scotland is known for Britain's largest granite-exporitng industry. It is knwn as Granite City.
• Alexander (ship) is the name of the ship in which Charles Darwin toured for five years.
• Mediterranean climate has the characteristic of 'dry summers with great sunshine and rainy winters'
• Precipitation takes place whentemperature of moisture in air sharply decreases
• Which of the following processes is related to the formation of Himalayas? Folding
• The term 'Eye' in a cyclone refers to circular region of relatively light Winds
• Gold Harp bridge of Istanbul connects Asia with Europe.
• Land occupied by Asia 29.7 %.
• Thickness of earth crust 20 miles.
• 45 Countries are there in Asia, 18 in Latin America.
• A meteorological term for a high pressure is called anticyclone. *
ATP is a molecule containing high energy bonds.
* The primary producers of organic matter in nature are Green plants.
* The primary plant body consist of 3 tissue systems.
* A tissue is a group of cells having similar structure and function.
* The edible portion of mango is Mesocarp.
* The rice grain is a seed.
* Ethylene is a hormone concerned with Ripening of fruits.
* The biotic relationship between insects and plants with reference to pollination is called Mutualism.
* Opium is obtained from seed capsule of opium poppy.
* Carbon dioxide is required during photosynthesis process in addition to sunlight and water.
* The cavity of Ascaris is known as Coelom.
* The membranous labyrinth of the ear is filled with Endolymph.
* Crura-cerebri is found in Mid-brain.
* The compound eye of insect produces Mosaic vision.
* The post embryoniv stages in the life history of cockroach is known as Nymphs.
* Ptyalin is present in the saliva.
* Central nervous system control the reflex action in the body.
* The terminal part of vertebral column in man is called Coccyx.
* Beingn tertain malaria is caused by plasmodium vivax.
* The life history of human malarial parasite in Anopheles was first described by Sir Ronald Ross.
* The mouth parts of anopheles are adapted to piercing and sucking type feeding.
* The "Urinary system" of the body consists of 3 organ.
* Haryersion canals are present in Bone.
* The heart bear is initiated and regulated by nodal tissue made of specialized cardiac muscles called Purkinje tusse.
* The gestation period of human being is Nine months.
* The first heart sound is produced when Diastole begins.
* Kari Landsteiner discovered the blood groups of man.
* Prothrombin which helps in clotting of blood is released by Blood platelets.
* Glycogen is mainly stored in Liver and muscles.
* Pepsin converts protein into peptides in acid media.
* The most important function of perspiration is to regulate the body temperature.
* The main function of white blood cells in the body is to protect the body against diseases.
* One micron is equal to One-thousandth of a millimeter. * Solar eclipse occurs at the new moon and not on the full moon and atleast one & seven is maximum no of solar eclipse in a year
* The highest earth quake severity on richter scale has been recorded at southern chile in 1960 which was 9.5.
* Hally's comet will return in the year 2062.
* Our solar system has about 140 Natural satellites.
* Bacteria ,fungi,virus are Non-green plants.
* LASER stands for "light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation".
* Brazil covers nearly half of south america
* The constitution of 1973 was enforced on 14th aug,1973.It is comprises of twelve parts consisting of 280 articles.
* WAPDA (water and power development authority) is responsible for the generation and distribution of electricity.
* The govt of pakistan convened a convention of Ulema from 21-24th jan 1951 at karachi. The convention was attended by 31 muslim religious scholars belonging to all sects of Islam.The Ulema agreed on 22 points.
* The miracle of a pregnant female camel was sent to the nation of samood.
* The soap was made by Hazrat Salih (AS) first of all.
* The nation of Hazrat Loot (AS) was destroyed by a rain of stones.
* In six days (Surah Yunus,Verse no three) Allah had created

the earth and the heaven.
* 32 times along with namaz ,Zakat has been mentioned in the Holy Quran.
* Hajj made compulsory In the year 9 A.H.
* Hazrat Hamza (RA)was the first commander of Islamic Army.
* There are 114 surahs , 30 Paras and 6666 Ayats in the holy Quran.Surah-e-Fatiha is the first surah and Surah-e-Nas is the last Surah of the holy Quran.
* Seven stages are there in the Holy Quran.
* A shooting star is a meteor that comes from space,burning out in the earth`s upper atmosphere.
* The total number of star visible with the naked eye can not be more than 6000.
* Star twinkle for two main reasons, The intensity of the stars decreases and increases because of line-of-sight effect and there are disturbance in the gases of the atmosphere.
* The earth is about three million miles closer to the sun in january.
* The essential parts of radio are: Vacuum tubes, transistors , Amplifier and Oscillator.
* If you look at sky from the moon,It appears completely black because the moon has no atmosphere.
* FM stands for Frequency modulation.
* THere is no colour of the sky but it is the blue part of the white light of the sun which gets scattered by the dust particles hanging in the atmosphere.
* Kilowatt hour (kWh) is a bigger unit of energy used in addition to SI unit.
* Mitosis and meiosis are two types of cell division.
* Light travels at a speed of 186,000 miles per sec.
* The volcanoes of HAWAII are the most common and thoroughly studied in the world
* There is about 340 million cubic miles of liquid water on the surface of the earth
* Ducts are small tubes which transfer the secretion of glands.
* Borneo, sumatra , kenya ,uganda, brazil , colombia and equadore are some countries through which the equator passes.
* Computer virus has created from pakistan
* The dead sea is the world lowest sea.Its surface is 400 metres below the mediterranean.
* MegaWatt is a unit of power equal to 1000 kiloWatts.
* There are 15 main tectonic plates which makes the dynamic crust of the earth.
* Northern edge of the Atacama desert in Chile is richest with the desposits of copper.
* Dry ice is solid carbon dioxide at a temperature of -80 C.
* Hydro-electric power means production of electricity by making Dams.
* Chronic disease usually begins slowly and persists over a longer time.
* Abu Dhabi to Set-up Oil Refinery in Gawadar, Pakistan (2012).
*The only fish that can blink with both eyes is a shark.
*The Niagara falls froze solid as it was so cold in winter of 1932.
*Compared to men, women blink nearly twice.
*Its not possible to keep your eyes open and sneeze.
*56% of the average typing work is done with the left hand.
*In every two weeks if the stomach does not produce a new layer of mucus it will digest itself.
*The words read left to right or right to left in the words racecar kayak and level are the same.
*When a chocolate bar melted in the pocket after a researcher walked by a radar tube, he invented the microwave.
*The brain of the Ostrich is smaller than its eyes.
*In each ear of the cat there are 32 muscles.
*Life span of a dragonfly is 24 hours
• What has 32 panels and 642 stitches-A football (soccer)
• First British open squash championship played in 1922.
• First world squash championship 1976.
• Jhangir khan has won world open 6 times.
• Wimbledon open tennis was instituted in 1877.
• A winner of four competitions (Wimbledon, French open, us open, and Australia open) is called Grand Slam. • Most Wimbledon single (Men) title are won by Pete Sampras (USA). • Most Wimbledon single (woman) title won by Martina Navratilova (USA).
• Common Wealth game are held every 4 years, they were started in 1931.
• First Asia games were played at New Delhi in 1951.
• Current World cup holder of hockey is Australia.
• FIFA established in Paris on May 21, 1904.
• Grand slam is the title associated with Pete Sampras.
• Michael Chang (USA) is the youngest to win the title of grand slam.
• The title "Oval Hero" is with Fazal Muhammad.
• The sports man Kasparvo is associated with Chess.
• Modern summer Olympic were held in Greece in 1896.
• Olympic held every 4 years.
• Hockey became Olympic event in 1908. Pakistan took part in 1948 in London.
• 1st world cup hockey 1971 at Barcelona (Spain).
• Hockey world cup held every 4 year.
• First world cup cricket 1975, won by West Indies.
• India won world cup cricket in 1983 by beating West Indies.
• 10 countries have test status.
• First test mach was played in 1877 between Australia and England.
• First One day match between Australia and England in Jan 5, 1971.
• First word cup football 1930, Uruguay, and won by Uruguay.
• 1942 world cup football cup did not hold due to Second World War.
• Spain is the current Olympic footfall champion.
• In cricket batsman can be out by 10 ways.
• First three world cup crickets were played with 60 over.
• Rocky Morciono only heavy weight boxer remained unbeaten throughout his career.
• Lowest test match inning is 26 by New Zealand.
• Highest no of one-days are played at Sharjah Cricket Ground.
• The champion trophy hockey tournament was introduced by Pakistan in year 1978.
• Davis cup is for tennis.
• Thomas cup badminton is for men only.
• Each team in volleyball consists of 6 players.
• Modern Olympic Games were first held in Athens.
• ICC has 10 test members and it was founded in 1965 with Headquarter at Dubai.It's former name was Imperial Cricket Conference; established in 1909.Pakistan played first test in 1952 with India.
• Lowest total in one day cricket is 36 by Canada.
• Tennis player steffi graf belongs to Germany.
• First modern Olympic games were held in 1896 in Athens.
• First women competed in Olympic games in 1912.

• The number of countries which participated in the first Olympic Games held at Athens was Nine
• Who owns The Oval cricket ground- Prince Charles
• Who among the following batsmen achieved the feat of hitting six 6s in one over for the first time in international cricket during the World Cup 2007 Herschelle Gibbs
• The Honourable Usain St. Leo Bolt, born 21 August 1986), is a Jamaican sprinter and a five-time World and three-time Olympic gold medalist. He is the world record and Olympic record holder in the 100 metres, the 200 metres and (along with his teammates) the 4×100 metres relay. He is the reigning Olympic champion in these three events.
• First cricket cup was played in England in 1974.
• First Asian Games were held in New Delhi in 1951. From 1954 they were held every four years.
• Baron Pierre de Coubertin was founder of the modern

SCIENCE

QUESTIONS FOR EVERYDAY SCIENCE

- Spleen is called the graveyard of Red Blood Cells.
- *Oxgen Gas was discovered by Priestly.*
- *Dr. James Waston discovered the structure of DNA in 1953.*
- *Cell for the first time was discovered by Robert Hook.*
- *"Debugging"* is the process of locating and fixing or bypassing bug s (errors) in computer program code or the engineering of a hardware device.
- *'Claustrophobia"* is defined as the fear of enclosed spaces.
- *"Brass"* is an alloy of copper and zinc; the proportions of zinc and copper can be varied to create a range of brasses with varying properties.
- *"Bronze"* is a metal alloy consisting primarily of copper, usually with tin as the main additive.
- *Vitamin C* (also callead *Ascorbic Acid*) is a powerful antioxidant, and aids in the production of collagen, and stimulates the immune system. Vitamin C is essential for appetite.
- *"Soda Water" serves as a primary remedy for upset stomach.*
- Normal arterial blood pH is 7.40, with a range of about 7.36-7.44. Blood pH depends on carbon dioxide (CO2) concentration and bicarbonate (HCO3) concentration.
- *The main constituent of Sui Gas is Methane.*
- Agoraphobia is the fear of open or public places.

"Agraphia" is the inability to write. Acrophobia is the fear of heights. Aerophobia is a fear of flying. Apiphobia is a fear of what? Bees. Cyberphobia is the fear of computers or working on a computer.

- and acrophobia a fear of Heights.
- A CPU(cache) is a cache used by the central processing unit of a computer to reduce the average time to access memory. The cache is a smaller, faster memory which stores copies of the data from the most frequently used main memory locations.
- "Dry ice" is a Solid Carbon Dioxide.
- Chemically diamond is a Pure Carbon.
- Gas is use in Fire Cylinders CO2.(CO2 is use for extinguishing fire)
- Sulphuric Acid is use in the car batteries.
- 'Parkinson' is adisease of Brain.
- The normal pulse beat of a human body is between 72—80.
- An instrument designed for testing the purity of milk is called Lactometer.
- "Autopsy" is the Post-Mortem examination of a body.
- "Lexicography" is the branch of science which deals with the process of writing dictionaries.
- Speed of Sound in Air 331 m/s.
- Red Colour has largest and Blue colour has shortest Wavelength.
- "Pomology" is the study and cultivation of fruit.
- Logarithm tables were invented by John Napier
- Fish is the Best source of protein.
- Most commonly used bleaching agent is chlorine
- The chief constituent of gobar gas is methane.
- The frequency of which of the following is the highest? Radio waves
- "Charles Drew" was the first pioneered the idea of a blood bank.
- Kidneys organ of the body purifies the blood.
- Skin is highly affected by the nuclear radiation first.
- Radio waves travel with almost the velocity of Light.
- Diamond is the hardest mineral.
- Life history of human malaria parasite in Anopheles was first described by Ronald Ross
- The distance between the earth and the sun is smallest in the month of January.
- Green vegetables are a good source of Minerals and Vitamins.
- *One metric ton* is equal to 1000 kg, or 2204 pounds.
- One square foot is equal to144 sq inches and 1 meter is equal to 3.28 foot.One nautical mile is equal to 6080.
- "Monometer" is an instrument for measuring Gaseous Pressure.
- Atmospheric pressure at sea level is 760 mm
- The acceleration caused by gravity per second is 32 feet.
- 1 Inch is equal to 2.54 centimeters.
- Silicon is called the "Earth maker".
- When a disease occurs over a large area of earth's surface at one time, it is called Epidemic disease.
- The area between the Tropic of Cancer and the Trpic of Capricorn, where the sun is vertically overhead at some point of the year is called The Torrid zone.
- Deficiency of Vitamin C causes Scurvy.
- What does Angstrom measure? Speed of ships
- The scientist who first discovered that the earth revolves round the sun was Copernicus.
- "Digital Computer" was invented by Howard Alken.
- Wood is the least conducter of electricity.
- "Cryptography" deals with the study of secret writing.
- What is laughing gas? Nitrous Oxide
- The element common to all acids is Hydrogen.
- Diamond is an allotropic form of Carbon.
- Earth revolves around the sun from? West to east
- Philately is the science of stamp collection.
- Hydrometer is used for specific gravity of liquid.
- Which vitamin easily prepared in body? vitamin D
- Which gas is commonly used in balloons? Helium
- The most abundant element in earth curst is Oxygen (O) 46.6% and silican is the second abudent element of earth and silican is called earth maker.
- One horse power is equal to 746 watt.
- Which colour phosphorus used in matches? Red
- Oldest known element? Copper
- Which shape of carbon is used in lead pencils? Graphite
- Artificial silk is called rayon.
- Basic component of paper is wood.
- The *bar* is a *unit* of pressure equal to 100 kilopascals and roughly equal to the atmospheric pressure on Earth at sea level.

- Light year is the unit of distance.It is the distance that light can travel in one year. A light year is equal to 9.46 trillion kilometers.
- Largest organ of the body is Skin and largest gland is Liver.
- Kidney disease due to overdose of vitamin c.
- CPU is an abbreviation of Central Processing Unit.
- Cusec is unit of water flow.
- ATM stands for Automated Teller Machine.
- Mirage is an example of refraction of Light.
- Sound travels fastest in Glass.
- The gravitational force on the body is called as Weight.
- Most astronomers believe that origin of the Universe is Big Bang Theory.
- Hepatitis and jaundice are the diseases of Liver.
- Neon gas is used in decoration lighting.
- Creature having both male and female organs is known as Hermaphrodite.
- A low area storm with high winds rotating about a center of low atmospheric pressure is called Cyclone.
- The first Muslim scientist who presented the law of reflection and refraction isIbn-ul-Haitham.
- The difference in the duration of day and night increases as one move from Equator to poles.
- Solar system was discovered by Nicolaus Copernicus.
- RAM stands for Random Access Memory.
- Richest source of Vitamin D is cod liver oil.
- 1sq cm is equal to how many square mm? 100
- 1 milligram gold is equal to how many milligrams? 1000
- We are saved from ultraviolet rays of sun through? Ozone Layer
- Vitamin K helps in blood clotting.
- Iron metabolism in the human body is helpful for Haemoglobin and blood is red due to hemoglobin.
- In how many groups the living organisms that have back bone, are divided? 5 groups
- Vitamins C not stored in human body and lack of vitamin c create skin disease.
- Art and science of growing flowers, fruit and vegetables is called Horticulture.
- What did Sir Isaac Pitman invent? A form of shorthand
- *"Dactyliography" is the study of finger prints.*
- *"Etymology" is the study of origin and history of words.*
- *"Plague" is a disease, which spreads by rat.*
- "Choreography" is the art of designing sequences of movements in which motion, form, or both are specified. Choreography may also refer to the design itself, which is sometimes expressed by means of dance notation.
- Newton discovered that every applied force has an equal reaction.
- When heavy unstable elements split into relatively smaller elements along with the release of energy is called fission.
- Protein is present in the highest amount in a human body.
- 'Bicycle' was invented by Macmillan
- *"Amino Acid" is the smallest unit of Protein.*
- How many pairs of ribs are there in the human body? 12.
- A cataract is a clouding that develops in the crystalline lens of the eye or in its envelope (lens capsule), varying in degree from slight to complete opacity and obstructing the passage of light.
- Ice melting at poles is because of Ozone depletion. Afforestation stands for planting of new Trees.
- "Marie Curie" was a physicist and chemist famous for her pioneering research on radioactivity. She was the first person honored with two Nobel Prizes—in physics and chemistry.
- On boiling egg hardens which indicates the presence of Protein.
- Abusive drugs damage cells of Brain.
- In modern television Cathode Ray Tube is replaced with Transistor.
- Acupuncture is a type of alternative medicine that treats patients by insertion and manipulation of solid, generally thin needles in the body.this medical treatment was found in China.
- *"Stainless Steel" contains chromium, Iron and corban.*
- Red blood cells have no nucleus
- Pain in ears when aeroplane goes down because of High Air pressure.
- *The maximum limit of sound beyond which a person can become deaf is 129 db.*
- Natural gas effect on our lungs because, it is harmful for human being. When ever we inhale carbon monoxide its poisonous and human body feeling illness. Its very dangrous when ever natural gas leak some where repair or block this leakage its very harmfull for human body and childrens as well.
- *The tiny air sacs in the lungs tissues are called Aliveoli.*
- *The quantity of charge that is stored in a condenser is measured in Coulombs and SI unit of pressure is Pascal.*
- *The deficiency of Viamin E causes sterility in men and women.*
- A xerophyte or xerophytic organism is a plant that has adapted to survive in an environment that lacks water, such as a desert.
- A halophyte is a plant that grows where it is affected by salinity in the root area or by salt spray, such as in saline semi-deserts, mangrove swamps, marshes and sloughs, and seashores.
- An *epiphyte* is a plant that normally grows on another plant for support. It is not parasitic, but uses the host plant for support only.
- Anthophobia is the fear of flower. Xenophobia is the dislike or fear of people from other countries.
- Photophobia is the extreme sensitivity to light.
- "Herpes" is a disease caused by a herpes virus, affecting the skin or the nervous system.
- "Erythrocyte" is a red blood cell (typically a biconcave disc without a nucleus) that contains the pigment hemoglobin and transports oxygen and carbindioxide to and from the tissues.
- "Leucocyte" is a colourless cell which circulates in the blood and body fluids and is involved in counter acting foreign substances and disease ; a white blood cell.
- "Isobar" a line on a map connecting points having the same atmospheric pressure.
- "Pneumonia" is a lung infection in which the air-sacs fill with pus.
- "Leprosy" is a contagious bacterial disease that affects the skin, mucous membranes and nerves, causing discoloration and humps on the skin and, in severe cases, disfigurement and deformities.
- *"Lithophytes"* are a type of plant that grows in or on rocks. *Lithophytes* feed off moss, nutrients in rain water, litter, and even their own dead tissue.
- *Gunpowder* is a *mixture of* sulphur, charcoal and potassium nitrate (nitre). When water is added to the *mixture* potassium nitrate dissolves.
- A *black hole* is a region of spacetime from which nothing, not even light, can escape.
- Rabies (Hydrophobia) is a disease recognized by Insane

Dog biting. It effect on the Central Nervous system.
▪ *Pneumonia affects* the respiratory *system.*
▪ "Cooking gas" is a mixture of Butane and Propane.
▪ Iron articles rust because of the formation of a mixture of ferrous and ferric hydroxide.
▪ *"Chlorination"* is the process of adding the element chlorine to water as a method of water purification to make it fit for human consumption as drinking water.
▪ Sulphur is mixed with the rubber to make it more flexible.
▪ *Dysentery* is an intestinal inflammation, especially in the colon, that can *lead to* severe diarrhea with mucus or blood in the feces.
▪ *Vibrio cholerae* is a Gram-negative, comma-shaped bacterium. Some strains of *V. cholerae* cause the disease cholera.
▪ *"Thanatophobia"* is an extreme and irrational fear of death.
▪ "Psoriasis" is a common skin condition that causes skin redness and irritation.
▪ "Hippocratic Oath" is an oath historically taken by physicians and other healthcare professionals swearing to practise medicine ethically. It is widely believed to have been written by Hippocrates, often regarded as the father of western medicine, or by one of his students.
▪ Microphone is used to convert sound waves into electrical energy.
▪ Penicillin is widely used as an antibiotic
▪ The air we inhale is mixture of gases. Which of the following gases in the mixture is highest in percentage? Nitrogen
▪ The average thickness of the earth's crust is 32km.
▪ The substances human body produces to fight against disease germs are called Antibodies.
▪ The distance of place south or north of Equator is called Latitude.
▪ "Aboriculture" is a science of the cultivation, management, and study of individual trees, shrubs, vines, and other perennial woody plants.
▪ "Vitamin E" is present in egg.
▪ "Y2K" is a computer problem.
▪ Which of the following animals can hear ultrasonic sound? Bat
▪ SIM stands for Subscriber identity Module.
▪ The energy generation in stars is due to Fusion of light nuclei.
▪ Martin Cooper is known for his invention of Mobile Phone.
▪ The law of floating bodies was discovered by greek scientist Archimedes.
▪ First human heart transplant operation conducted by Dr. Christian Bernard on Louis Washkansky, was conducted in 1967
▪ Exposure to sunlight helps a person improve his health because the ultraviolet rays convert skin oil into Vitamin D
▪ The ozone layer restricts Ultraviolet radiation
▪ Eugenics is the study of altering human beings by changing their genetic components
▪ Ecology deals with Relation between organisms and their environment.
▪ Filaria is caused by Mosquito.
▪ If speed of rotation of the earth increases, weight of the body decreases
▪ Fathometer is used to measure Ocean depth
▪ Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit was a German Physicist ; developed the mercury thermometer in 1714 ; devised temperature scale
▪ Who discovered penicillin? Alexander Fleming.
▪ "Entymology" is the study of Insects.
▪ In Algebra and mathematics who is credited with the originating the Binomial Theorem by Omar-i-Khayyam.
▪ Nitrogen gas is used in electric bulb.
▪ One US barrel is equal to 159 litres.
▪ Quicklime is an alkaline powder obtained by strongly heating which other material? Chalk.
▪ What is the name of the milky fluid obtained from trees which is used to produce rubber? Latex.
▪ Which is the only mammal with the power of active flight? Bat.
▪ Which lower level of clouds are commonly called 'rain clouds'? Nimbus.
▪ Which medical specialty is concerned with the problems and illnesses of children? Pediatrics.
▪ What name is given to the stiffening of the body after death? Rigor mortis.
▪ The name of which Roman god means 'shining father' in Latin? Jupiter.
▪ What is the central colour of a rainbow? Green.
▪ What part of the body consists of the duodenum, the jejunum and the ileum? Small intestine.
▪ What, in internet terminology, does SMTP stand for? Simple Mail Transfer Protocol.
▪ What, in internet terminology, does FTP stand for? File Transfer Protocol.
▪ What is the art of preparing, stuffing and mounting the skins of animals to make lifelike models called? Taxidermy.
▪ What is the technical name for abnormally high blood presure? Hypertension.
▪ What part of eye is responsible for its color? The iris.
▪ What is the second planet from the sun? Venus.
▪ Which gas used in advertising signs has the symbol Ne? Neon.
▪ In medicine, which is the most widespread parasitic infection? Malaria.
▪ What causes earthquakes? Earthquakes occur when energy stored within the Earth, usually in the form of strain in rocks, suddenly releases. This energy is transmitted to the surface of the Earth by earthquake waves.
▪ What is Galaxy? Galaxy, a massive ensemble of hundreds of millions of stars, all gravitationally interacting, and orbiting about a common center. Astronomers estimate that there are about 125 billion galaxies in the universe. All the stars visible to the unaided eye from Earth belong to Earth's galaxy, the Milky Way.
▪ What is an anemometer? Anemometer (Greek anemos, "wind"; metron, "measure"), an instrument that measures wind speed.
▪ What is paleontology? Paleontology, study of prehistoric animal and plant life through the analysis of fossil remains.
▪ How far is the sun from earth? the average distance from Earth is 150 million km (93 million miles).
▪ What was the first creature to travel in space? The Soviet Union also launched the first living creature, a dog named Laika, into space on November 3, 1957.
▪ What is dry ice? Solid carbon dioxide, known as dry ice, is widely used as a refrigerant. Its cooling effect is almost twice that of water ice; its special advantages are that it does not melt as a liquid but turns into gas, and that it produces an inert atmosphere that reduces bacterial growth.
▪ The origin of earth dates back to approximately? 4.6 billion year

- The dates on which day and night is equal are? 21st march and 23rd september
- Haematite is an ore of iron.
- Earth completes one rotation on its axis in? 23 hours 56 mints and 4.9 sec
- Which of the following gases is most predominant in the sun? Hydrogen
- The coldest planet is Neptune.
- The Cornea of the eyes is the only part of body without blood supply.
- The Average weight of man's brain is 4.8 ounces.
- The Average weight of woman's brain is 4.4 ounces.
- The most common element in the atmosphere is Nitrogen (N), which is present at 78.08 percent by volume and 75.52 percent by mass.
- The most common element in the universe is Hydrogen (H), according for 90 percent of all known matter in the universe, and68 percent by mass in the Solar System.
- Radium was discovered by Mario Curie Pierre Curie.
- Railway Engine was invented by Stephenson.
- The largest bone of human body is Thigh Bone.
- The proportion of water in human body is about 85%. (Blood in Human Body 5-6 Liter 10 % of total volume)
- Cockroach is considered as the ancient insect of the world.
- "Rickets" is a disease of the bones (due to deficiency of Vitamin D).
- Sound will travel fastest in Solids.
- Lack of oxygen at high altitude produces bleeding.
- Chronometer is used to measure time while on ship.
- Dental enamel is the hardest thing present in a human body.
- The density of a liquid is measured by Hydrometer.
- 'Fathom' is the unit of measurement of depth.
- Iron is the most widely used metal.
- A human body has 236 joints. (206 bones , new baby contains 300). There are 24 ribs in a human body.
- A colour blind person cannot distinguish between Red and Green.
- Hippocrates is considered as the father of Medicine.
- Platinum is the costliest metal in the world.
- The main component of a TV is a cathode ray tube.
- A man breathes 17 to18 times in a minute.
- The breathing rate is controlled by the medulla.
- The only metal which is liquid at ordinary temperature is Aluminium.
- In the normal composition of human body oxygen is 64 percent.
- The use of fingerprints for identification purposes was first proposed by the British scientist Sir Francis Galton.
- Who invented 'Printing Press'? Gutenberg
- Who invented 'Television'? John L. Baird
- Who was the inventor of 'mercury thermometer'? Fahrenheit
- Albert Einstein presented 'theory of relativity'.
- Insulin was invented by F. Banting.
- Who discovered 'X-rays'? Roentgen
- Dr. Alfred Bernhard Nobel discovered Dynamite
- 'Law of gravitation' was introduced by Sir Isaac Newton
- 'Vaccination for smallpox' was discovered by Jenner
- Who discovered 'Oxygen'? Priestley Joseph
- What is the scientific name of man? Homo sapiens
- Polio, AIDS and Measles are caused by Virus
- T.B., leprosy , whooping cough and diphtheria are caused by Bacteria
- Lack of vitamin B can cause Beri Beri
- Goiter is caused by Deficiency of Iodine
- Man eat both plants and animals so called Omnivore
- Pepsin produced in stomach digests the Proteins
- Bile is secreted by Liver
- Blood sugar level is controlled by hormone called Insulin
- DNA double helix model was given by Watson and Crick
- Who gave the theory of evolution? Darwin
- Pituitary glands are located on Brain
- Tears are produced by Lachrymal glands
- In human eye image is formed at Retina
- Lemon contains vitamin C vitamin
- What is diploid number of man's chromosome? 46
- A patient is put to Dialysis, when he or she suffers from Kidney ailment
- Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is infected by Virus
- A universal donor has blood group is O (reciepter A&B)
- Kangaroo is native animal of Australia
- Helium, neon and argon are called Noble Gases
- Water is made of which two gases? Hydrogen and Oxygen
- Copper is used in making brass, bronze and German silver.
- Which atom does not have a neutron? Hydrogen
- The charge present on an electron is Negative
- The charge present on a proton is Positive
- Water was discovered by Cavendish
- Most abundant element in human body is Oxygen
- Which of the following is the lightest element of the periodic table? Hydrogen
- An instrument used for measuring atmospheric pressure is called Barometer
- Natural radioactivity was discovered by Becquerel in 1896
- Neutron was discovered by Chadwick
- The circumference of the earth was determined by Al-Beruni
- Telephone was invented by Graham Bell
- SI unit of length is Metre, SI unit of force is Newton, Unit of work in SI units is Joule and Unit of Power in SI unit is Watt.
- Energy possessed by a body due to its motion is called Kinetic Energy
- Lens which is thinner at the centre and thicker at the edge is called Concave Lens .
- A lens which is thicker at the centre and thinner at the edges is called Convex Lens
- The diameter of a lens is called Aperture
- Energy in sun produced by hydrogen nuclei is the result of Fusion
- Ohm is unit of which quantity? Resistance
- Calorie is unit of which quantity? Heat
- Dyne is unit of which quantity? Force
- Angstrom is unit of which quantity? Length
- Becquerel is unit of which quantity? Radioactivity
- Who invented printing press? John Guttenberg
- A beam of white light passing through a prism scatters in Seven colours
- How much time does the sun light take to reach the Earth? 8.5 minutes
- The Sun is made of gases mainly Hydrogen and Helium

- The outer surface temperature of the Sun is 6000 0C
- In the core of the Sun Nuclear Fusion process is occurring all the times.
- Which is the hottest planet of our solar system? Venus
- Which planet is closest to the Earth? Venus
- Which planet is biggest from the Sun? Jupiter
- Which is the closest planet to the Sun? Mercury
- During Solar eclipse the moon comes between the Earth and the Sun.
- During Lunar eclipse the Earth comes between the moon and the Sun.
- The greenish planet of solar system is Uranus
- Which planet of solar system is red in colour? Mars
- Name the blue coloured planet. Neptune
- Formation and change of one season to another is due to Earth Revolution
- The Sun appears to rise from the East and set into the West due to Rotation of Earth
- ROM stands for Read Only Memory
- A byte is a group of 8 bits
- SIMM stands for Single Inline Memory Module
- Four nibbles are equal to Two Bytes
- Smallest unit of memory is Bit
- 1 Megabyte is equal to 1024 Kilobytes
- 1 Kilobyte is equal to 1024 Bytes
- A condition in which memory lost is called Amnesia.
- Which planet is known as "Earth's near twin planet"? Venus
- Which is the brightest planet in the Solar System? Venus
- The smallest, fastest and smallest diameter planet is Mercury.
- Which one of the following planets has the maximum number of satellites? Jupiter
- To measure electric current: Ammeter is used
- Which instrument is used to measure blood pressure? Sphygmomanometer
- Which instrument is used to measure minute electrical currents? Galvanometer
- Hydrometer is the device that measures: The specific gravity of a liquid
- Hygrometer is used to measure: humidity
- What is used for detecting and measure earthquakes? Seismograph
- What splits light into its spectrum? Spectroscope
- Thermometer is used to measure: Temperature.
- The science of study of old age is called Gerontology
- The function of the thermostat in a refrigerator is To maintain the temperature
- Blotting paper absorbs ink because The action of capillary
- Name the vaccine that protects against tuberculosis? BCG bacillus Calmette-Guérin
- Name the disease of the liver that causes a patient to turn yellow? Jaundice
- Equinox is the time when the sun appears vertically overhead at noon at the equator.
- In the human body, blood-clotting factor is produced by the liver
- Human blood is able to carry large amounts of oxygen because of the chemical hemoglobin
- The living part of a plant cell is composed of a nucleus and cytoplasm
- The front of the eye is covered with a tough transparent material called CORNEA
- The smallest branches of an artery lead into tiny blood vessels called CAPPILARIES
- Insulin is produced in the human body by the Pancreas
- In an animal cell protein is synthesized in the Ribosome
- Chemically finger nails are made up of Protein
- Muscle stiffness is a symptom caused by the disease Tetanus
- The fat in our food is digested by the enzymes lipase
- Sound is a form of energy
- A fraction of sunlight is refracted as it enters the earth's atmosphere.
- Electric current is measured by an Ammeter.
- Light with larger wavelength than that of the red colour is called infrared
- Medulla Oblongata connects the small brainwith the spinal chord.
- Spinach is a good source of vitamin A, B2 (Riboflavin) and Iron.
- Femur is a bone of the leg.
- Excessive burning of fossil fuels cause acid rain.
- Planet Mars has two moons.
- Bauxite is an ore of aluminium
- Mica is a nonconductor of electricity
- Sun is the biggest star in the universe.
- The capacity to do work is called energy.
- The energy possessed by a body die to its position is called potential energy.
- Nucleus usually lies in the centre of an animal cell
- Calcium and phosphorus are the essential elements of bones.

(vi) Proteins are formed by combination of amino acids.

(vii) Rainwater dissolves sulphur dioxide to form sulphuric acid.

- The set of instructions given to a computer is called software.
- In a heat engine, heat energy is changed into mechanical energy
- The smallest unit of measurement of wavelength is angstrom
- The chemical generally used in refrigerators is ethylene
- Period of famous Muslim scientists is 7th – 13th century A.D.
- Heat radiation travels at a speed equal to speed of light
- Amoeba is a unicellular animal.
- Leprosy is a disorder of the nervous system.
- Quartz is chemically a Silicate.
- Solar eclipse occurs in New moon.
- Centigrade & Fahrenheit scales give same reading at -400o
- Who described protoplasm as the physical basis of life? T. H. Huxley
- The scientist who first discovered that the earth revolves round the sun was Copernicus
- Who invented the steam engine? James Watt
- Who discovered circulation of blood in human body? William Harvey
- The credit of inventing the television goes to Baird
- The credit of developing the polio vaccine goes to Jonas Salk
- The unit of energy in MKS system is Joule
- The telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell
- What is the body temperature of a normal man? 36.9oC
- The pancreas secretes Insulin

- Tibia is a bone found in the Leg
- The largest part of the human brain is the Cerebrum
- Red blood corpuscles are formed in the Bone marrow
- What is the main component of bones and teeth? Calcium sulphate
- The main constituent of hemoglobin is Iron
- The function of hemoglobin is Prevention of anemia
- Malaria is a disease which effects the Spleen
- A person of which of the following blood groups is called a universal donor? O
- A person with which of the following blood groups can receive blood of any group? AB
- Which gland in the human body is called the master gland? Pituitary
- How many bones are there in a newly born infant? 300
- Which of the following diseases is caused by virus? Small pox
- Medulla oblongata is a part of human Brain
- Myopia is a disease connected with Eyes
- Leukemia is a disease of the Blood
- Short-sightedness can be corrected by using Concave lens
- Trachoma is a disease of the Eyes
- Typhoid and cholera are typical examples of Water-borne disease
- Pyorrhea is a disease of the Gums
- Lack of what causes diabetes. Insulin
- Appendix is appendix is a part of Large intestine
- ECG is used for the diagnosis of aliments of Heart
- Biopsy is done on Tissues taken form a living body
- Dialysis is used for the treatment of Kidney failure
- Insulin is injected into the intestines by Pancreas
- Lock Jaw, i.e., difficulty in opening the mouth is a symptom of Tetanus
- Lungs are situated in the Thoracic cavity
- Enzymes help in Digestion of food. Food is normally digested in the Small intestines.
- The planet of the solar system which has maximum numbers of Moon is Jupiter (as of 2011)
- A unit of length equal to the average distance between the earth and sun is called Astronomical unit
- The ozone layer is present about 30miles (50km) in atmosphere above earth. The stratum (layer) of atmosphere in which ozone layer lies is called as Stratosphere
- Which rocks are formed by the alteration of pre-existing rocks by great heat or pressure
Metamorphic rocks
- The most abundant natural Iron oxides are Hematite and Magnetite
- The most abundant elements in sea water Sodium and Chlorine
- The unit of home electricity energy consumption is Kilowatt hour
- The speed of sound in dry air at 20 C is about (343 m/s)
- The time light takes from Sun to reach Earth is 8 minutes
- Light from Sun travels a distance before it reaches Earth 150 Million Km
- The most suitable thermometer for measuring the boiling point of water is Mercury thermometer
- The density of water is greatest at 4°C
- A vacuum can not conduct heat
- The building blocks of elements are called Molecules
- Boiling of an egg is a change which is Chemical
- The usual raw material for ceramics, generally found beneath the top soil is? Clay
- Polyamides are synthetic polymers commonly known as Nylon
- Telephone was invented in 1876 in America by Graham Bell.
- Man belongs to the family Hominidae
- To measure the specific gravity of milk, the instrument used is Lactometer
- one of the fundamental characteristics of living organisms is Metabolism
- Water is heated in a kettle. The inside water is heated by convection. A person sitting near the fire receives heat by Radiation
- Three elements needed for the healthy growth of plants are N,P,K
- Parsec is a unit of Distance
- Twinkling of stars is caused by refraction of light
- In humans , most nutrient molecules are absorbed by the small intestine
- Laughing gas has chemical composition of the following two elements which are Nitrogen + oxygen
- Hepatitis A is transmitted to different individuals by Water
- The unit that coordinates different devices of the computer system is Control unit
- Cancer can be treated by Chemotherapy and radiotherapy
- The name of the common mineral salt present in sea is Sodium Chloride
- Founder of modern astronomy was Nicolas Copernicus
- The instrument which measures very high temperature is Pyrometer
- Chemical used to kill rats and mice are Rodenticides
- The position of earth in its orbit, when it is at its greatest distance from the sun causing northern summer is called Aphelion
- Which of the following layers make radio transmission possible?Ionosphere
- Which of the following explains the reason why there is no total eclipse of the sun?
Size of the earth in relation to that of moon
- Which one of the following is a non-metallic mineral? Gypsum
- Yeast is used in making bread because it produces Carbon dioxide
- Oasis is associated with Desert
- Name the famous book of Ibn-Sina in which he discussed human physiology and medicine? Al-Qanoon
- Animal which captures and readily kills living animals for its food is called Predator
- An alimeter is used for measuring Altitude
- Oology is the study of Birds eggs
- Radioactivity was discovered by Henry Bacquerel
- The metal used in storage batteries is Lead
- Barometer was invented by Torricelli
- Dynamo was invented by Michael Faraday
- Galileo's first scientific discovery was Pendulum
- Microscope was invented by Aaton Van Leewen Hock
- The scientist who is known as father of modern biology is Aristotle
- The first person to see a cell under microscope was Robert Hooke
- The smallest flowering plant is Worffia
- The four blood groups were discovered by Karl Landsteiner
- The atomic number of oxygen is Eight

- The basic building blocks of proteins are Amino acids
- The unit of loudness is Phon
- An ammeter is used to measure Electric current
- Plant that eat insects are called Insectivorous plants
- Fruits that are formed without fertilization are called Parthenocarpic
- Plants that flower only once in their lifetime are called Mono carpic
- Penicillin is obtained from Mould
- Herpetology is the study of Reptiles
- Osteology is the study of Bones
- The botanical name for onion is Allium Cepa
- The study of heavenly bodies is called Astronomy
- Electric Lamp was invented by Thomas alva Edison
- The fear of crowd is called Ochlophobia
- The fear of books is called Bibliophobia
- The fear of going to bed is called Clinophobia
- Calcium sulphate is commonly called Plaster of Paris
- Sodium carbonate is commonly called Washing Soda
- Sodium chloride is commonly known as Common Salt
- The chemical name of Chloroform is Trichloromethane
- The chemical name of baking powder is Sodium bicarbonate
- The chemical name of bleaching powder is Calcium hypochlorite
- A fungus which can only survive on other living organisms is called Obligate Parasite
- A plant which lives in the dark is called Scotophyte
- Laser was invented by Dr.Charles H.Townes
- Thermostat is an instrument used for regulating Constant temperature
- The science of organic forms and structures is known as Morphology
- The fear of women is known as Gynophobia
- The fear of men is known as Androphobia
- The scientist who developed the Quantum theory was Max Plonck
- The acid used in a car battery is Sulphuric acid
- The system for writing by blind people was invented by Louis Braille
- The parachute was used for the first time by J.P.Blanchard
- The German physicit who first demonstrated the existence of Radio waves was Henrich Hertz
- Fountain pen was invented by L.E.Waterman
- The role of heredity was demonstrated by Mendel
- The instrument used to measure the concentration of salt water is the Salinometer
- Safety matches was invented by J.E.Lundstrom
- Dynamics is the study of Movements of bodies
- Statics is the study of Forces acting on bodies at rest
- Mechanics is the study of Forces acting on bodies
- The electro-cardiograph was invented by William Einthoven
- Chronometer was invented by John Harrison
- The study of antiquities is known as Archaeology
- The study of the duration of life is known as Chronobiology

Calcium oxide is commonly known as Quick lime

- A deviation of light passing from one medium to another is known as Refraction
- An apparatus for generation of atomic energy is called a Reactor

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT VITAMINS

- Vitamin C is also called Ascorbic Acid it prevents scurvy
- Vitamin C is also necessary for utilization of iron
- The food which contains largest amount of Vitamin C is tomato
- Cod liver oil contains Vitamin D
- Collagen is the substance that gives elasticity to skin
- Vitamin E promotes oxygenation and acts as anti aging
- Carbon dioxide we release comes from food we eat
- Vitamin B2 has what other name Riboflavin
- Fats are made of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen
- Vitamin E is called anti-aging agent
- Vitamin E helps in fertility process
- Vitamin B helps maintain normal appetite and good digestion
- Water soluble vitamin are B and C and all other are fat soluble
- Vitamin A is stored as Ester in liver
- Vitamin A is found in carotene bearing plants
- Vitamin K helps to form prothrobin (fibro gin) one of the enzymes helpful in blood clotting
- Vitamin E is necessary for iron utilization; normal reproductive function. Vitamin E is for reproduction.
- Vitamin A is found in Dairy products
- Deficiency of Vitamin A causes Night blindness.
- Too much presence of the Potassium salt in human blood increase the risk of heart attack.
- The lack of calcium in the diet causes what condition- Rickets
- Celluloses are carbohydrates.
- Milk contains lactose.
- Vitamin C is a preventor of infectious disease
- Vitamin C is also called Skin food
- Vitamin C can easily be lost in cooking and food storage
- Vitamin D is essential for calcium metabolism.
- Vitamin C hastens healing of wounds
- Vitamin capable of formation of blood is B12
- Riches source of Vitamin D is code liver oil
- Riches source of Vitamin A is eggs
- Deficiency of Calcium leads to rickets
- Vitamin B1 is available is yeast.
- Scury, arising due to deficiency of vitamin C, it is related to Gastro-intestinal disorder.
- Sodium is necessary of nervous system.
- Vitamin D is essential for calcium metabolism.
- Cheese contains vitamin D.
- Vitamin C can not be stored in human body.
- Scurvy, arising due to deficiency of vitamin C, it is related to Gastro-intestinal disorder.
- Sodium is necessary of nervous system.
- Ground nut has maximum protein
- Digestion of fat in intestine is aided by Emulsification
- Hair, finger nails, hoofs, etc are all make of protein
- Deficiency of sodium and potassium causes muscular cramps, headache and diahrae
- Milk (contains 80% water) is a complete food.
- Cheese contains vitamin D.
- Vitamin E is for reproduction.

• Glucose is the source of energy for human brain.
• Major component of honey is Glucose
• Three main food nutrients are carbohydrates, protein and fats. Other are vitamins and minerals
• Meat is rich in iron we need to make blood cells
• Eating of coconut increases man's mental faculties
• Food poisoning can result from the eating of too much toadstools.

VARIOUS SCIENCES

• **Taxidermy** means stuffing dead animals
• **Stenography** means short hand writing
• **Psoriasis** is a learning disability
• **Paleontology** is study of fossils.
• **Hematology** is the study of blood.
• **Geology** is the study of earth.
• **Acoustics** is the science of sound
• **Cytology** is the study of cell
• **Entomology** is the study of insects.
• **Apiculture** is science of bee keeping
• **Ornithology** is the science of birds
• **Philology** is the science of languages
• **Oncology** is the study of cancer
• **Exobiology** is the study of life in outer space
• **Numismatics** is the study of coins
• **Eugenics** is the study of altering humans by changing their genes or it refers to Improvement of human race
• Ethology is the study of animal behavior
• **Anthropology** is the study of origin and physical and cultural development of mankind
• Carpology is the study of fruits and seeds.
• **Pathology** deals with diseases
• **Histology** deals with organic tissues
• Pedology is the study of soil
• Cryogenics deals with the production, control and application of low temperatures
• **Seismology** is study of movements inside earth's crust
• Ambidextrous is one who can write with both hands.
• Astrophysics is a branch of astronomy which deals with the physical and chemical nature of heavenly bodies.
• A etiology is the study of causes of disease.
• **Cryptology** is the study of codes.
• Dendrology is the study of trees.
• Ergonomics is the study of relationships between people and their working environment.
• Graphology is the study of handwriting.
• Psychological study of life in artificial environment is called biopsy.
• Phycology is the study of Algae.
• Mycology is the study of fungi.
• The art of compiling dictionary is called Lexicography.
• Cartography is the art of making maps and charts.
• **Philately** is hobby of stamp collecting.
• An onomastician studies what - Names
• Thanatology is the study of what Death
• The study of human population is called Demography.
• What does an otologist study-The ear and its diseases
• Noologists study what-The Mind
• Semiology is the study of what-Signals
• What is silviculture- Forestry
• What is Xylography- Wood Engraving
• **Paleontology** is the science of history of life.
• **Meteorology** is the study of study of weather.
• **Cryptography** is the study which deals with the secret writing.
• Hydroponics means cultivation of the plants without use of soil.
• Hyetology is the study of rainfall.
• Mycology is the study of fungus and fungi diseases.
• Petrology is the study of rocks in the earth's crust.
• Amniocentesis is a method for determination of foetal sex.
• What is Steganography: Invisible ink writing
• Ichthyologists study what Fish
• What does a psephologist study: Voting – Elections
• What is studied in Aerology-Planet Mars
• Orthoepy is the study of what-Word pronunciation
• A philomath has a love of what- Learning
• What is a nidologist interested in-Birds nests
• What is philography- Autograph collecting
• **Agronomy** is the science of soil management
• The process by which plants take food is photosynthesis.

Knowledge About Computer

• Half byte = 1nibble = 4 bits
• Bit means Binary Digit
• 1 byte = 8 bits
• 1 mega byte = 1048576 bytes
• 1 kilo byte = 1024 bytes
• A combination of 16 bits are called word.
• A terabyte = 1 trillion bytes
• Our PC belongs to 4th generation
• Fred Cohen coined the word computer virus
• First computer virus was created in 1970 at Bell laboratories
• WORM means Write Once Read Many
• Power of a super computer is measured in FLOPS (Floating Point Operations per Second)
• WWW/http: (hypertext transfer protocol) was created by Tim Burner Lee in 1992
• Intel means Integrated Electronics
• 1 worksheet contains 256 columns
• G.W.Basic G.W stands for Gate Way
• Super Computer was created by J.H.Van Tassel
• CORBA is Common Object Request Broker Architecture
• URL is Uniform or Universal Resource Locator
• Intel invented RAM chip
• Information stored on disk as series of bumps on its shiny side.
• DVDs hold more information than CDs. They use smaller bumps and have two reflective layers
• Recordable CDs do not have bumps. There are patches of color on disk to change the reflected laser light
• In 1951 Univac – 1, the world's first commercial computer was designed by John Mauchly and J. Presper Eckert. They built ENIAC, the first electronic computer in 1946
• In 1968 mainframe was built.
• In 1976 first supercomputer the Cray-1 was developed
• In 1981 IBM produce the IBM PC.
• In 1998 IBM made quantum computer
• Super computers uses parallel processing
• In 1974, computer games were introduced.
• PROM is the abbreviation of programmable read only memory

- What was the world's first high level programming language 1957: IBM FORTRAN
- A JPEG is a picture file format - what does JPEG stand for: Joint Photographic Experts Group
- During World War II, IBM built the computers the Nazis used to manage their death/concentration camps
- Registers are temporary storage areas within the CPU.
- First apple computer was built in garage.
- The language of small talk is object oriented.
- Shell is an operating environment.
- Virtual memory is also known as virtual page.
- NOS refer to operating systems for a network.
- In EBCDIC each character is denoted by 8 bits.
- Diodes are used in analog computer circuits as limiter.
- Wetware stands for any organic intelligence.
- GIGO stands for garbage in garbage out.
- Application of flip-flap are counters, shift register and transfer register.
- Bootstrap is associated with computer.
- FORTRAN stands for formula translator.
- A group of character that is termed as a single entity is called word.
- Clip art is a computer prepared art.
- Mark sensing is another term for OMR.
- Authorization to make multiple software copies is called site licensing.
- Antivirus is also known as vaccines.
- Free software is also known as public domain software.
- In computer DFD stands for Data Flow Diagram.
- Cyber Space is called to Virtual world of the computer.
- What does the sun in SUN Microsystems stand for Stanford University Network
- What does Intel stand for- Integrated Electronics
- All PCs have a BIOS what does bios stand for-Basic Input Output System
- What is the common name for an integrated circuit A Chip
- In WWW terms what does i.e. mean on a domain name-Ireland
- What company introduced the first commercial minicomputer 65 DEC
- Name the first web browser publicly available NCSA Mosaic
- The world's most powerful super computer is called ASCI white.
- World Wide Web was invented in 1993 by Tim Bareness Lee.
- The B-programming language was developed by Ken Thompson.
- The 1st commercially produced and sold computer (1951) was UNIVAC.
- The transformation from heavy computers to PCs was made possible using microprocessors.
- The first microprocessor was developed in 1971 by Intel.
- A pentium 4 (P-4) employs roughly 40 million transistors.
- Mark-1, Apple-1, and collossus were initial desktop computers.
- Binary digits are briefed as bit.
- A collection of bits is called byte.
- The first home computer (1977), which was sold in millions of units was Apple II.
- 'PARAM' is a supercomputer.
- Father of the Computer.. Charles Babbage
- First artificial satellite was Sputnik-I sent by Soviet Union on October 4, 1957
- What country launched its first space rocket January 1961-Italy
- First human in space is Yuri Gagrin 1961 on USSR
- First space scientist was Henry Quendish
- First woman in space was Valentine Khurachoof in 14 June, 1963
- Apollo XI enabled man to step on moon
- Generators convert mechanical energy into electricity. Nuclear energy is a cheap source of abundant electricity. Why is one's breath visible in cold but not in hot weather? Because the water vapours present in breath condenses while breathing incold weather and therefore are visible.
- Epiphytes is a plant that grows upon another plant.
- Joseph Aspdin is the inventor of cement.
- Neurology is the science of nervous system.
- Biochemistry is the application of statistics in the study of Biology.
- A sheet of muscles called diaphragm separates the chest from the abdomen.
- The pattern for building protein molecules is stored in the messenger RNA
- Anvil and stirrup are names of bones present in the EAR
- The young plant inside a grain of wheat is called the embryo plant
- In born behaviour that involve only one part of the body are called REFLEX ACTION
- Animals which obtain their food from dead organisms are called Scavengers
- Riboflavin is not affected by cooking.
- The number of chromosomes in the spermatozoa is twenty-three
- The energy possessed by a water fall is kinetic energy.
- Rainbows are produced by the reflection of light through raindrops.
- Light switches in our homes are connected in parallel series.
- Oil bulbs cleaner and is less damaging to the environment than coal as a fuel.
- Enzymes are biological catalysts which have multiple function in the body.
- The difference between electrical charges at the two ends of a conductor is called Potential difference.
- The branch of zoology which deals with the study of insects is called Entomology
- Fuels formed from animal and plant matter that lived thousands of years ago are known as fossil fuels
- Cryptograms is a coded message; a text or message that is in code or cipher
- Reserve food material is usually stored as starch in plants.Reserve food material is usually stored as glycogen in liver and muscles of animals.
- Purest form of iron is wrought iron
- Hypo is a solution of sodium thiosulphate
- Aorta is an organ of the circulatory system
- Circular aperture which appears as a dark spot in the eye is called pupil
- Bacteria are parasites
- Ruby is an Oxide of Aluminum
- Visible light energy has the wavelength range of *400 to 700* Nanometer.
- The particles with positive charge but having mass equal to that of electron is called Proton.
- Iron corrodes due to the formation of Iron Oxide.
- Transistors do not need a warm up period because they have no Filament.

- The type of radiation hat is unaffected by magnetic field is called Alpha.
- The *Kelven* scale of temperature is called the absolute scale.
- If we know the mass of an object and the force applied on it, it is possible to calculate *acceleration* of the object.
- Arteries become hard due to deposition of Fats in them.
- What is the source of energy for the human brain? Phosphorous
- How many Ergs are these in 1 Joule? 107
- The unit of current is Ampere
- Who invented typewriter? Sholes
- The first attempt in printing was made in England by William Caxton
- Who was the surgeon who pioneered antiseptic surgery in 1865? Joseph Lister
- Who proposed the chemical evolution of life? Haechel .
- Who among the following evolved the concept of relationship between mass and energy? Einstein
- Who discovered Uranus? Herschel
- Which of the following helps in clotting of blood? Vitamin K (Blood do not clotting due to heparin)
- Total volume of blood in a normal adult human being is 5-6 liters
- Which of the following have maximum calorific value? Carbohydrates
- Which of the following vitamins promote healthy functioning of eyes in human beings? Vitamin A
- Bronchitis is a disease of which of the following organs? Respiratory tract
- Barium is used for X-ray of alimentary canal
- Which of the following pairs is incorrect? Poliomyelitis-monkey
- Which of the following statements is correct Pulmonary artery carries impure blood
- When sound is reflected from floor, ceiling or a wall , it mixes with the original sound and change its complexion, it is called as Reverberation
- The of light in vacuum is about 300 Million kilometers per second
- Ice can be changed to water by Changing the motion of the water molecules
- The temperature of liquid nitrogen is -196°C
- Information can be sent over long distances in the form of Light signals through optical fibres
- Computers can Add and subtract information only.
- IBM stands for International Business Machines
- Chemicals used to kill weeds are called as Herbicides
- The cytoplasm consists of several types of structures, which are called Organelles
- The structure of DNA was elaborated by Watson and Crick in 1953
- In a DNA molecules, the rulefor base pairing is Adenine always bound with thymine and cytosine with guanine
- As per eating habit, squirrels are Frugivorous
- Water loss from leaves through stomata is called as Transpiration
- Nervous system in human consists of:
Brain, spinal cord and nerves. (central and peripheral)
- In human eye, the light sensitive layer made of specializes nerve cells, rods and cones is called as The retina.
- Copper can be converted into gold by Artificial Radioactivity
- In winter an iron pipe feel colder than a wooden window . This is because wood is non-Conductor.
- The echo (reflected sound) will be distinctly heard only at ordinary temperatures if the distance of the reflecting surfaces from the source of sound is at least 56fft
- It is possible to recognize a person in the dark by simply hearing his unique voice . It is because of the pitch
- When a ray of sunlight enters a dark room , its straight path become visible because of dust particles hanging in the air. It is because light is Visible
- A six feet tall lady wants to see her full image in a plane mirror . The minimum length of the mirror will be 3 feet
- The principle used in radar is the same as that of Sonar. In radar we use radio waves ; whereas in sonar we use Ultrasonic
- In a fission nuclear reaction , a heavy nucleus breaks up into smaller nuclei whereas in another nuclear reaction two or more than two possibly nuclei are fused to form a heavy nucleus This nuclear reaction is called Fusion nuclear reaction
- German silver is an alloy of approximately 60% copper, 20% nickle and 20% zinc
- The Continent Antarctica lies at the South pole
- The temperature of the dead body is temperature of the place where it is kept

Cusec is a volumetric unit for measuring the flow of liquids, equal to one cubic foot per second

- Magnifying power of a simple microscope can be increased by increasing focal length of the lens
- A very important practical application of properties of matter is hoeing or "godi" practiced by the farmers. This property of matter is called Capillarity
- It is observed that the total pressure exerted by air on the man of average siz is around 14.7 lb wt. per square inch. But the man feels quite comfortable,. It is becausemof gravity
- A nuclear reactor is a device used to carry out controlled nuclear reaction whereas GM counter is a device used to detect nuclear Radiation
- A body can escape the gravitational pull of the earth if it is thrown up with a velocity of 7 miles per sec
- Night vision is possible with the help of Infrared Rays
- Myopia is a defect of human eye. it can be corrected by using a lens called Concave lens
- Walnuts can be broken in the hand by squeezing two together but not one. It is because of Work done
- The planet Mercury completes one rotation around the sun is 88 days
- Fossils found in the lowest geological strata are generally most Primitive
- Evolution can be described as A continuing process
- What is the only source of new alleles? Mutation
- Polygenic characteristic are controlled by Multiple genes
- Which of the following , lists the four stages of food processing in order?ingestion , digestion , absorption , elimination
- The energy needed to fuel essential body processes is called recommended daily allowance
- Inhaled air passes through which of the following in the last? Bronchiole
- Cobalt is a material which is Strongly attracted by a magnet
- What is the chance of diabetic baby born to parents both heterozygous normal ?¼
- Role of biotechnology in the production of food based on Fermentation

- Which form of drug abuse involves most risk of infection with the HIV (AIDS) virus? Injection of heroine
- Chemical name of vinegar is Dilute acetic acid
- Defeciency of following vitamin decreases hemoglobin production Thiamine
- The most splendid and the most magnificient constellation on the sky is Orion
- Diamond is a very expensive ornament. It is composed of a single element Carbon
- Television signals are converted into light signals by Photo diode.

اردو زبان کی ابتدا

1۔ لفظ "اردو" کے لغوی معنی کیا ہیں؟
(ا) زبان
(ب) ادب
(ج) لشکر
(د) مقامی بولی

2۔ لفظ "اردو" کس زبان کا لفظ ہے؟
(ا) ہندی
(ب) فارسی
(ج) عربی
(د) ترکی

3۔ حافظ محمود شیرانی کی مشہور تصنیف ہے؟
(ا) پنجاب میں اردو
(ب) دکن میں اردو
(ج) سندھ میں اردو
(د) دہلی میں اردو

4۔ آغاز میں اردو کو کس نام سے پکارا گیا؟
(ا) لشکری زبان
(ب) ہندی
(ج) برج بھاشا
(د) اردوئے معلیٰ

5۔ اردو کا لفظ سب سے پہلے کس کتاب میں استعمال کیا گیا؟
(ا) تزک بابری
(ب) تزک جہانگیری
(ج) دیوان خسرو
(د) آب حیات

6۔ کس شاعر نے ریختہ میں سب سے پہلا دیوان مرتب کیا؟
(ا) امیر خسرو
(ب) قلی قطب شاہ
(ج) میر تقی میر
(د) سراج الحق

7۔ شاہجہان نے اردو کے لئے کون سا نام تجویز کیا؟
(ا) ریختہ
(ب) برج بھاشا
(ج) ہندوی
(د) اردوئے معلیٰ

8۔ مشہور کتاب معراج العاشقین کو اردو کی پہلی نثری تصنیف کس نے قرار دیا؟
(ا) محمد حسین آزاد
(ب) مولوی عبدالحق
(ج) مرزا غالب
(د) محمود اختر شیرانی

9۔ مولانا محمد حسن آزاد نے کس کتاب کو اردو کی پہلی نثری تصنیف قرار دیا؟
(ا) معراج العاشقین
(ب) باغ و بہار
(ج) آب حیات
(د) کربل کتھا

10۔ مسعود سعد سلمان کو اردو کا سب سے پہلا شاعر کس نے قرار دیا؟
(ا) مولوی عبدالحق
(ب) محمد حسین آزاد
(ج) محمود شیرانی
(د) احسن مارہری

11۔ مشہور کتاب "دکن میں اردو" کس کی تصنیف ہے؟
(ا) محمود شیرانی

(ب) عبدالحکیم عطا

(ج) شوکت علوی

(د) مرزا غلام ربانی

24۔ کس مشہور مصنف نے اردو کو ہڑپہ اور موہنجوداڑو کی مقامی زبان قرار دیا؟

(ا) پنڈت برج موہن

(ب) سید سلمان ندوی

(ج) ڈاکٹر تاراچند

(د) عین الحق فریدکوٹی

25۔ کس مشہور محقق نے اردو کو ہندی ویدوں سے بھی قبل کی زبان قرار دیا ہے؟

(ا) ڈاکٹر سہیل بخاری

(ب) محمود شیرانی

(ج) ڈاکٹر شوکت سبزواری

(د) مولانا شبلی

26۔ نصیرالدین ہاشمی کی یہ کتاب 1923ء میں منظر عام پر آئی؟

(ا) پنجاب میں اردو

(ب) سندھ میں اردو

(ج) مہاراشٹر میں اردو

(د) دکن میں اردو

27۔ جنوبی ہند میں کس شاعر نے اردو شاعری کی بنیاد رکھی؟

(ا) گورونانک

(ب) بھگت کبیر

(ج) امیر خسرو

(د) ولی دکنی

28۔ یہ شعر کس مشہور شاعر کا ہے؟

شباں ہجراں دراز چوں زلف و روز وصلت چو عمر کوتاہ

سکھی پیا کو جو میں نہ دیکھوں تو کیسے اندھیری رتیاں

(ا) سراج اورنگ آبادی

(ب) ولی دکنی

(ج) بھگت کبیر

(د) امیر خسرو

29۔ اردو کی پہلی نثری داستان ہونے کا شرف کس کو حاصل ہے؟

(ا) سب رس

(ب) گلشن محبت

(ج) قصہ چہار درویش

(د) باغ و بہار

30۔ شاعری اور موسیقی کی مشہور کتاب "نورس" کا خالق کون ہے؟

(ا) قلی قطب شاہ

(ب) سلطان محمد

(ج) علی عادل شاہ

(د) ابراہیم عادل شاہ

31۔ مشہور کتاب "گلشن عشق" کس شاعر کی تخلیق ہے؟

(ا) ابن نشاطی

(ب) غواصی

(ج) نصرتی

(د) عیدل

32۔ مشہور شاعر برہان الدین جانم جس کا تعلق بیجاپور سے تھا اس کی وجہ شہرت شاعری کی کون سی تصنیف تھی؟

(ا) غزل

(ب) مثنوی

(ج) رباعی

(د) مرثیہ

33۔ کس شاعر نے ہجو کی وجہ سے شہرت حاصل کی؟

(ا) میر انیس

(ب) سودا

(ج) ذوق

(د) جعفر زٹلی

34۔ کس مشہور نثر نگار نے ولی دکنی کو اردو شاعری کا باوا آدم قرار دیا؟

(ا) مولانا شبلی

(ب) مولانا حالی

(ج) محمد حسین آزاد

(د) سرسید احمد خاں

35۔ یہ شعر کس شاعر کا ہے؟

زمین چمن گل کھلاتی ہے کیا کیا

بدلتا ہے رنگ آسماں کیسے کیسے

(ا) میر تقی میر
(ب) آتش
(ج) ناسخ
(د) ولی دکنی

36۔ جب بادشاہ قطب الدین تخت نشین ہوا تو کس مشہور شاعر نے اپنی مثنوی "نہ سپہر" اس کی نذر کی؟
(ا) قلی قطب شاہ
(ب) ملا وجہی
(ج) امیر خسرو
(د) میر تقی میر

37۔ ملک الشعراء ابو طالب کلیم ہمدانی نے جب قصیدہ لکھا تو کس بادشاہ نے اس کو روپوں میں تلوا دیا؟
(ا) اکبر (ب) جہانگیر
(ج) اورنگ زیب (د) شاہجہان

38۔ اردو زبان کے لئے ریختہ کا نام سب سے پہلے کس بادشاہ کے زمانہ میں استعمال کیا گیا؟
(ا) اکبر (ب) جہانگیر
(ج) اورنگ زیب (د) شاہجہان

جوابات

1	ج	2	د	3	ا	4	ب	5	ا
6	ا	7	د	8	ب	9	د	10	ج
11	د	12	ا	13	ج	14	ج	15	ا
16	د	17	ب	18	ج	19	ا	20	ب
21	د	22	ج	23	ب	24	د	25	ا
26	د	27	ب	28	د	29	ا	30	د
31	ج	32	ب	33	د	34	ج	35	ب
36	ج	37	د	38	ا				

اردو ادب کی ابتدا

1۔ اردو ادب میں کلکتہ کے شہر کا مقام کس وجہ سے ہے؟
(ا) اردو نثر کا ارتقا (ب) اردو نظم کا ارتقا
(ج) اردو ڈرامہ کا ارتقا (د) اردو غزل کا ارتقا

2۔ ہندوستان کا وہ ادارہ جس نے اردو نثر کے فروغ میں کلیدی کردار ادا کیا؟
(ا) انجمن اسلامیہ لاہور (ب) جامعہ ملیہ دہلی
(ج) فورٹ ولیم کلکتہ (د) انجمن ترقی اردو لکھنو

3۔ اردو زبان کا پہلا چھاپہ خانہ کس شہر میں قائم کیا گیا؟
(ا) دہلی (ب) کلکتہ
(ج) بمبئی (د) لاہور

4۔ وہ انگریز جس نے فورٹ ولیم کالج کے قیام میں سب سے نمایاں کردار ادا کیا؟
(ا) لارڈ کرزن (ب) لارڈ بیٹن
(ج) لارڈ کیننگ (د) لارڈ ڈفرن

5۔ فورٹ ولیم کالج کے حوالے سے میر بہادر علی حسینی کی وجہ شہرت کیا تھی؟
(ا) رسالہ قواعد زبان مرتب کیا۔
(ب) کئی انگریزی کتب کے اردو میں تراجم کئے۔
(ج) فارسی کتب کا اردو میں ترجمہ کیا۔
(د) اردو زبان کی تدریس کی۔

6۔ "توتا کہانی" کا ترجمہ کس نے کیا؟
(ا) شیر علی افسوس (ب) مولوی امنت علی شیدا
(ج) حیدر بخش حیدری (د) میر امن

7۔ شیر علی افسوس نے "باغ اردو" نام سے سے ترجمہ کس مشہور فارسی کتاب کا کیا؟
(ا) بوستان سعدی (ب) گلستان سعدی
(ج) باغ و بہار (د) گلزار دانش

8۔ "گلزار ابراہیم" نامی تذکرے کا ترجمہ کس نے کیا؟
(ا) مولوی امانت اللہ (ب) بہادر حسینی

(ج) کاظم علی جوان (د) مرزا علی لطف

9۔ قرآن السعدین نامی ہفتہ وار مجلہ کا تعلق کس کالج سے تھا؟

(ا) دہلی کالج

(ب) فورٹ ولیم کالج کلکتہ

(ج) علی گڑھ کالج (د) اسلامیہ کالج پشاور

10۔ دہلی کالج میں ماسٹر رام چندر نے کس موضوع پر کتب لکھیں؟

(ا) انگریزی ادب (ب) فارسی ادب

(ج) جبر و مقابلہ (د) علم ہندسہ

11۔ خان آرزو نے دہلی میں فارسی مشاعروں کی جگہ کس زبان کے مشاعروں کی بنیاد رکھی؟

(ا) ہندی (ب) سنسکرت

(ج) پراکرت (د) ریختہ

12۔ مشہور کتاب نکات الشعراء کس کی تصنیف ہے؟

(ا) میر تقی میر (ب) سودا

(ج) آتش (د) غالب

13۔ فورٹ ولیم کالج میں کاظم علی جوان نے کس مشہور کتاب کا ترجمہ کیا؟

(ا) گلزار ابراہیم (ب) شکنتلا

(ج) قصہ چہار درویش (د) توتا کہانی

14- اصلاح زبان کی تحریک کا مقصد کیا تھا۔

(ا) عربی الفاظ تراکیب اور صنعتوں کا استعمال

(ب) سنسکرت الفاظ ترکیب اور صنعتوں کا استعمال۔

(ج) ہندی الفاظ تراکیب اور صنعتوں کا استعمال۔

(د) فارسی الفاظ ترکیب اور صنعتوں کا استعمال۔

(15) اُردو زبان کے پہلے نقاد ہونے کا اعزاز کس شاعر کا حاصل ہے؟

(ا) میر تقی میر

(ب) قلی قطب شاہ

(ج) مرزا محمد رفیع سودا

(د) مصحفی

(16) شاعری کی کس صنف کو لکھنو میں سب سے زیادہ مقبولیت حاصل ہوئی؟

(ا) نظم (ب) [illegible]

(ج) قصیدہ (د)

(17) محسن کاکوروی کا تعلق [illegible] دبستان سے تھا

(ا) لکھنو (ب) [illegible]

(ج) کلکتہ (د) لاہور

(18) ایک قصہ نگاری کی سب سے قدیم صنف [illegible] ہے۔

(ا) ناول (ب) ڈرامہ

(ج) داستان (د) انشائیہ

(19) ناول کس زبان کا لفظ ہے۔

(ا) فرانسیسی (ب) جرمن

(ج) عربی (د) اطالوی

(20) مشہور ناول "ابن الوقت" کس کی تصنیف ہے؟

(ا) الطاف حسین حالی (ب) نذیر احمد

(ج) محمد حسین آزاد

(21) علی عباس حسینی کو کس صنف اُردو کے باعث شہرت ملی؟

(ا) ڈرامہ (ب) غزل

(ج) افسانہ (د) قصیدہ

(22) کالی داس کا مشہور ڈرامہ شکنتلا کس زبان میں لکھا گیا؟

(ا) ہندی (ب) سنسکرت

(ج) بنگالی (د) مرہٹی

(23) ڈاکٹر انور سجاد اور ثریا بجیا کی وجہ شہرت کیا ہے؟

(ا) افسانہ (ب) سفرنامے

(ج) ناولٹ (د) ڈرامہ

(24) فارسی میں لکھی گئی مشہور کتاب "تزک بابری" کا تعلق ادب کی کس صنف سے ہے؟

(ا) سفرنامہ (ب) ناول

(ج) آپ بیتی (د) ڈرامہ

(25) مسافران لندن کی کی تصنیف ہے؟

(ا) کرشن چندر (ب) سرسید احمد خاں

(ج) ریاض الدین (د) ابن انشا

(26) کس مشہور ادیب کے ہاں انشائیہ کے ابتدائی نمونے

ملتے ہیں؟

(ا) میر تقی میر (ب) ابوالکلام آزاد

(ج) پطرس بخاری (د) فرحت اللہ بیگ

(27) اُردو غزل کا ارتقا کس دربار سے ہوا؟

(ا) دہلی میں تغلق دربار سے

(ب) لکھنؤ میں عادل شاہی دربار سے

(ج) بنگال میں سراج الدولہ کے دربار

سے (د) دکن میں قطب شاہی دربار سے

(28) تشبیب کی اصطلاح کا تعلق کس صنف سے ہے؟

(ا) غزل (ب) قصیدہ

(ج) ہجو (د) ڈرامہ

(29) ڈاکٹر صفدر حسین۔ میر انیس کا تعلق کس صنف سے ہے؟

(ا) مرثیہ (ب) قصیدہ

(ج) غزل (د) انشائیہ

(30) فارسی کے شاعر فردوسی اور اردو شاعر میر حسین کی وجہ شہرت کیا ہے؟

(ا) غزل (ب) رباعی

(ج) قصیدہ (د) مثنوی

(31) ایک رباعی کتنے مصرعوں پر مشتمل ہوتی ہے؟

(ا) دو (ب) تین

(ج) چار (د) چھ

(32) ایک مسدس کے ہر بند میں کتنے مصرعے ہوتے ہیں؟

(ا) چار (ب) چھ

(ج) آٹھ (د) بارہ

(33) اُردو نظم معریٰ کا آغاز کس صدی میں ہوا؟

(ا) سترھویں صدی

(ب) اٹھارھویں صدی

(ج) انیسویں صدی

(د) بیسویں صدی

(34) کس ناول کی اُردو کا پہلا ناول قرار دیا جاتا ہے؟

(ا) بنات النعش (ب) ابن الوقت

(ج) فسانۂ مبتلا (د) مراۃ العروس

(35) منشی پریم چند کی وجہ شہرت کیا تھا؟

(ا) ڈرامہ (ب) ناول

(ج) افسانہ (د) شاعری

(36) مشہور داستان ''سب رس'' جس ادیب نے تخلیق کی۔

(ا) ملا وجہی (ب) محمد حسین آزاد

(ج) میر عطا حسین (د) حیدر بخش حیدری

(37) ڈاکٹر عبادت بریلوی کا تعلق کس شعبے سے ہے؟

(ا) غزل (ب) ڈرامہ

(ج) تنقید (د) قصیدہ

جوابات

1	ا	2	ج	3	ب	4	ب	5	ا
6	ج	7	ب	8	د	9	ا	10	ج
11	د	12	ا	13	ب	14	د	15	ا
16	د	17	ا	18	ج	19	د	20	ب
21	ج	22	ا	23	د	24	ج	25	ب
26	د	27	د	28	ب	29	ا	30	د
31	ج	32	ب	33	د	34	د	35	ج
36	ا	37	ج						

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مترادف الفاظ

1- "اکبر" کا مترادف لفظ کون سا ہے؟

A. جری B. بڑا C. نمایاں D. طاقتور

2- "انکسار" کا ہم معنی لفظ کیا ہے؟

A. تکبر B. عجز C. عادل D. رحیم

3- "بشر" کے ہم معنی لفظ کیا ہوگا؟

A. فرشتہ B. روح C. انسان D. سایہ

4- "تائید" کے مترادف کیا لفظ ہے؟

A. تصدیق B. حمایت C. اطاعت D. بیعت

5- "عروج" کے ہم معنی لفظ بتائیں۔

A. بہتات B. اونچا C. ترقی D. زینہ

6- "ڈھب" کا مترادف کیا لفظ ہے؟

A. رسم B. رواج C. طریقہ D. انداز

7- "خورشید" کے ہم معنی لفظ لکھیں۔

A. چمک دمک B. سنہرا C. سورج D. دوپہر

8- "زاہد" کے ہم معنی لفظ کیا ہے؟

A. عبادت گار B. مومن C. پرہیزگار D. اطاعت گذار

9- "صادق" کا مترادف کیا ہے؟

A. صبح B. سحر C. سچا D. تبلیغی

10- "سم" کے ہم معنی لفظ کیا ہے؟

A. تریاک B. زم زم C. آب D. زہر

11- "شوم" کے مترادف لفظ کیا ہے؟

A. شرمناک B. ضیائع C. کنجوس D. ذخیرہ اندوز

12- "صف" کے ہم معنی لفظ بتائیں

A. اچھائی B. طویل C. قطار D. بھیڑ

13- "یاس" کے مترادف لفظ بتائیں؟

A. آشا B. یقین C. ناسور D. ناامیدی

14- "وصال" کے ہم معنی لفظ لکھیں۔

A. فراق B. دیرپا C. نزدیک D. ملاپ

15- "مہر" کے مترادف کیا لفظ ہے؟

A. حق B. عدل C. نفرت D. محبت

16- "لاف" کے ہم معنی لفظ کیا ہوگا؟

A. فضول B. بھاگ دوڑ C. شیخی D. بڑبڑانا

17- ''ظریف'' کے مترادف لفظ کیا ہوگا؟
A. مضحکہ خیز B. ہنس مکھ C. لاپرواہ D. مسخرا

18- ''ظفر'' کے ہم معنی لفظ کیا ہے؟
A. جیت B. مفتوح C. فتح D. شادمانی

19- ''طرفہ'' کے مترادف لفظ کیا ہے؟
A. الگ B. انوکھا C. عامیانہ D. رد

20- ''ندا'' کے مترادف لفظ بیان کریں۔
A. چیخ B. گونج C. دھمک D. آواز

21- ''نجم'' کے ہم معنی لفظ کیا ہے؟
A. اجالا B. بلند C. ستارہ D. دوراندیش

22- ''قرب'' کے ہم معنی لفظ کیا ہے؟
A. ساتھ B. دوبدن C. نزدیک D. آس پاس

23- ''عاجل'' کا ہم معنی کیا ہے؟
A. عداوت B. بے رخی C. جلدبازی D. انتشار

24- ''قاعدہ'' کا ہم معنی لفظ کیا ہے؟
A. قانون B. اٹل C. تقدیر D. اصول

25- ''فسانہ'' کے ہم معنی دوسرا لفظ کون سا ہے؟
A. آپ بیتی B. روداد C. داستان D. جگ بیتی

26- ''مرقد'' کا مترادف لفظ کون سا ہے؟
A. مزار B. حجرہ C. آستانہ D. پناہ گاہ

27- ''مغموم'' کا ہم معنی دوسرا لفظ کون سا ہے؟
A. پریشان B. آفت زدہ C. غمزدہ D. گم راہ

28- ''عداوت'' کا مترادف دوسرا لفظ کون سا ہے؟
A. بدگمانی B. غلطت C. شناسائی D. دشمنی

29- ''کامرانی'' کا مترادف دوسرا لفظ کون سا ہے؟
A. شادمانی B. کمیابی C. کامیابی D. کارفرمائی

30- ''صلح'' کا ہم معنی لفظ بتائیں۔
A. امن B. برتری C. فراخی D. آشتی

31- ''مقبر'' کا مترادف لفظ بتائیں۔
A. محل B. مقبرہ C. مزار D. آستان

32- ''زوجہ'' کا ہم معنی لفظ کون سا ہے۔
A. ساتھی B. بیوہ C. بیوی D. ہمسفر

33- ''سحر'' کا مترادف لفظ بتائیں۔
A. صادق B. اُجالا C. صبح D. فلک

-34 "سخن ور" کا ہم معنی لفظ لکھیں۔
A. دیدہ ور B. سخن گو C. داستان گو D. پیامبر

-35 "منظر" کا مترادف لفظ بتائیں۔
A. نظارہ B. منظم C. راہ گذر D. راہداری

-36 "میکدہ" کا مترادف لفظ بیان کریں۔
A. مے فروشی B. میخانہ C. مدہوش D. مدہوش گاہ

-37 "کواکب" کا ہم معنی لفظ بیان کریں۔
A. جادوگری B. نجوم C. دست شناسی D. قصیدہ گوئی

-38 "علم" کا مترادف لفظ کون سا ہے؟
A. فنون B. جھنڈا C. پرچم D. آنچل

-39 "محفل" کا ہم معنی لفظ لکھیں۔
A. انجمن B. مجلس C. اجلاس D. جلسہ

-40 "گنج" کا مترادف بیان کریں۔
A. بخشش B. خزانہ C. دان D. زادِراہ

-41 "مدح" کا مترادف لفظ کون سا ہے؟
A. تعریف B. پرستار C. خوشنما D. راہنما

-42 "قصد" کا ہم معنی لفظ کون سا ہے؟
A. عزم B. ہموا C. تعریف D. آواز

-43 "ثمر" کا مترادف لفظ بیان کریں۔
A. رس B. باغ C. پھل D. گلشن

-44 "فہم" کا ہم معنی دوسرا لفظ کون سا ہے؟
A. فراست B. سچائی C. راستی D. حق

-45 "دغا" کے مترادف دوسرا لفظ بیان کریں۔
A. گمراہ B. فریب C. جھوٹ D. پاپ

-46 "تاجور" کے ہم معنی دوسرا لفظ کون سا ہے؟
A. بادشاہ B. تخت C. حاکیت D. فرمان

-47 "حکایت" کے مترادف لفظ بیان کریں۔
A. کہانی B. داستان C. رپورتاژ D. راہ نمائی

-48 "گوہر" کے ہم معنی دوسرا لفظ کون سا ہے؟
A. منزل B. مراد C. موتی D. نایاب

جوابات

1	B	2	B	3	C
4	B	5	C	6	C
7	C	8	C	9	C

C	12	C	11	D	10
D	15	D	14	D	13
C	18	D	17	C	16
C	21	D	20	B	19
D	24	C	23	C	22
C	27	A	26	B	25
D	30	C	29	D	28
C	33	B	32	A	31
B	36	A	35	B	34
A	39	C	38	B	37
A	42	B	41	B	40
B	45	A	44	C	43
C	48	B	47	A	46

متضاد الفاظ

-1 "مغلق" کے متضاد کیا لفظ ہے؟
A. طے شدہ　B. احتیاط　C. نثر　D. اسلوب

-2 "ناقص" کا متضاد لکھیں۔
A. پرامید　B. محکم　C. یقین　D. کامل

-3 "خالق" کا متضاد کیا ہے؟
A. بناؤ　B. تخلیق　C. خلیق　D. مخلوق

-4 "رہبر" کا متضاد لکھیں۔
A. راہنما　B. قیادت　C. رہزن　D. تقلید

-5 "کاذب" کا متضاد کیا ہے؟
A. جبل　B. صادق　C. اجلا　D. صاف شفاف

-6 "قریب" کے متضاد لفظ کیا ہوگا؟
A. طول　B. لاشعور　C. بعید　D. ظہور

-7 "کھردرا" کا متضاد کیا لفظ ہے؟
A. سلوٹ شدہ　B. کھاری　C. ملائم　D. سخت

-8 "مسرور" کا متضاد لفظ کیا ہے؟
A. یاس انگیز　B. نراسا　C. مغموم　D. ناامید

-9 "زیادتی" کے متضاد لفظ کیا ہے؟
A. ظلمت　B. اندھیر　C. غم　D. کمی

-10 "گدا" کے متضاد لفظ بیان کریں۔
A. فقیر　B. ملنگ　C. شاہ خرچ　D. شاہ

11- ''ضعیف'' کا متضاد کیا ہے؟

A. ناتواں B. کم ہمت C. قوی D. قادر

12- ''پیادہ'' کا متضاد بیان کریں؟

A. پیدل B. بے دم C. سوار D. بے پایاں

13- ''ثقیل'' کا متضاد لفظ بیان کریں۔

A. ہلکا B. آسان C. نرم D. کومل

14- ''عدم'' کا متضاد لفظ کون سا ہے؟

A. آباد B. وجود C. وصل D. ہجر

15- ''اسراف'' کا متضاد بیان کریں۔

A. بخل B. کفایت C. روک D. کھچاؤ

16- ''اوج'' کا متضاد بیان کیجئے؟

A. ہموار B. پستی C. چٹیل D. سیدھا

17- ''فراق'' کا متضاد کیا ہے؟

A. رابطہ B. وصال C. چارہ گر D. میل

18- ''نشیب'' کا لفظ ضد کیا ہے؟

A. فراز B. اُلجھاؤ C. پوشیدہ D. اُتراؤ

19- ''خضر'' کا متضاد بیان کریں۔

A. راہ بر B. پیامبر C. سفر D. راہ نما

20- ''پاکیزہ'' کا متضاد لفظ کیا ہے؟

A. باعصمت B. دوشیزگی C. داغدار D. میلاہٹ

21- ''فرزانہ'' کا متضاد بیان کیجئے۔

A. عالم B. ہوش مندگی C. دیوانہ D. بے ہوش

22- ''ہجر'' کا لفظ ضد کیا ہے؟

A. ملاپ B. جوڑ C. وصل D. دوری

23- ''قریب'' کا متضاد لکھیں۔

A. دسترس B. دُور C. بعید D. نزد

24- ''تعمیر'' کا متضاد کیا ہے؟

A. تخریب B. اُتار C. پُھوٹ D. غارت گری

25- ''سہل'' کا متضاد کیا ہے؟

A. مشکل B. فریب C. دُور D. گمشدہ

26- ''ساکن'' کا متضاد لفظ بیان کریں۔

A. جاری کردہ B. متحرک C. ٹھہراؤ D. بہاؤ

27- ''شر'' کا متضاد بیان کریں۔

A. شیطانیت B. خیر C. پاپی D. سلامتی

28- ''غنی'' کا متضاد بیان کیجئے۔

A. غفور B. اکثریت C. فقر D. فقیر

29- "عدم" کا متضاد لکھیں۔

A. وجود B. دستیاب C. نظر D. پناہ

30- "طول" کا متضاد کیا ہے؟

A. لمبا B. عرض C. پھیلاؤ D. طویل

31- "اتحاد" کا متضاد لکھیں۔

A. اختلاف B. شرک C. تفرقہ D. تسلیم

32- "پیادہ" کا متضاد کیا ہے؟

A. سربکف B. سوار C. پیدل D. چڑھائی

33- "حق" کا متضاد لکھیں۔

A. توحید B. باطل C. فریب D. مسلم

34- "جدید" کا متضاد بیان کیجیے۔

A. قدیم B. گذشتہ C. گم کردہ D. گمشدہ

35- "شام" کا متضاد کیا ہے؟

A. قوس B. غروب C. سحر D. اُجالا

36- "گمنام" کا متضاد کیا ہے؟

A. ہمنام B. مشہور C. عامیانہ D. اصیل

جوابات

D	3	D	2	C	1
C	6	B	5	C	4
D	9	C	8	C	7
C	12	C	11	D	10
A	15	B	14	A	13
A	18	B	17	B	16
C	21	B	20	B	19
A	24	C	23	C	22
B	27	B	26	A	25
B	30	A	29	D	28
B	33	B	32	A	31
B	36	C	35	A	34

محاورات

1- ''حرف آنا'' کا مفہوم کیا ہے؟
A. سیکھ جانا B. عقل مند ہونا C. الزام آنا D. طے شدہ امر بجالانا

2- ''چھاتی پر مونگ دلنا'' کا مطلب کیا ہے؟
A. مصیبت میں گرفتار کر دینا B. الٹی راہ دکھانا C. آخرت تباہ کرنا D. سخت دکھ دینا

3- ''بغلیں جھانکنا'' کا مفہوم کیا ہے؟
A. غیر صحت مند نظر آنا B. خود اعتمادی کا اظہار کرنا C. انصاف سے کام لینا D. شرمندہ ہونا

4- ''بے پر کی اڑانا'' کا مطلب کیا ہے؟
A. غلط اندازے لگانا B. افواہ پھیلانا C. ادھر ادھر کی ہانکنا D. شور شرابہ کرنا

5- ''آسمان سر پہ اٹھانا'' کا مطلب کیا ہے؟
A. بہادری دکھانا B. فتح مند ہونا C. شور شرابہ کرنا D. عظیم کام کر دکھانا

6- ''چراغ گل ہونا'' کا مطلب بیان کریں۔
A. ملیامیٹ ہونا B. آخری سانسیں لینا C. ختم ہونے کے نزدیک آجانا
D. مکمل خاتمہ ہونا

7- ''جنگل میں منگل'' سے کیا مراد ہے؟
A. رونق کر دینا B. نور کی بارش برسا دینا C. ویران جگہ پر رونق کر دینا
D. خوشیاں پھیلا دینا

8- ''رائی کا پہاڑ بنا دینا'' سے کیا مراد ہے؟
A. مشکل کام نمٹا دینا B. بے قدر کر دینا
C. مشکل حل کر دینا D. چھوٹی بات کو بڑھا دینا

9- ''غم غلط کرنا'' کا مفہوم بیان کریں۔
A. مغموم ہو جانا B. اداسی طاری کر لینا C. دل بہلانا D. خوشی کا اظہار کرنا

10- ''طرح دینا'' سے کیا مراد ہے؟
A. نظر انداز کرنا B. موقعہ فراہم کرنا C. مقابلہ کرنا D. گرا دینا

11- ''تر کی تمام ہونا'' کا مفہوم کیا ہے؟
A. غرور ختم ہونا B. کام مکمل ہونا C. سفر کا اختتام D. امانت لوٹانا

12- ''تگنی کا ناچ نچانا'' کا مطلب کیا ہے؟
A. راہ سے ہٹانا B. پریشان کرنا C. اُچھل کود کرنا D. بھاگ دوڑ کروانا

13- ''تین حرف بھیجنا'' کا مفہوم کیا ہے؟
A. حساب برابر کر دینا B. لعنت بھیجنا C. جھوٹ پکڑنا D. دغا دینا

14- ''تیل منڈھے چڑھنا'' کا مطلب کیا ہے؟
A. آسمان سے باتیں کرنا B. کام مکمل ہو جانا C. اونچائی پر جانا D. راستہ دکھا دینا

15- ''تین پانچ کرنا'' کا مفہوم کیا ہے؟

A. حساب کتاب کرنا B. دھوکہ دینا C. تکرار کرنا D. جھوٹ بولنا

16- ''اُلٹی گنگا بہانا'' کا مطلب کیا ہے؟

A. گمراہ کرنا B. ٹال مٹول کرنا C. خلافِ معمول کام کرنا D. راستہ کاٹنا

17- ''آنکھیں پتھرا جانا'' کا مطلب کیا ہے؟

A. بے حس ہونا B. گھبرا جانا C. رو دینا D. بے مروت ہونا

18- ''آستین چڑھانا'' کا مفہوم کیا ہے؟

A. لڑنے کو تیار ہونا B. نفاق پیدا کرنا C. روٹھ جانا D. بھاگ جانا

19- ''آنکھیں پھیر لینا'' کا مطلب کیا ہے؟

A. فریب دینا B. ناراض ہو جانا C. دھوکہ دہی کرنا D. راہ سے بھٹکانا

20- ''آڑے آنا'' کا مطلب بیان کیجئے۔

A. مصیبت میں ڈال دینا B. مدد دینا C. ناراضگی ظاہر کرنا D. خسارہ پہنچانا

21- ''بے پر کی اُڑانا'' کا مفہوم بیان کیجئے

A. افواہیں پھیلانا B. اپنی خوشامد کرانا C. جھوٹ بولنا D. روپیہ اُڑانا

22- ''اُمید بر آنا'' کا مفہوم کیا ہے؟

A. اولاد ہونا B. آرزو پوری کرنا C. آرزو پوری ہونا D. اُمید میں رہنا

23- ''آنکھیں سفید ہونا'' کا مفہوم بتائیں۔

A. اندھا ہو جانا B. بے وفا ہو جانا C. دُور اندیشی آنا D. رو دینا

24- ''تیور بدلنا'' کا مطلب کیا ہے؟

A. غرور ختم ہونا B. بے مروت ہو جانا C. سچ بولنا D. فریب دینا

25- ''تر دامن ہونا'' کا مطلب بیان کیجئے۔

A. مالدار ہونا B. اولاد ہونا C. گناہگار ہونا D. مصیبت میں پڑ جانا

26- ''پاؤں تلے زمین نکل جانا'' کا مفہوم کیا ہے؟

A. گھبرا جانا B. مر جانا C. جھوٹ پکڑا جانا D. گرفتار ہونا

27- ''تاؤ کھانا'' کا مطلب بیان کیجئے۔

A. غصے میں آجانا B. گھبرا جانا C. شرمسار ہونا D. سازش کرنا

28- ''ٹس سے مس نہ ہونا'' کا مفہوم بیان کیجئے۔

A. ایک جگہ بیٹھے رہنا B. ذرا برابر اثر نہ لینا C. کسی کیلئے راہ نہ چھوڑنا D. گمراہ کرنا

29- ''آنکھوں سے گرنا'' کا مطلب بتائیں۔

A. دھوکہ ہونا B. بے قدر ہونا C. نظر نہ آنا D. بُھلا دینا

30- ''پگڑی اُچھالنا'' کا مفہوم کیا ہے؟

A. بدنام کرنا B. بے وسیلہ کر دینا C. برہنہ کرنا D. نقصان پہنچانا

31- ''آگ لگانا'' کا مطلب کیا ہے؟

A. نقصان دینا B. فتنہ کھڑا کرنا C. آگ لگا دینا D. پانی پھیر دینا

32- ''آوازے کسنا'' کا مطلب بیان کیجئے۔

A. باتیں بنانا B. مذاق اُڑانا C. شک میں ڈالنا D. بے خبر ظاہر کرنا

-33 ''آئینہ میں بال آنا'' کا مفہوم بتائیں

A. شک ہونا B. دشمنی میں مبتلا ہونا C. نقصان ہونا D. شرمسار ہونا

-34 '''پانی پھیر دینا'' کا مطلب لکھیں

A. شرمسار کر دینا B. برباد کر دینا C. بے آبرو کرنا D. راستہ کھوٹا کرنا

جوابات

D	3	D	2	C	1
D	6	C	5	B	4
C	9	D	8	C	7
B	12	A	11	B	10
C	15	B	14	B	13
A	18	A	17	C	16
A	21	B	20	B	19
B	24	A	23	C	22
A	27	A	26	C	25
A	30	B	29	B	28
A	33	B	32	B	31
				B	34

واحد جمع

-1 ''سیرت'' کی جمع کیا ہے؟

A. سیرتیں B. اسیرات C. سیر

-2 ''سعی'' کا جمع بتائیں۔

A. سعیات B. مساعی C. سعیاتیں

-3 ''عابد'' کی جمع لکھیں

A. عبادت B. عبد C. عباد

-4 ''دفینہ'' کی جمع کیا ہے؟

A. دفینے B. دفائن C. ادفائین

-5 ''رکعت'' کی جمع کیا ہوگی؟

A. ارکعات B. رکعتیں C. رکعاعت

-6 ''رمز'' کی جمع کیا ہے؟

A. ارماز B. رمزیں C. رموز

-7 ''ساحل'' کی جمع کیا ہے؟

A. ساحلات B. سواحلیں C. سواحل

8- ''سبق'' کی جمع کیا ہے؟
A. سبقیں B. اسباق C. سبق

9- ''دائرہ'' کی جمع کیا ہے؟
A. دائرے B. دائریں C. دوائر

10- ''خصلت'' کی جمع تحریر کریں۔
A. خصلتیں B. خصائل C. خصول

11- ''رب'' کی جمع کیا ہے
A. ارباب B. رباب C. اربیں

12- ''رئیس'' کی جمع کیا ہے؟
A. رائیس B. رؤسا C. رائیسن

13- ''دکان'' کی جمع لکھیں۔
A. دکانیں B. دکانات C. دکوانین

14- ''فرد'' کی جمع کیا ہے؟
A. افراد B. فردین C. افرادین

15- ''آفت'' کی جمع کیا ہے؟
A. آفات B. آفتیں C. آفیات

16- ''اقرب'' کی جمع کیا ہے؟
A. اقربا B. اقارب C. اقاربیں

17- ''اعلیٰ'' کی جمع کیا ہے؟
A. آلات B. اعالی C. عالی

18- ''برکت'' کی جمع بتائیں۔
A. برکتیں B. برکات C. برقات

19- ''ترجمہ'' کی جمع کیا ہے؟
A. ترجے B. ترجمات C. تراجم

20- ''جزو'' کی جمع بتائیں۔
A. جزوئیات B. اجزاء C. جزو

21- ''ذخیرہ'' کی جمع کیا ہے؟
A. ذخیرے B. ذخائر C. ذاخائرت

22- ''خبر'' کی جمع کیا ہے؟
A. خبریں B. اخبار C. خبرز

23- ''جریدہ'' کی جمع لکھیں
A. جریدے B. جرائد C. جریدوجات

24- ''ذرہ'' کی جمع کیا ہے؟
A. ذرات B. ذرے C. ذراعا

-25 ''شاعر'' کی جمع کیا ہے؟

A. اشاعر B. شعراء C. شاعرات

-26 ''عاقل'' کی جمع کیا ہے؟

A. عقلات B. عاقول C. عقلا

-27 ''غنی'' کی جمع کیا ہے؟

A. غنیات B. اغناء C. اغنیاء

-28 ''رکن'' کی جمع کیا ہے؟

A. ارکان B. ارکین C. رُکنات

-29 ''حس'' کی جمع کیا ہے؟

A. حواس B. احساس C. حسوس

-30 ''حکیم'' کی جمع کیا ہے؟

A. حکماء B. حاکماء C. حکیمات

-31 ''فاضل'' کی جمع بتائیں۔

A. فاضلین B. فاضلا C. فضلا

-32 ''شریک'' کی جمع کیا ہے؟

A. شریکات B. شرکاء C. شریکان

-33 ''عامل'' کی جمع کیا ہے؟

A. عوامل B. عمال C. عاملین

-34 ''رکعت'' کی جمع کیا ہے؟

A. رکعات B. رکعاین C. رکعاتین

-35 ''صانع'' کی جمع بتائیں۔

A. صانعات B. صانع C. صناع

جوابات

C	3	B	2	C	1
C	6	C	5	B	4
C	9	B	8	C	7
B	12	A	11	B	10
A	15	A	14	B	13
B	18	B	17	B	16
El	21	C	20	C	19
A	24	B	23	B	22
C	27	C	26	B	25
A	30	A	29	B	28
B	33	B	32	C	31
B	36	C	35	A	34
A	39	B	38	B	37
A	42	B	41	C	40

17- خان کی مونث بتائیں۔
A. بیگم B. خانم C. خاتون

18- رنڈوا کی مونث کیا ہے؟
A. بیوہ B. رانڈ C. ناری D. استری

19- "ڈوم کی مونث کیا ہے؟
A. ڈم ڈم B. ڈومن C. ڈومنی

20- جولاہا کی مونث کیا ہے؟
A. جولاہی B. جولاہن C. جولاحادہ

21- گاتیک کی مونث کیا ہے؟
A. گاہکن B. گائین C گیتا

22- پارسی کی مونث کیا ہے؟
A. پارسن B. پارس C. پاروتی

23- پٹواری کی مونث کیا ہے؟
A. پٹوارائن B. پٹوارن C. پٹوری

24- مہتر کی مونث کیا ہے؟
A. مہترانی B. مہترن C. مہترائن

جوابات

B	3	A	2	C	1
C	6	B	5	B	4
B	9	C	8	A	7
B	12	C	11	C	10
B	15	B	14	C	13
C	18	B	17	B	16
A	21	B	20	A	19
B	24	A	23	B	22

☆☆☆☆☆☆

شعری اصطلاحات (تشبیہ، استعارہ، تلمیح)

-1 تشبیہ کس زبان کا لفظ ہے؟
(ا) اردو (ب) عربی
(ج) فارسی (د) ترکی

-2 تشبیہ کے لغوی معنی کیا ہیں؟
(ا) مشابہت (ب) ہم شکل
(ج) ایک جیسا (د) شبہ

-3 تشبیہ کے اصطلاحی معنی کیا ہیں؟
(ا) مشترک صفت کی بنا پر ایک چیز کو دوسری چیز کے مانند قرار دینا (ب) ایک چیز کو ہو بہو دوسری چیز قرار دینا
(ج) مشترک صفت (د) کسی کی خوبیاں کو بیان کرنا

-4 تشبیہ کا مقصد کیا ہے؟
(ا) کسی کی خوبی بیان کرنا (ب) کسی کی خامی بیان کرنا
(ج) کسی کی خوبی یا خامی بیان کرنا (د) کسی کی خوبی یا خامی کو بڑھا چڑھا کر بیان کرنا

-5 تشبیہ کے کتنے ارکان ہوتے ہیں؟
(ا) دو (ب) تین
(ج) چار (د) پانچ

-6 "مشبہ" کسے کہتے ہیں؟
(ا) جس چیز کو تشبیہ دی جائے (ب) جس سے تشبیہ دی جائے
(ج) جس کے ذریعے تشبیہ دی جائے (د) جس وجہ سے تشبیہ دی جائے

-7 "مشبہ بہ" کسے کہتے ہیں۔
(ا) جس کو کسی سے تشبیہ دی جائے (ب) جس سے تشبیہ دی جائے
(ج) جس وجہ سے تشبیہ دی جائے (د) جس کے ذریعے تشبیہ دی جائے

-8 جس چیز سے تشبیہ دی جائے اس میں مشترک صفت مشبہ کی نسبت:
(ا) زیادہ ہوتی ہے (ب) کم ہوتی ہے
(ج) برابر ہوتی ہے (د) نہیں ہوتی

-9 جیسا، ایسا، مانند، مثل، کی طرح، کی سی، یا اور کہ وغیرہ کیا ہیں؟
(ا) مشبہ (ب) مشبہ بہ
(ج) حروف تشبیہ (د) وجہ شبہ

-10 وجہ شبہ کسے کہتے ہیں؟
(ا) جس مقصد کے لئے تشبیہ دی جائے (ب) مشترک صفت

(ج) مانند (د) مثل

11- غرض تشبیہ کسے کہتے ہیں؟

(ا) جس مقصد کے لئے تشبیہ دی جائے (ب) مشترک صفت

(ج) جس کو تشبیہ دی جائے (د) جس سے تشبیہ دی جائے

12- "احمد شیر کی طرح بہادر ہے" اس جملے میں کون سی اصطلاح آئی ہے؟

(ا) تشبیہ (ب) استعارہ

(ج) تلمیح (د) کنایہ

13- میرا بیٹا چاند کی طرح خوبصورت ہے۔ اس جملے میں شبہ کیا ہے؟

(ا) چاند (ب) بیٹا

(ج) کی طرح (د) خوبصورت

14- "وہ گدھے کی طرح احمق ہے" اس جملے میں مشبہ یہ کیا ہے؟

(ا) وہ (ب) گدھا

(ج) کی طرح (د) احمق

15- "پنکھڑی اک گلاب کی سی ہے" اس مصرعے میں حرف تشبیہ کیا ہے؟

(ا) پنکھڑی (ب) گلاب

(ج) کی سی (د) اک

16- زندگی ہے یا کوئی طوفان ہے
ہم تو اس جینے کے ہاتھوں مر چلے

اس شعر میں کون سی شعری اصطلاح آئی ہے۔

(ا) تشبیہ (ب) استعارہ

(ج) تلمیح (د) حسن تعلیل

17- پھول ہیں صحرا میں یا پریاں قطار اندر قطار
اودے اودے نیلے نیلے پیلے پیلے پیرہن

اس شعر میں پھولوں کو کس سے تشبیہ دی گئی ہے۔

(ا) صحرا سے (ب) پریوں سے

(ج) قطار سے (د) پیرہن سے

18- اس کے پیچان کا کچھ شمار نہیں
زلف ہے یا کہ موج دریا ہے

اس شعر میں مشبہ کیا ہے؟

(ا) پیچان (ب) موج

(ج) دریا (د) زلف

19- مہک رہی ہے فضا بھینی بھینی خوشبو سے

ترا بدن ہے کہ ٹکڑا ہے کوئی چندن کا

اس شعر میں مشبہ بہ کیا ہے؟

(ا) فضا (ب) خوشبو

(ج) بدن (د) چندن کا ٹکڑا

-20 جگنو کی روشنی ہے کاشانۂ چمن میں

یا شمع جل رہی ہے پھولوں کی انجمن میں

اس شعر میں وجہ شبہ کیا ہے؟

(ا) جگنو (ب) روشنی

(ج) شمع (د) انجمن

-21 ہستی اپنی حباب کی سی ہے

یہ نمائش سراب کی سی ہے

اس شعر میں غرضِ تشبیہ کیا ہے۔

(ا) ہستی (ب) حباب

(ج) سراب (د) زندگی کے عارضی ہونے کا بیان

-22 استعارہ کس زبان کا لفظ ہے؟

(ا) عربی (ب) فارسی

(ج) اُردو (د) ہندی

-23 استعارہ کے لغوی معنی کیا ہیں؟

(ا) ادھار لینا (ب) ادھار دینا

(ج) اشارہ کرنا (د) تعریف کرنا

-24 استعارہ کے اصطلاحی معنی کیا ہیں؟

(ا) ایک چیز کو دوسری جیسا قرار دینا (ب) ایک چیز کو ہو بہو دوسری چیز قرار دینا

(ج) شعر میں کسی مشہور واقعے کا ذکر کرنا (د) بطور اصطلاح استعارہ کے کوئی معنی نہیں

-25 استعارہ کی تعریف ہے:

(ا) کسی لفظ کو مجازی معنوں میں اس طرح استعمال کرنا کہ اس کے حقیقی اور مجازی معنوں میں تشبیہ کا تعلق موجود ہو۔ (ب) ایک چیز کو دوسری جیسا قرار دینا

(ج) کسی تاریخی واقعے کی طرف اشارہ کرنا (د) کل کہہ کر جزو مراد لینا

-26 استعارہ کے کتنے ارکان ہوتے ہیں؟

(ا) دو (ب) تین

(ج) چار (د) پانچ

-27 مستعارلہٗ استعارہ کا کون سا رکن ہے؟

(الف) پہلا (ب) دوسرا
(ج) تیسرا (د) چوتھا

28- مستعار منہ استعارہ کا کون سا رکن ہے؟
(الف) پہلا (ب) دوسرا
(ج) تیسرا (د) چوتھا

29- وجہ جامع استعارہ کا کون سا رکن ہے؟
(الف) پہلا (ب) دوسرا
(ج) تیسرا (د) چوتھا

30- مستعار لہ کا مطلب ہے:
(الف) وہ شخص یا چیز جس کے لئے کوئی لفظ مستعار لیا گیا ہو (ب) جس لفظ کو مستعار لیا گیا
(ج) جس چیز یا شخص کو تشبیہ دی جائے (د) جس سے تشبیہ دی جائے

31- مستعار منہ کا مطلب ہے:
(الف) جس کے لئے کوئی لفظ مستعار لیا جائے (ب) جس لفظ کو کسی کے لئے مستعار لیا جائے
(ج) جس سے تشبیہ دی جائے (د) جس کو تشبیہ دی جائے

32- وجہ جامع سے مراد ہے۔
(الف) مستعار لینا (ب) مستعار دینا
(ج) مشترک صفت (د) مشترک صفت کا مبالغہ آمیز بیان

33- "بچہ تو چاند ہے" اس جملے میں کون سی اصطلاح آئی ہے:
(الف) تشبیہ (ب) استعارہ
(ج) تلمیح (د) مجاز مرسل

34- "احمد تو شیر ہے۔" اس جملے میں مستعار لہ کیا ہے؟
(الف) احمد (ب) شیر
(ج) تو (د) ہے

35- "احمد تو شیر ہے۔" اس جملے میں مستعار منہ کیا ہے؟
(الف) احمد (ب) شیر
(ج) تو (د) ہے

36- احمد تو شیر ہے۔ اس جملے میں وجہ جامع کیا ہے؟
(الف) گوشت خور ہونا (ب) آزاد خیال ہونا
(ج) صحت مند ہونا (د) بہادر ہونا

37- کس شیر کی آمد ہے کہ رن کانپ رہا ہے
رن ایک طرف چرخ کہن کانپ رہا ہے
اس شعر میں کون سی شعری اصطلاح موجود ہے؟

(ا) تشبیہ (ب) کنایہ
(ج) استعارہ (د) مجازِ مرسل

-38 اک روشن دماغ تھا نہ رہا
شہر میں اک چراغ تھا نہ رہا
اس شعر میں کس کے لئے کیا استعارہ لیا ہے؟
(ا) ایک عالم کے لئے چراغ (ب) چراغ کے لئے روشن دماغ
(ج) شہر کے لئے چراغ (د) چراغ کے لئے شہر

-39 ہزاروں سال نرگس اپنی بے نوری پہ روتی ہے
بڑی مشکل سے ہوتا ہے چمن میں دیدہ ور پیدا
اس شعر میں کون سی شعری اصطلاح استعمال ہوئی ہے؟
(ا) مجازِ مرسل (ب) استعارہ
(ج) تشبیہ (د) تلمیح

-40 ذیل میں سے استعارہ کی مثال کی نشاندہی کیجئے:
(ا) احمد شیر کی طرح بہادر ہے (ب) احمد شیر ہے
(ج) شیر احمد کی طرح ہے (د) احمد کے گھر شیر ہے

-41 تلمیح کس زبان کا لفظ ہے؟
(ا) فارسی (ب) اردو
(ج) ترکی (د) عربی

-42 تلمیح کے لغوی معنی کیا ہیں؟
(ا) مشابہ قرار دینا (ب) مستعار لینا
(ج) اشارہ کرنا (د) ملانا

-43 تلمیح کے اصطلاحی معنی کیا ہیں؟
(ا) کسی تاریخی واقعے کی طرف اشارہ کرنا (ب) ایک چیز کو دوسری جیسا قرار دینا
(ج) ایک چیز کو ہو بہو دوسری چیز کہنا (د) جزو کہہ کر کل مراد لینا

-44 تلمیح کی تعریف کیا ہے؟
(ا) ایک چیز کے لئے دوسری چیز مستعار لینا (ب) نظم و نثر میں کسی مشہور تاریخی شخصیت، واقعہ یا جگہ کی طرف اشارہ کرنا
(ج) ایک چیز کو دوسری کے مانند کے قرار دینا (د) واقعاتی شاعری کرنا

-45 ابن مریم ہوا کرے کوئی
میرے دکھ کی دوا کرے کوئی
اس شعر میں "ابن مریم" سے کس اصطلاح کا استعمال ہوا ہے؟
(ا) تشبیہ (ب) استعارہ

(ج) تلمیح (د) کنایہ

-46 کیا کیا خضر نے سکندر سے
اب کسے رہ نما کرے کوئی
اس شعر میں کون کی شعری اصطلاح استعمال ہوئی ہے؟
(ا) تلمیح (ب) استعارہ
(ج) تشبیہ (د) مجاز مرسل

-47 بے خطر کود پڑا آتش نمرود میں عشق
عقل ہے محو تماشائے لب بام ابھی
اس شعر میں کس ترکیب کو تلمیح کی مثال کہا جاسکتا ہے؟
(ا) محو تماشا (ب) لب بام
(ج) آتش نمرود (د) کود پڑنا

-48 آرہی ہے چاہ یوسف سے صدا
دوست یاں تھوڑے ہیں اور بھائی بہت
اس شعر میں "چاہ یوسف" کونسی شعری اصطلاح ہے؟
(ا) تشبیہ (ب) استعارہ
(ج) کنایہ (د) تلمیح

-49 کسی شعر یا عبارت میں "طوفان نوح" کا ذکر آئے تو اسے کیا کہیں گے؟
(ا) تلمیح (ب) تشبیہ
(ج) قافیہ (د) ردیف

-50 کسی شعر یا عبارت میں کسی آیت یا حدیث کی طرف اشارہ ہو تو اسے کیا کہیں گے؟
(ا) تشبیہ (ب) استعارہ
(ج) تلمیح (د) مجاز مرسل

جوابات

-1	ب	-2	الف	-3	الف	-4	د	-5	د
-6	الف	-7	ب	-8	الف	-9	ج	-10	ب
-11	الف	-12	الف	-13	ب	-14	ب	-15	ج
-16	الف	-17	ب	-18	د	-19	د	-20	ب
-21	د	-22	الف	-23	الف	-24	ب	-25	الف
-26	ب	-27	الف	-28	ب	-29	ج	-30	الف
-31	ب	-32	د	-33	ب	-34	الف	-35	ب
-36	د	-37	ج	-38	الف	-39	ب		ب

41-	د	42-	ج	43-	الف	44-	ب	45-	ج
46-	الف	47-	ج	48-	د	49-	الف	50-	ج

مطلع، مقطع، ردیف، قافیہ

1- مطلع کس زبان کا لفظ ہے؟

(ا) فارسی (ب) عربی

(ج) عبرانی (د) اردو

2- مطلع کے لغوی معنی کیا ہیں؟

(ا) طلوع ہونا (ب) طلوع ہونے کی جگہ

(ج) غروب ہونا (د) غروب ہونے کی جگہ

3- مطلع کے اصطلاحی معنی کیا ہیں؟

(ا) غزل یا قصیدے کا پہلا شعر جس کے دونوں مصرعے ہم ردیف و ہم قافیہ ہوں

(ب) غزل یا قصیدے کا آخری شعر جس کے دونوں مصرعے ہم ردیف و ہم قافیہ ہوں

(ج) غزل یا قصیدے کا پہلا شعر

(د) غزل یا قصیدے کا آخری شعر

4- اگر غزل یا قصیدے کے پہلے شعر کے دونوں مصرعے ہم ردیف اور ہم قافیہ ہوں تو اسے کہیں گے:

(ا) مطلع (ب) مقطع

(ج) ردیف (د) قافیہ

5- اگر غزل یا قصیدے کے پہلے شعر کے دونوں مصرعے ہم ردیف اور ہم قافیہ نہ ہوں تو اسے کہیں گے:

(ا) مطلع (ب) مقطع

(ج) مطلع ثانی (د) پہلا شعر

6- اگر غزل یا قصیدے کا دوسرا شعر بھی ہم ردیف اور ہم قافیہ ہو تو اسے کہیں گے:

(ا) مطلع (ب) مقطع

(ج) مطلع ثانی (د) مطلع اول

7- اگر غزل یا قصیدے کا تیسرا شعر بھی ہم ردیف اور ہم قافیہ ہو تو اسے کہیں گے:

(ا) مطلع (ب) مطلع اول

(ج) مطلع ثانی (د) مطلع ثالث

8- غزل یا قصیدے کے پہلے شعر کے دونوں مصرعوں میں قافیہ کے بعد ردیف نہ ہو تو:

(ا) مطلع نہیں ہوگا (ب) مطلع ہوگا

(ج) ایسا نہیں ہو سکتا (د) قافیہ ہوگا

9- غزل یا قصیدہ کے پہلے شعر میں اگر قافیہ نہ ہو تو:

(ا) تب بھی مطلع کہیں گے (ب) مطلع نہیں کہیں گے

(ج) ردیف ہوگی (د) وہ شعر ہی نہیں سمجھا جائے گا

-10 ابنِ مریم ہوا کرے کوئی
میرے دکھ کی دوا کرے کوئی
اس شعر کے دونوں مصرعوں میں ردیف اور قافیہ موجود ہیں اس کو اصطلاح میں کیا کہیں گے؟
(ا) غزل کا پہلا شعر (ب) مطلع
(ج) مقطع (د) قافیہ

-11 گلزار ہست و بود نہ بیگانہ وار دیکھ
ہے دیکھنے کی چیز اسے بار بار دیکھ
اقبال کی غزل کے اس پہلے شعر کو اصلاح میں کیا کہیں گے؟
(ا) مطلع (ب) مقطع
(ج) ردیف (د) قافیہ

-12 آیا ہے تو جہاں میں مثال شرار دیکھ
دم دے نہ جائے ہستی ناپائیدار دیکھ
اقبال کی اسی غزل کے اس دوسرے شعر کو کہیں گے:
(ا) مطلع (ب) مطلع اوّل
(ج) مطلع ثانی (د) مقطع

-13 عجب واعظ کی دینداری ہے یارب
عداوت ہے اسے سارے جہاں سے
اقبال کی غزل کا یہ پہلا شعر ہے لیکن اس کے دونوں مصرعے ہم ردیف اور ہم قافیہ نہیں؛ اسے کہیں گے:
(ا) مطلع (ب) غزل کا پہلا شعر
(ج) مطلع ثانی (د) مطلع ثالث

-14 متاع بے بہا ہے درد و سوز آرزو مندی
مقام بندگی دے کر نہ لوں شان خداوندی
اقبال کی ایک غزل کا یہ پہلا شعر ہے، جس کے دونوں مصرعے ہم قافیہ ہیں لیکن یہ شعر ردیف سے خالی ہے؛ اسے کہیں گے:
(ا) مطلع (ب) مطلع اوّل
(ج) مطلع ثانی (د) مطلع نہیں کہیں گے

-15 مقطع کس زبان کا لفظ ہے؟
(ا) اردو (ب) عربی
(ج) فارسی (د) ترکی

-16 مقطع کے لغوی معنی کیا ہیں؟
(ا) آخری شعر (ب) کاٹنا
(ج) کاٹنے کی جگہ (د) کٹا ہوا

17- مقطع کے اصطلاحی معنی ہیں:
(ا) غزل یا قصیدے کا آخری شعر
(ب) غزل یا قصیدے کا وہ شعر جس میں تخلص ہو
(ج) غزل یا قصیدے کا آخری شعر جس میں شاعر نے اپنا تخلص استعمال کیا ہو
(د) غزل یا قصیدے کا وہ پہلا شعر جس میں شاعر کا تخلص ہو

18- غزل یا قصیدے کے آخری شعر میں اگر شاعر اپنا تخلص استعمال کرے تو اسے کہیں گے:
(ا) مقطع
(ب) مطلع
(ج) آخری شعر
(د) تخلص والا شعر

19- غزل یا قصیدے کے آخری سے پہلے کسی شعر میں تخلص آئے تو اسے کہیں گے:
(ا) مقطع
(ب) مطلع
(ج) آخری سے پہلا شعر
(د) تخلص والا شعر

20- غزل یا قصیدے کے مطلع میں اگر شاعر اپنا تخلص استعمال کرتے تو اسے کہیں گے:
(ا) مطلع
(ب) مقطع
(ج) پہلا شعر
(د) تخلص والا شعر

21- نہیں کھیل اے داغؔ! یاروں سے کہہ دو
کہ آتی ہے اردو زبان آتے آتے
اس شعر کو کہیں گے:
(ا) مطلع
(ب) مقطع
(ج) پہلا شعر
(د) آخری شعر

22- میرؔ ان نیم باز آنکھوں میں
ساری مستی شراب کی سی ہے
یہ شعر میر کی غزل کا آخری شعر ہے اور اس میں تخلص بھی استعمال ہوا ہے۔ اسے کہیں گے:
(ا) مقطع
(ب) آخری شعر
(ج) تخلص والا شعر
(د) ہم قافیہ شعر

23- ہم ہوئے تم ہوئے کہ میرؔ ہوئے
اس کی زلفوں کے سب اسیر ہوئے
میر کی ایک غزل کا یہ پہلا شعر جس میں تخلص آیا ہے۔ اسے کہیں گے:
(ا) مقطع
(ب) پہلا شعر
(ج) مطلع
(د) تخلص والا شعر

24- ردیف کس زبان کا لفظ ہے؟
(ا) اردو
(ب) فارسی
(ج) ہندی
(د) عربی

25- ردیف کے لغوی معنی کیا ہیں؟

(ا) گھڑسوار کے پیچھے بیٹھنے والا (ب) آگے آگے چلنے والا
(ج) پیچھے چلنے والا (د) پیچھے آنے والا

-26 ردیف کے اصطلاحی معنی کیا ہیں؟
(ا) ہم وزن اور ہم آواز الفاظ (ب) قافیے سے پہلے آنے والے الفاظ
(ج) وہ الفاظ ہر شعر کے دوسرے مصرعے میں قافیے کے بعد بار بار دہرائے جاتے ہیں (د) ہر شعر کے آخر میں آنے والے الفاظ

-27 کیا غزل یا قصیدے کے لئے ردیف ضروری ہے؟
(ا) ضروری ہے (ب) ضروری نہیں
(ج) ضروری نہیں لیکن اس سے موسیقیت بڑھ جاتی ہے (د) قافیے کی عدم موجودگی میں ضروری ہے۔

-28 دلِ ناداں تجھے ہوا کیا ہے
آخر اس درد کی دوا کیا ہے
غالب کی غزل کے اس مطلع میں ردیف کی نشاندہی کیجیے:
(ا) دلِ ناداں (ب) ہوا/دوا
(ج) درد (د) کیا ہے

-29 میں نے مانا کہ کچھ نہیں غالب
مفت ہاتھ آئے تو برا کیا ہے
غالب کی غزل کے اس مقطع میں ردیف کی نشاندہی کیجیے:
(ا) غالب (ب) مفت
(ج) برا (د) کیا ہے

-30 ردیف مطلع کے دونوں مصرعوں کے علاوہ کہاں آتی ہے؟
(ا) ہر شعر کے دوسرے مصرعے میں (ب) ہر شعر کے پہلے مصرعے میں
(ج) ہر مصرعے میں (د) صرف مقطع میں

-31 قافیہ کس زبان کا لفظ ہے؟
(ا) فارسی (ب) عربی
(ج) اردو (د) سنسکرت

-32 قافیہ کے لغوی معنی کیا ہیں؟
(ا) پیچھے پیچھے آنے والا (ب) آگے آنے والا
(ج) پہلے آنے والا (د) بعد میں آنے والا

-33 قافیہ کے اصطلاحی معنی کیا ہیں؟
(ا) بار بار دہرائے جانے والے الفاظ (ب) شعر کے ابتدائی الفاظ
(ج) وہ ہم وزن و ہم آواز الفاظ جو شعر کے ہر دوسرے مصرعے کے آخر میں ردیف سے پہلے آتے ہیں (د) ہر مصرعے کے آخر میں آنے والے الفاظ

-34 ردیف نہ ہونے کی صورت میں شعر میں قافیہ کہاں آتا ہے؟

(ا) بالکل شروع میں (ب) آخر میں

(ج) درمیان میں (د) نہیں آتا

-35 قافیہ کتنے الفاظ پر مشتمل ہوتا ہے؟

(ا) ایک (ب) دو

(ج) تین (د) چار

-36 ردیف کتنے الفاظ پر مشتمل ہوتی ہے؟

(ا) ایک (ب) دو

(ج) تین (د) ایک یا ایک سے زیادہ

-37 مطلع کے علاوہ قافیہ کہاں استعمال ہوتا ہے؟

(ا) ہر مصرعے میں (ب) ہر مصرعے کے آخر میں

(ج) ردیف کے بعد (د) ہر شعر کے دوسرے مصرعے میں ردیف سے پہلے

-38 یہ آرزو تھی تجھے گل کے روبرو کرتے
ہم اور بلبل بے تاب گفتگو کرتے!

اس شعر میں قافیہ کیا ہے؟

(ا) بلبل (ب) گل

(ج) کرتے (د) روبرو، گفتگو

-39 پیام بر نہ میسر ہوا تو خوب ہوا
زبان غیر سے کیا شرح آرزو کرتے

اس شعر میں قافیے کی نشاندہی کیجیے:

(ا) پیام بر (ب) آرزو

(ج) زبان (د) خوب

-40 وہ ہم وزن اور ہم آواز الفاظ جو شعر میں ردیف سے پہلے آتے ہیں، کیا کہلاتے ہیں؟

(ا) مطلع (ب) مقطع

(ج) ردیف (د) قافیہ

جوابات

-1	ب	-2	ب	-3	الف	-4	الف	-5	د
-6	ج	-7	د	-8	ب	-9	د	-10	ب
-11	الف	-12	ج	-13	ب	-14	الف	-15	ب
-16	ج	-17	ج	-18	الف	-19	د	-20	الف
-21	ب	-22	الف	-23	ج	-24	د	-25	الف

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-26	ج	-27	ج	-28	د	-29	د	-30	الف
-31	ب	-32	الف	-33	ج	-34	ب	-35	الف
-36	د	-37	د	-38	د	-39	ب	-40	د

غیر حقیقی تذکیر و تانیث

☆ مندرجہ ذیل جملوں میں سے تذکیر و تانیث کے درست جوابات کی نشاندہی کریں۔

-1 اخبار:

(ا) میں نے آج کی تازہ اخبار پڑھی
(ب) میں نے آج کا تازہ اخبار پڑھا
(ج) میں نے تازہ اخبار پڑھی
(د) میں نے تازہ اخبار پڑھی ہے

-2 سائیکل:

(ا) اس کی سائیکل گم ہو گئی ہے
(ب) اس کا سائیکل گم ہو گیا ہے
(ج) اس کا بائیسکل گم ہو گیا ہے
(د) اس کا سائیکل گم ہو چکا ہے

-3 درد:

(ا) میرے سر میں درد ہو رہی ہے
(ب) میرے سر میں درد ہوتی رہتی ہے
(ج) میرے سر میں درد رہتی ہے
(د) میرے سر میں درد ہو رہا ہے۔

-4 جھاڑو:

(ا) بھنگی نے آج جھاڑو نہیں دیا
(ب) بھنگن نے آج جھاڑو نہیں دیا
(ج) بھنگی نے آج جھاڑو نہیں دی
(د) خاکروب نے آج جھاڑو نہیں دیا

-5 ہوش:

(ا) میں نے جب ہوش سنبھالی
(ب) میں نے جب ہوش سنبھالا
(ج) میں نے جب ہوش سنبھالی خود کو ہسپتال پایا
(د) ہوش سنبھالتے ہی میں اٹھ بیٹھا

-6 چھت:

(ا) ہمارے کمرے کی چھت ٹپکتی ہے
(ب) ہمارے کمرے کا چھت ٹپکتا ہے
(ج) ہمارے مکان کا چھت ٹپکتا ہے
(د) ہمارے چھت میں سوراخ ہے

-7 تار:

(ا) مجھے ابھی کراچی سے تار آیا ہے
(ب) مجھے ابھی کراچی سے تار آئی ہے
(ج) مجھے ابھی کراچی سے تار ملی ہے
(د) مجھے ابھی کراچی سے تار آئی ہے

-8 فکر:

(ا) آپ کو اپنے بیٹے کا بہت فکر ہے
(ب) آپ کو اپنے بیٹے کی بہت فکر ہے
(ج) آپ کو اپنے بیٹے کی صحت کا بہت فکر ہے
(د) آپ اپنے بیٹے کے بارے میں فکر مند ہیں

-9 اُردو:

(ا) حمیدا اچھا اُردو بولتا ہے
(ب) حمیدا اچھا اُردو بولتی ہے

(ج) حمید اچھی اردو بولتی ہے (د) حمید اچھی اردو بولتا ہے

-10 راہ:

(ا) اکرم ایک گھنٹے سے آپ کی راہ دیکھ رہا ہے (ب) اکرم ایک گھنٹے سے آپ کا راہ دیکھ رہا ہے
(ج) اکرم ایک گھنٹے سے آپ کے راہ پر بیٹھا ہے (د) اکرم ایک گھنٹے سے آپ کا راستہ دیکھ رہا ہے

-11 ٹکٹ:

(ا) سیالکوٹ کے پانچ ٹکٹ خرید لو (ب) سیالکوٹ کی پانچ ٹکٹیں خرید لو
(ج) سیالکوٹ کے لئے پانچ ٹکٹیں لے لو (د) سیالکوٹ کی پانچ ٹکٹ لے لو

-12 انتظار:

(ا) مجھے دن بھر تمہاری انتظار رہی (ب) مجھے کل سے تمہاری انتظار تھی
(ج) مجھے دن بھر تمہارا انتظار رہا (د) میں دن بھر تمہاری انتظار میں رہا

-13 کیچڑ:

(ا) بارش سے ہر جگہ کیچڑ ہو گیا ہے (ب) بارش سے ہر جگہ کیچڑ ہو گئی ہے
(ج) بارش نے ہر جگہ کیچڑ کر دیا ہے (د) بارش کی وجہ سے ہر جگہ کیچڑ ہو چکا ہے

-14 دہی:

(ا) کھٹا دہی نہیں کھانا چاہئے (ب) کھٹی دہی نہیں کھانا چاہئے
(ج) کھٹی دہی نہیں کھانی چاہئے (د) دہی میٹھی ہو یا کھٹی کھا لینا چاہئے

-15 گیند:

(ا) تمہارا گیند کہاں ہے؟ (ب) تمہاری گیند کہاں ہے؟
(ج) کیا تمہارا گیند گم ہو چکا ہے؟ (د) میرا گیند گم نہیں ہوا

-16 پیاز:

(ا) دس روپے کا پیاز لاؤ (ب) دس روپے کا پیاز نہیں آتا
(ج) پچاس روپے کی پیاز لاؤ (د) آدھ سیر پیاز لانا تھا

-17 گھاس:

(ا) صبح کے وقت ہرا ہرا گھاس اچھا لگتا ہے (ب) صبح کے وقت سبز سبز گھاس اچھا لگتا ہے
(ج) صبح کے وقت ہرا بھرا گھاس اچھا لگتا ہے (د) صبح کے وقت ہری بھری گھاس اچھی لگتی ہے

-18 ناک:

(ا) خالد میاں کی ناک چپٹی ہے (ب) خالد میاں کا ناک چپٹا ہے
(ج) خالد میاں کا ناک چپٹا نہیں ہے (د) خالد میاں کا ناک سیدھا ہے

-19 میل:

(ا) صابن سے جسم کی میل صاف ہو جاتی ہے (ب) صابن سے جسم کا میل صاف ہو جاتا ہے
(ج) صابن سے جسم کی میل نہیں اترتی (د) صابن سے کپڑوں کی میل نکل جاتی ہے

-20 قبض:

4- کشمیری زبان کے تیسرے دور سے متعلق ادب کا ایک نامور نام:

(ا) محمود گامی (ب) حبہ خاتون

(ج) ارنی مال (د) ملا فقیر

5- شاعری کے مجموعہ "شاہ جو رسالو" کے شاعر کا نام:

(ا) خوشحال خان خٹک (ب) وارث شاہ

(ج) مخدوم محمد ہاشم (د) شاہ عبداللطیف بھٹائی

6- پشتو زبان کی پہلی کتاب کا نام:

(ا) پٹہ خزانہ (ب) تذکرۃ الاولیاء

(ج) جٹ دی کرتوت (د) آثار الصنادید

7- اردو ترکی زبان کا لفظ ہے جس کے معنی ہیں:

(ا) ساتھ (ب) اسلحہ

(ج) لشکر (د) ادب

8- "مسدس حالی" تحریر کرنے والے شاعر کا نام:

(ا) امیر خسرو (ب) مولانا الطاف حسین حالی

(ج) میر تقی میر (د) خواجہ میر درد

9- قرآن پاک کا پہلا ترجمہ جس زبان میں ہوا:

(ا) پنجابی (ب) کشمیری

(ج) بلوچی (د) سندھی

10- بلوچی زبان میں پہلا مجلہ شائع ہونے کا سن:

(ا) 1940ء میں (ب) 1950ء میں

(ج) 1960ء میں (د) 1970ء میں

جوابات
Answers

1-	د	2-	ب	3-	الف	4-	ب
5-	د	6-	الف	7-	ج	8-	ب
9-	د	10-	ج				

8. قومی یکجہتی اور خوشحالی

(National Integration and Prosperity)

□ ہر سوال کے چار متبادل جوابات دیے گئے ہیں۔ درست جواب پر نشان (✓) لگائیں۔

1- پاکستان کے لوگوں میں قدر مشترک:

-31 قلم:
(ا) اس نے گلاب کی قلم لگائی
(ب) اس نے گلاب کا قلم لگایا
(ج) اس نے گلاب میں قلم لگایا
(د) اس نے گلاب کے قلم کا پیوند لگایا

-32 اودھم:
(ا) لڑکوں نے اودھم مچا رکھی ہے
(ب) لڑکوں نے اودھم مچا رکھا ہے
(ج) لڑکوں نے اودھم مچایا ہوا ہے
(د) لڑکیوں نے اودھم مچا رکھا ہے

-33 قمیض:
(ا) اس کی نئی قمیض پھٹ گئی
(ب) اس کا نیا قمیض پھٹ گیا
(ج) اس نے نئی قمیض سلوائی
(د) اس نے نئی قمیض خریدی تھی

-34 گوند:
(ا) ایک پاؤ گوند خرید لاؤ
(ب) دس روپے کی گوند خرید لاؤ
(ج) دس روپے کا گوند خرید لاؤ
(د) کتاب کو گوند سے جوڑ دو

-35 املا:
(ا) اس کی املا درست نہیں
(ب) اس کا املا درست نہیں
(ج) اس کی املا غلط ہے
(د) اس کے ہاں املا کی غلطیاں ہیں

-36 فوٹو:
(ا) آپ کی یہ فوٹو اچھی نہیں لگتی
(ب) آپ کا یہ فوٹو اچھا نہیں لگتا
(ج) آپ کی یہ فوٹو گراف اچھی نہیں لگتی
(د) آپ کی یہ فوٹو اچھی لگتی ہے

-37 ضد:
(ا) ضد کرنا اچھی بات نہیں
(ب) ضد کرنی اچھی بات نہیں
(ج) ضد کرنی اچھا عمل نہیں
(د) ضد اچھی چیز نہیں

-38 حلف:
(ا) نئی کابینہ نے حلف اٹھائی
(ب) نئی کابینہ نے حلف اٹھا لیا
(ج) نئی کابینہ جلد حلف اٹھائے گی
(د) صدر نے کابینہ سے حلف لی

-39 کرتوت:
(ا) آپ کے بیٹے کی کرتوتوں نے آپ کو بدنام کیا
(ب) آپ کی کرتوتوں نے آپ کو بدنام کیا
(ج) آپ کے بیٹے کی کرتوت نے آپ کو بدنام کیا
(د) آپ کے بیٹے کے کرتوت نے آپ کو بدنام کیا

-40 حیا:
(ا) اس کی آنکھ میں تو حیا نہیں رہی
(ب) اس کی آنکھ میں تو حیا نہیں رہا
(ج) اس کی آنکھوں میں تو حیا نہیں رہا
(د) شرم و حیا اس کے پاس سے بھی نہیں گزرا

-41 ترازو:
(ا) اس کا ترازو ٹوٹ گیا
(ب) اس کی ترازو ٹوٹ گئی

(ج) اس کے ترازو ٹوٹ گئے
(د) کم تولنے سے اس کا ترازو ٹوٹا

-42 لغت:
(ا) وارث سرہندی نے اچھا لغت مرتب کیا ہے
(ب) وارث سرہندی نے اچھی لغت مرتب کی ہے
(ج) وارث سرہندی نے اچھے لغت مرتب کیے
(د) علمی والوں کی اچھی لغت ہے

☆ تذکیر و تانیث کے حوالے سے مندرجہ ذیل میں سے درست پر نشان لگایئے:

-43
(ا) آپ کے مزاج کیسے ہیں؟
(ب) آپ کی مزاج کیسی ہے؟
(ج) آپ کا مزاج کیسا ہے؟
(د) کیسے اخراج بخیر ہیں؟

-44
(ا) مجھے کھٹے ڈکار آتے ہیں
(ب) مجھے کھٹی ڈکاریں آتی ہیں
(ج) مجھے کھٹا ڈکار آتا ہے
(د) مجھے کھٹی ڈکار آتی ہے

-45
(ا) نجمہ اس کی بات سن کر بکی بکی رہ گئی
(ب) احمد اس کی بات سن کر ہکا بکا رہ گیا
(ج) وہ اس کی بات سن کر بکے بکے رہ گئے
(د) نجمہ کی بات اس کو ہکا بکا کر گئی

-46
(ا) اس کنویں کا پانی کھارا ہے
(ب) اس کنویں کا پانی کھاری ہے
(ج) اس کنویں کے پانی کھارے ہیں
(د) اس کنویں میں پانی کھاری ہے

-47
(ا) ''پطرس کے مضامین'' چھپ گئے ہیں
(ب) ''پطرس کے مضامین'' چھپ گیا ہے
(ج) ''پطرس کے مضامین'' چھپ گئی ہے
(د) ''پطرس کے مضامین'' چھپنے گئے ہیں

-48
(ا) ''خطوط غالب'' چھپ چکے ہیں
(ب) ''خطوط غالب'' چھپ چکا ہے
(ج) ''خطوط غالب'' چھپ چکی ہے
(د) ''خطوط غالب'' چھپ رہے ہیں

-49
(ا) سائرن بجتے ہی ساری فوج چوکنی ہو گئی
(ب) سائرن بجتے ہی ساری فوج چوکنا ہو گئی
(ج) سائرن بجتے ہی ساری فوج چوکنے ہو گئے
(د) سائرن بجتے ہی فوجی چوکنے ہو گئے

-50 روزنامہ ''نوائے وقت'' لاہور سے شائع:
(ا) ہوتا ہے
(ب) ہوتی ہے
(ج) ہوتے ہیں
(د) ہو گی

-51 اکرم نے اونٹ کو گیلی:
(ا) ڈالا
(ب) ڈالی
(ج) ڈالے
(د) ڈلوایا

-52 عمران کے محلے کی ایک عورت تو بہت ہی:

(الف) لڑاکی ہے　　(ب) لڑاکا ہے

(ج) لڑاکو ہے　　(د) لڑاکے ہے

جوابات

-1	ب	-2	الف	-3	د	-4	ج	-5	ب
-6	الف	-7	الف	-8	ب	-9	د	-10	الف
-11	الف	-12	ج	-13	ب	-14	الف	-15	ب
-16	ج	-17	د	-18	الف	-19	ب	-20	ج
-21	الف	-22	ب	-23	ج	-24	ب	-25	ب
-26	الف	-27	ب	-28	د	-29	ج	-30	ب
-31	الف	-32	الف	-33	ب	-34	ج	-35	ب
-36	ب	-37	الف	-38	ب	-39	د	-40	الف
-41	ب	-42	الف	-43	ج	-44	ب	-45	ب
-46	الف	-47	ج	-48	ج	-49	ب	-50	الف
-51	ب	-52	ب						

☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆

مطابقت کے اصولوں کے پیش نظر فقرات کی درستی

(مطابقت اور حروف کا درست استعمال)

☆ مندرجہ ذیل جملوں میں سے تذکیر و تانیث کے حوالے سے درست جوابات کی نشاندہی کریں۔

-1 قلم دوات ٹوٹ ....۔

(الف) گئے　　(ب) گئی

(ج) گئیں　　(د) گیا

-2 اس کا گھر، جائیداد اور گاڑی سب کچھ بک ....۔

(الف) گئے　　(ب) گئی

(ج) گئیں　　(د) گیا

-3 قلم اور دوات یہاں .... ہے۔

(الف) رکھی　　(ب) رکھے

(ج) رکھا　　(د) رکھیں

-4 یہ کھٹارا گاڑی کس .... ہے؟

(ا) کی (ب) کے
(ج) کو (د) کا

5- میرے سر میں درد ....۔
(ا) ہو رہی ہے (ب) ہو رہے ہیں
(ج) ہو رہیں ہے (د) ہو رہا ہے

6- دیوانِ غالب چھپ .... ہے۔
(ا) گیا (ب) گیے
(ج) گئی (د) گئیں

7- ماہنامہ "نمائے ملت" بند ہو .... ہے۔
(ا) گیے (ب) گئی
(ج) گیا (د) گئیں

8- درخت سے طوطے اور چڑیاں اُڑ ....۔
(ا) گئی (ب) گئیں
(ج) گیے (د) گیا

9- یہ عورت بڑی .... ہے۔
(ا) لڑاکی (ب) لڑاکو
(ج) لڑاکن (د) لڑاکا

10- آپ ہمارے گھر کب .... گے؟
(ا) آئیں (ب) آؤ
(ج) آئے (د) آیئے

11- امتحان میں وہ ضرور نقل .... گا۔
(ا) کرے (ب) لگائے
(ج) کروں (د) فرمائے

12- اسلم، اکرم اور اقبال بازار ....۔
(ا) چلا گیا ہے (ب) چلے گئے ہیں
(ج) چلے گئیں ہیں (د) چلے گئی ہے

13- "مکاتیبِ اقبال" چھپ ....۔
(ا) گیے ہیں (ب) گئی ہے
(ج) گئیں ہیں (د) گیا ہے

14- خورشید نے کتاب، قلم اور پنسل ....۔
(ا) خریدا (ب) خریدے
(ج) خریدی (د) خریدیں

15- اسلم اور اس کی ماں بازار ....۔

(ا) گئے (ب) گئی

(ج) گیا (د) گئیں

16- حکمرانوں کی سلطنت ....۔

(ا) ہوتی ہے (ب) ہوتے ہیں

(ج) ہوتا ہوں (د) ہوتا ہے

17- اکرم نے کتاب، قلم اور کاپی ....۔

(ا) خریدا (ب) خریدے

(ج) خریدی (د) خرید لیا

18- اکبر نے وقت ضائع کیا .... وہ ناکام رہا۔

(ا) اس لیے (ب) کیونکہ

(ج) البتہ (د) لیکن

19- اگر وہ آتا .... میں اس کی مدد کرتا۔

(ا) پھر (ب) تب

(ج) تو (د) لیکن

20- مال، دولت، جائیداد کچھ نہ ....۔

(ا) رہی (ب) رہا

(ج) رہے (د) رہ گیا

21- میں نے آج اخبار نہیں ....۔

(ا) پڑھی (ب) پڑھے

(ج) سنا (د) پڑھا

22- ایسی باتوں سے رعب و وقار ....۔

(ا) جاتے رہتے ہیں (ب) جاتا رہتا ہیں

(ج) جاتی رہتی ہے (د) جاتا رہتا ہے

23- غم اور مفلسی انسان کی صلاحیتوں کو گھنا ....۔

(ا) دیتی ہے (ب) دیتا ہوں

(ج) دی جاتی ہے (د) دیتے ہیں

24- احمد اور نوید دونوں ....۔

(ا) چلا گیا (ب) چلی گئے

(ج) چلے گئے (د) چل گئے

25- اس کا مال، جائیداد، دکانیں سب بک ....۔

(ا) گیا (ب) گئے

(ج) گئی (د) گئیں

-26 اس کی عزت، شہرت اور وقار سب کچھ..............۔

(الف) جاتا رہا (ب) جاتے رہے

(ج) جاتی رہی (د) جاتے رہا

-27 کپڑے شلوار الماری میں..............۔

(الف) رکھے ہیں (ب) رکھا ہے

(ج) رکھی ہیں (د) رکھی ہے

-28 ماموں اور بھانجا..............۔

(الف) لڑ پڑا (ب) لڑ پڑیں

(ج) لڑ پڑے (د) لڑ پڑاؤ

-29 عورتوں نے کہا ہم..............۔

(الف) آتی ہیں (ب) آتے ہیں

(ج) آگئیں ہیں (د) آتی ہے

-30 میں نے یہاں کے آموں کو..............۔

(الف) میٹھا پایا (ب) میٹھے پائے

(ج) میٹھا پائے (د) میٹھے پائیں

جوابات

-1	ب	-2	د	-3	الف	-4	الف	-5	د
-6	ج	-7	ج	-8	ب	-9	د	-10	الف
-11	الف	-12	ب	-13	ب	-14	ج	-15	الف
-16	د	-17	ج	-18	الف	-19	ج	-20	ب
-21	د	-22	ب	-23	د	-24	ج	-25	ب
-26	الف	-27	د	-28	ج	-29	ب	-30	الف

☆☆☆☆

امدادی افعال کا جملوں میں استعمال (حروف کا صحیح استعمال)

-1 وہ حروف جو فعل کا تعلق فاعل کے ساتھ اور اسم کا خبر کے ساتھ ربط قائم کریں، کہلاتے ہیں:

(الف) حروف علت (ب) حروف اضافت

(ج) حروف جار (د) حروف عطف

-2 وہ حروف جو دو اسموں یا دو جملوں کو آپس میں ملا دیں، کہلاتے ہیں:

(الف) حروف بیان (ب) حروف عطف

(ج) حروفِ جار (د) حروفِ علت

3- وہ حروف جو کسی وجہ یا سبب کو ظاہر کریں، کہلاتے ہیں:

(الف) حروفِ انبساط (ب) حروفِ تاکید

(ج) حروفِ بیان (د) حروفِ علت

4- وہ حروف جو دو اسموں کا آپس میں تعلق پیدا کریں، کہلاتے ہیں:

(الف) حروفِ جار (ب) حروفِ اضافت

(ج) حروفِ قسم (د) حروفِ علت

5- وہ حروف جو کسی وضاحت کے لیے استعمال کیے جائیں، کہلاتے ہیں:

(الف) حروفِ بیان (ب) حروفِ جار

(ج) حروفِ شرط (د) حروفِ توجہ

6- وہ حروف جو ایک چیز کو دوسری چیز جیسا ظاہر کرنے کے لیے استعمال کیے جاتے ہیں، کہلاتے ہیں:

(الف) حروفِ تحسین (ب) حروفِ استعارہ

(ج) حروفِ شرط (د) حروفِ تشبیہ

7- وہ حروف جو شرط کے موقع پر بولے جاتے ہیں، کہلاتے ہیں:

(الف) حروفِ شرط (ب) حروفِ جار

(ج) حروفِ عطف (د) حروفِ تاسف

8- وہ حروف جو کسی کو پکارنے کے لیے استعمال ہوتے ہیں، کہلاتے ہیں:

(الف) حروفِ استفہام (ب) حروفِ قسم

(ج) حروفِ ندا (د) حروفِ تحسین

9- ایسے حروف جو کچھ پوچھنے یا دریافت کرنے کے لیے استعمال کیے جاتے ہیں، کہلاتے ہیں:

(الف) حروفِ شرط (ب) حروفِ استفہام

(ج) حروفِ ندا (د) حروفِ علت

10- وہ حروف جو کسی چیز، بات، شخص یا جگہ کی تعریف کے لیے بولے جاتے ہیں، کہلاتے ہیں:

(الف) حروفِ تحسین (ب) حروفِ تحقیق

(ج) حروفِ جار (د) حروفِ تاکید

11- ایسے حروف جو نفرت یا حقارت کے اظہار کے لیے استعمال ہوتے ہیں، کہلاتے ہیں:

(الف) حروفِ اضافت (ب) حروفِ تاکید

(ج) حروفِ تردید (د) حروفِ نفرین

12- وہ حروف جو کسی بات یا چیز کو رد کرنے کے موقع پر استعمال ہوتے ہیں، کہلاتے ہیں:

(الف) حروفِ نفرین (ب) حروفِ تردید

(ج) حروفِ جار (د) حروفِ شرط

13- وہ حروف جو ایک کلمے یا جملے کو دوسرے کلمے یا جملے سے خارج یا مستثنیٰ کرتے ہیں، کہلاتے ہیں:

(الف) حروفِ اخراج (ب) حروفِ استفہام

(ج) حروفِ تردید (د) حروفِ استثنا

14- وہ حروف جو دو جملوں کے درمیان آ کر پہلے جملے کے شک کو دور کرتے ہیں، کہلاتے ہیں:

(الف) حروفِ استدراک (ب) حروفِ استثنا

(ج) حروفِ اضافت (د) حروفِ علت

15- وہ حروف جو افسوس کے موقع پر بولے جاتے ہیں' کہلاتے ہیں:

(ا) حروفِ تاسف (ب) حروفِ افسوس

(ج) حروفِ تنفر (د) حروفِ انبساط

16- وہ حروف جو خوشی کے موقع پر بولے جاتے ہیں' کہلاتے ہیں:

(ا) حروفِ تاسف (ب) حروفِ انبساط

(ج) حروفِ تحسین (د) حروفِ عطف

17- وہ حروف جو کہ تاکید کے لیے استعمال ہوتے ہیں' کہلاتے ہیں:

(ا) حروفِ لازمی (ب) حروفِ تاکید

(ج) حروفِ تحسین (د) حروفِ تردید

18- وہ حروف جو پناہ مانگنے یا کسی فعل سے باز رہنے کا اقرار کرتے وقت بولے جاتے ہیں' کہلاتے ہیں:

(ا) حروفِ ایجاب (ب) حروفِ قسم

(ج) حروفِ تردید (د) حروفِ توبہ

19- وہ حروف جو کسی کو دھمکانے یا خبردار کرنے کے لیے بولے جاتے ہیں' کہلاتے ہیں:

(ا) حروفِ تنبیہ (ب) حروفِ شرط

(ج) حروفِ استفہام (د) حروفِ تردید

20- وہ حروف جو جواب دینے یا کسی بات کا اقرار کرنے کے لیے بولے جاتے ہیں' کہلاتے ہیں:

(ا) حروفِ اقرار (ب) حروفِ تحقیق

(ج) حروفِ ایجاب (د) حروفِ اظہار

21- وہ حروف جو حیرانی کو ظاہر کرنے کے لیے استعمال کیے جاتے ہیں' کہلاتے ہیں:

(ا) حروفِ تعجب (ب) حروفِ تحقیق

(ج) حروفِ تاسف (د) حروفِ تاکید

22- وہ حروف جو اسم یا فعل کے ساتھ مل کر کوئی خصوصیت پیدا کرتے ہیں' کہلاتے ہیں:

(ا) حروفِ شرط (ب) حروفِ جار

(ج) حروفِ اضافت (د) حروفِ تخصیص

23- وہ حروف جو رفع شک اور اظہارِ حقیقت کے لیے بولے جاتے ہیں' کہلاتے ہیں:

(ا) حروفِ قسم (ب) حروفِ تحقیق

(ج) حروفِ شرط (د) حروفِ تردید

24- وہ حروف جو قسم کے لیے استعمال ہوتے ہیں' کہلاتے ہیں:

(ا) حروفِ قسم (ب) حروفِ تاکید

(ج) حروفِ استثنا (د) حروفِ توبہ

25- وہ حروف جو اندازہ و مقدار کے لیے استعمال کیے جاتے ہیں' کہلاتے ہیں:

(ا) حروفِ شرط (ب) حروفِ بیان

(ج) حروفِ مقدار (د) حروفِ شک و ظن

26- وہ حروف جو کسی لفظ کے معنی یا کلام کے مطلب کو بہ صراحت بیان کرنے کے لیے استعمال ہوتے ہیں' کہلاتے ہیں:

(ا) حروفِ صراحت (ب) حروفِ معنی

(ج) حروفِ تنکیر (د) حروفِ شرط

27- وہ حروف جو کسی بات کے ہونے یا نہ ہونے میں شک ظاہر کریں' کہلاتے ہیں:

(الف) حروفِ مفاجات (ب) حروفِ شرط

(ج) حروفِ تاکید (د) حروفِ شک وظن

28- وہ حروف جن سے کسی امر کا اچانک اور اتفاقاً واقع ہونا ظاہر ہو' کہلاتے ہیں:

(الف) حروفِ شرط (ب) حروفِ مفاجات

(ج) حروفِ تحقیق (د) حروفِ تردید

جوابات

-1	ج	-2	ب	-3	د	-4	ب	-5	الف
-6	د	-7	الف	-8	ج	-9	ب	-10	الف
-11	د	-12	ب	-13	د	-14	الف	-15	الف
-16	ب	-17	ب	-18	د	-19	الف	-20	ج
-21	الف	-22	د	-23	ب	-24	الف	-25	ج
-26	ج	-27	د	-28	ب				

رموزِ اوقاف

1- وہ اشارے یا علامتیں جو کسی عبارت کے ایک جملے کو دوسرے جملے یا کسی جملہ کے ایک حصہ کو اس کے باقی حصوں سے الگ کرنے کے لیے استعمال ہوتی ہیں' کہلاتی ہیں:

(الف) علامتِ ترک (ب) امدادی افعال

(ج) حروفِ عطف (د) رموزِ اوقاف

2- وہ علامت جو کسی جملہ کے مکمل یا ختم ہونے کے بعد لگائی جاتی ہے' کہلاتی ہے:

(الف) سوالیہ (ب) وقفہ

(ج) ختمہ (د) ندائیہ

3- ایسی علامت جس پر ہلکا سا توقف کر کے آگے جانا ہوتا ہے' کہلاتی ہے:

(الف) سکتہ (ب) خط

(ج) وقفہ (د) ندائیہ

4- وہ علامت جو کسی سوالیہ لفظ یا جملے کے آخر میں لگائی جاتی ہے' وہ ہے:

(الف) تفصیلیہ (ب) قوسین

(ج) وقفہ (د) سوالیہ

5- وہ علامت جو عام طور پر کسی بات کی تفصیلات بتانے سے پہلے استعمال ہوتے ہے' کہلاتی ہے:

(الف) قوسین (ب) ندائیہ

(ج) تفصیلیہ (د) واوین

6- وہ کون سی علامت ہے جو کسی اور کی تحریر کا اقتباس یا کسی کا قول پیش کرتے وقت اس اقتباس یا قول کے شروع اور آخر میں لگائی

جاتی ہے؟

(ا) توسین (ب) واوین

(ج) تفصیلیہ (د) حاشیہ

7- وہ کون سی علامت ہے جو کسی کو متوجہ یا کسی جذبے کا اظہار کرتے ہوئے لگائی جاتی ہے؟

(ا) حاشیہ (ب) ندائیہ

(ج) واوین (د) وقفہ

8- جب سکتے سے زیادہ ٹھہراؤ کی ضرورت ہو تو کون سی علامت استعمال کی جاتی ہے؟

(ا) رابطہ (ب) وقفہ

(ج) ندائیہ (د) ختمہ

9- جب عبارت میں وقفے سے زیادہ ٹھہراؤ ظاہر کرنا ہو تو کون سی علامت استعمال کی جاتی ہے؟

(ا) رابطہ (ب) سکتہ

(ج) توسین (د) ندائیہ

10- وہ کون سی علامت ہے جو توسین کے قریب قریب ہے اور کسی لفظ یا جملے کو باقی عبارت سے جدا کرنے کے لیے اس کے شروع اور آخر میں لگائی جاتی ہے؟

(ا) خط (ب) واوین

(ج) وقفہ (د) رابطہ

11- اگر کسی اقتباس کے کچھ الفاظ حذف کر دینا مقصود ہو تو کون سی علامت استعمال کی جاتی ہے؟

(ا) علامتِ ترک (ب) علامتِ رابطہ

(ج) علامتِ حاشیہ (د) علامتِ حذف

12- ختمہ کی علامت کون سی ہے؟

(ا) ؛ (ب) !

(ج) ، (د) –

13- سکتہ کی علامت کون سی ہے؟

(ا) ؛ (ب) ،

(ج) – (د) !

14- سوالیہ علامت کون سی ہے؟

(ا) ! (ب) ؟

(ج) ؛ (د) " "

15- تفصیلیہ کی علامت کون سی ہے؟

(ا) " " (ب) :-

(ج) :- (د) :

16- توسین کی علامت کون سی ہے؟

(ا) " (ب) ""

(ج) :- (د) ......

17- واوین کی علامت کون سی ہے؟

(ا) " (ب) ""

(ج) "　　(د) :

-18 ندائیہ کی علامت کون سی ہے؟

(الف) ؛　　(ب) :

(ج) ؟　　(د) !

-19 وقفہ کی علامت کون سی ہے؟

(الف) -　　(ب) !

(ج) ؛　　(د) :

-20 رابطہ کی علامت کون سی ہے؟

(الف) ؛　　(ب) :

(ج) :-　　(د) -

-21 خط کی علامت کون سی ہے؟

(الف) ــــــ　　(ب) -

(ج) ،　　(د) :-

-22 علامتِ حذف کون سی ہے؟

(الف) :　　(ب) """"

(ج) ـــــ　　(د) ......

-23 علامتِ تخلص کون سی ہے؟

(الف) ـ　　(ب) ـــ

(ج) ؏　　(د) ی

-24 علامتِ حاشیہ کون سی ہے؟

(الف) ـ　　(ب) ـــ

(ج) ؏　　(د) ( )

-25 وقفہ کو انگریزی میں کہتے ہیں:

(الف) فل سٹاپ　　(ب) کالن

(ج) سیمی کالن　　(د) کوما

جوابات

-1	د	-2	ج	-3	الف	-4	د	-5	ج
-6	ب	-7	ب	-8	ب	-9	الف	-10	الف
-11	د	-12	د	-13	ب	-14	ب	-15	د
-16	الف	-17	ب	-18	د	-19	ج	-20	ب
-21	الف	-22	د	-23	ب	-24	الف	-25	ج

☆☆☆☆☆

بسم اللہ الرحمٰن الرحیم

❖ اردو Important Points

- اردو لفظ کو سب سے پہلے راسخ نے استعمال کیا۔
- شاعری میں سب سے پہلے زبان کے لیے اردو کا لفظ مرزا شاد لاہوری نے استعمال کیا۔
- مولانا حفیظ جالندھری کی کتاب "شاہنامہ اسلام" مثنوی کی شکل میں لکھی گئی۔
- "ساقی نامہ" نظم علامہ اقبال کی ہے جو بال جبریل میں ہے۔
- علامہ اقبال نے افغانستان کی تعلیمی پالیسی مرتب کی۔
- انجمن پنجاب کے بانی اور روح رواں لائٹنر تھے۔
- شفیق الرحمن، کرنل محمد خان، مشتاق یوسفی، پطرس بخاری اور ابن انشاء میں مزاح نگاری کی قدر مشترک ہے۔
- غزل کی ابتداء دکن سے ہوئی۔
- پہلا صاحب دیوان شاعر قلی قطب شاہ ہے۔
- اردو کا پہلا شاعر امیر خسرو ہے۔
- اردو کی پہلی شاعرہ ماہ لقا چندا بائی ہیں۔
- بانو قدسیہ کے پہلے افسانے کا نام "واماندگی" تھا۔
- اردو زبان و ادب کا پہلا نثر نگار گیسو دراز بندہ نواز ہے۔
- رفیع الدین سودا نے قصیدہ کی وجہ سے شہرت پائی۔
- علامہ اقبال کی پہلی نثری کتاب "علم الاقتصاد" اقتصادیات کے موضوع پر ہے۔
- فیض احمد فیض واحد پاکستانی شاعر ہیں، جنہیں روسی ایوارڈ "لینن پرائز" ملا۔
- پاکستان کا قومی ترانہ حفیظ جالندھری کی کتاب "چراغ سحر" میں ہے۔
- علامہ اقبال کی نظم "طلوع اسلام" بانگ درا میں ہے۔
- شکوہ اور جواب شکوہ علامہ اقبال کی کتاب بانگ درا میں ہیں۔
- غزل کا پہلا شعر مطلع اور آخری شعر مقطع کہلاتا ہے۔
- مسدس حالی کا دوسرا نام مدوجزر اسلام ہے۔
- "زمیندار" اخبار مولانا ظفر علی خان نے جاری کیا۔
- اردو کا "ہمدرد" اور انگریزی کا "کامریڈ" مولانا محمد علی جوہر نے جاری کیا۔
- اردو کا پہلا ڈرامہ اندر سبھا امانت لکھنوی کا ہے۔
- آغا حشر کاشمیری کو اردو ڈرامے کا شیکسپیئر کہا جاتا ہے
- کلیات میں 6 دیوان شامل ہیں۔
- ارمغان حجاز علامہ اقبال کی وفات کے بعد شائع ہوئی۔
- عظیم الدین احمد نے اردو کا پہلا سانیٹ 1903 میں فریاد عظیم کے نام سے لکھا۔
- منشی مولوی محبوب عالم پیسہ اخبار کے پہلے ایڈیٹر تھے۔
- بارہواں کھلاڑی افتخار عارف کی نظم کا نام ہے۔
- میر تقی میر کے 6 دیوان ہیں۔
- مصحفی کے 8 دیوان ہیں۔
- احمد ندیم قاسمی نے 10 جولائی 2006 کو وفات پائی۔
- ضیاء الحق قاسمی نے 28 اکتوبر 2006 کو وفات پائی۔
- شوکت صدیقی نے 18 دسمبر 2006 کو وفات پائی۔
- منیر نیازی نے 26 دسمبر 2006 کو وفات پائی۔
- ارمغان حجاز علامہ اقبال کا واحد مجموعہ کلام ہے جو اردو اور فارسی دونوں میں ہے۔
- الطاف حسین حالی مرزا غالب کے شاگرد تھے۔
- مخزن رسالہ شیخ عبدالقادر نے اپریل 1901ء میں شائع کیا۔
- اردو کا پہلا سفرنامہ عجائبات فرنگ یوسف خان کمبل پوش ہے۔
- اردو کی پہلی منظوم کتاب کدم راو پدم راو ہے۔
- اردو کی پہلی نثری کتاب "سب رس" ہے۔
- علامہ اقبال کی نظم "خضر راہ" بانگ درا میں ہے۔
- اسماعیل میرٹھی بچوں کے شاعر کی حیثیت سے مشہور ہوئے۔
- دارالمصنفین اعظم گڑھ کے بانی مولانا شبلی نعمانی تھے۔
- مولانا حالی نے "مسدس حالی" سرسید کے کہنے پر لکھی۔
- فیض احمد فیض اور احمد ندیم قاسمی کا تعلق ترقی پسند تحریک سے تھا۔

- اردو کے پہلے ناول نگار منشی پریم چند ہیں۔
- چودھری فضل الحق نے اپنی کتاب "زندگی" گورکھپور جیل میں لکھی۔
- مسدس کے ہر بند میں 6 مصرے جبکہ مخمس کے ہر بند میں 5 مصرے ہوتے ہیں۔
- اردو ہندی تنازعہ 1867 میں بنارس سے شروع ہوا۔
- محمد حسین آزاد نے اپنی کتاب آب حیات میں ولی دکنی کو اردو کا باوا آدم قرار دیا۔
- میر تقی میر کو خدائے سخن کہا جاتا ہے۔
- رابندر ناتھ ٹیگور پہلے ایشیائی ہیں جن کو ادب سے 1913 میں نوبل انعام ملا
- ریختہ کے لفظی معنی ایجاد کرنا کے ہیں۔
- اردو کے پہلے ناول نگار ڈپٹی نذیر احمد ہیں۔
- "مرحوم کی یاد میں" کے مصنف پطرس بخاری ہیں۔
- "سرِ وادیِ سینا" کے مصنف فیض احمد فیض ہیں۔
- "یادوں کی بارات" جوش ملیح آبادی کی آپ بیتی ہے۔
- اداس نسلیں ناول کے مصنف عبد اللہ حسین ہیں۔
- "منزل شب" شاعری کی کتاب مصنف مختار صدیقی ہیں۔
- خاکم بدہن کے مصنف مشتاق یوسفی ہیں۔
- "شب رفتہ" اور "شب رفتہ کے بعد" شعری مجموعے مجید امجد کے ہیں۔
- آواز دوست کے مصنف مختار مسعود ہیں۔
- جہان دانش احسان دانش کی آپ بیتی ہے۔
- آب حیات کے مصنف مولانا محمد حسین آزاد ہیں۔
- تلاش بہاراں ناول جمیلہ ہاشمی کا ہے۔
- راجہ گدھ ناول بانو قدسیہ کا ہے۔
- خوشبو، ماہ تمام، خود کلامی اور انکار پروین شاکر کی کتب ہیں۔
- اردو ادب کی مختصر ترین تاریخ کے مصنف ڈاکٹر سلیم اختر ہیں۔
- چند ہم عصر کے مصنف مولوی عبد الحق ہے۔
- اپنا گریبان چاک، ڈاکٹر جاوید اقبال کی آپ بیتی ہے۔
- کاغذی گھاٹ خالدہ حسین کا ناول ہے۔

- قرۃ العین حیدر اردو کے افسانہ نگار سجاد حیدر یلدرم کی بیٹی تھی۔
- اردو کو 1832 میں برصغیر میں سرکاری و دفتری زبان کا درجہ ملا۔
- علامہ اقبال کے خطوط "اقبال نامہ" کے نام سے شائع ہوئے۔
- بانگ درا کا دیباچہ پروفیسر شیخ عبد القادر نے لکھا۔
- علامہ اقبال کی آخری نظم کا نام "حضرت انسان" ہے۔
- تہذیب الاخلاق رسالہ سرسید احمد خان نے 1871 میں شائع کیا۔
- اردو کا پہلا اخبار "جام جہاں نما" کلکتہ سے 1822 میں شائع ہوا۔
- اردو ترکی زبان کا لفظ ہے۔
- دیوان غالب پہلی مرتبہ 1841 میں شائع ہوا۔
- نظیر اکبر آبادی کو عوامی شاعر کہا جاتا ہے۔
- اردو کی نظم "آدمی نامہ" نظیر اکبر آبادی کی ہے۔
- بابائے اردو مولوی عبد الحق کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
- اردو غزل کا باقاعدہ آغاز ولی دکنی نے کیا۔
- اردو کا پہلا ناول مراۃ العروس ہے۔
- علامہ اقبال کی پہلی نظم "ہمالہ" ہے۔
- میر انیس اردو کے مرثیہ نگار کا تعلق لکھنؤ سے تھا۔
- سعادت یار جہادی اور کوکلبس کے قلمی نام سے چراغ حسن حسرت نے فکاہیہ کالم لکھے۔
- غزل کے لغوی معنی ہیں عورتوں سے باتیں کرنا۔
- اکیلے شعر کو فرد کہا جاتا ہے۔
- ایم۔ اے۔ او کالج علی گڑھ 1920 میں یونیورسٹی بنا۔
- علامہ اقبال کے علاوہ فیض احمد فیض کا تعلق بھی سیالکوٹ سے تھا۔
- ترقی پسند تحریک کے پہلے صدر منشی پریم چند ہیں۔
- شعر کے آخر میں مکرر لفظی کو ردیف کہتے ہیں۔
- پیام مشرق علامہ اقبال کی فارسی کی کتاب ہے جس کا دیباچہ اردو میں ہے۔
- مجید امجد جھنگ میں، اشفاق احمد لاہور میں اور غالب دہلی میں دفن ہیں۔
- اردو کی پہلی خاتون ناول نگار رشیدۃ النساء بیگم ہیں۔

- ہجر لکھنوی کا اصل نام سردار حسن خان ہے۔
- جوش ملیح آبادی کا اصل نام شبیر حسن ہے۔
- ن۔م۔راشد کا اصل نام نذر محمد ہے۔
- محسن نقوی کا اصل نام غلام عباس ہے۔
- ساحر لدھیانوی کا اصل نام عبدالحی ہے۔
- حسرت موہانی کا اصل نام فضل الحق ہے۔
- نظیر اکبر آبادی کا اصل نام شیخ محمد ولی ہے۔
- امام غزالی کا اصل نام ابو حامد محمد بن غزالی ہے۔
- شیخ سعدی کا اصل نام مصلح الدین ہے۔
- بلھے شاہ کا اصل نام سید عبداللہ ہے۔
- سچل سرمست کا اصل نام عبدالوہاب ہے۔
- اردو کی پہلی نقاد خاتون ممتاز شیریں ہے۔
- اردو کے پہلے مورخ کا نام رام بابو سکسینہ ہے۔
- اردو کی پہلی گرائمر انشاء اللہ خان انشاء نے لکھی۔
- جدید نظم کے بانی الطاف حسین حالی ہیں۔
- خطوط نگاری کے بانی رجب علی بیگ ہیں۔
- اردو کی پہلی گرائمر دریائے لطافت ہے۔
- اردو زبان کے پہلے ہندو شاعر نام دیو ہیں۔
- اردو کی طویل ترین نظم مہابھارت ہے۔
- پشتو کے پہلے شاعر امیر کروڑ ہیں۔
- اردو کے پہلے جاسوسی نگار ظفر زیدی ہیں۔
- آزاد نظم کے بانی ن۔م۔راشد ہیں۔
- پاکستان کی پہلی خاتون شاعرہ ادا جعفری ہیں۔
- پہلے پنجابی شاعر بابا فرید گنج شکر ہیں۔
- بلبل ہند۔ مرزا داغ دہلوی کا لقب ہے۔
- طوطی ہند کا لقب امیر خسرو کو ملا۔

- سات دریاؤں کی سرزمین کے مصنف ابن حنیف ہیں شہر افسوس کے مصنف انتظار حسین ہیں۔
- چوپال کے مصنف احمد ندیم قاسمی ہیں۔
- رانی کیتکی کی کہانی کے مصنف انشاء اللہ خاں انشاء ہیں۔
- اردو شعراء کا پہلا تذکرہ نکات الشعراء میر تقی میر کا ہے۔
- آنگن اور زمین دونوں ناول خدیجہ مستور کے ہیں
- ڈرامہ انار کلی سید امتیاز علی تاج کا ہے۔
- ایک وصیت کی تکمیل مولوی وحید الدین کا خاکہ ہے۔
- دست صبا کے خالق فیض احمد فیض ہیں
- دشت وفا کے خالق احمد ندیم قاسمی ہیں۔
- باغ و بہار کے مصنف میر امن دہلوی ہیں۔
- اردو کی پہلی تنقیدی کتاب مقدمہ شعر و شاعری مولانا حالی نے لکھی۔
- فردوس بریں کے مصنف عبدالحلیم شرر ہیں۔
- یادگار غالب اور حیات جاوید کے مصنف مولانا حالی ہیں۔
- سب رس کے مصنف ملا وجہی ہیں
- سحر البیان کے خالق میر حسن ہیں۔
- ابن بطوطہ کے تعاقب میں ابن انشاء کا سفرنامہ ہے۔
- ڈرامہ وارث امجد اسلام امجد کا ہے۔
- تذکرہ اور غبار خاطر مولانا ابوالکلام کی تصانیف ہیں۔
- رسالہ اسباب بغاوت ہند کے مصنف سرسید احمد خان ہیں۔
- برگ نے اور پہلی بارش ناصر کاظمی کی تصانیف ہیں۔
- یاخدا اور ماں جی کے مصنف قدرت اللہ شہاب ہیں۔
- پریشر ککر کے مصنف صدیق سالک ہیں۔
- دلی کا یادگار مشاعرہ کے مصنف فرحت اللہ بیگ ہیں۔
- عود ہندی اور اردوئے معلی غالب کے خطوط کے مجموعے ہیں۔
- توتا کہانی کے مصنف حیدر بخش حیدری ہیں۔
- فسانہ عجائب کے مصنف رجب علی بیگ سرور ہیں۔

- ڈرامہ اندھیرا اجالا یونس جاوید کا ہے۔
- افسانے کی تاریخ 5 ادوار پر مشتمل ہے۔
- ترقی پسند تحریک نے افسانہ نگاروں کو رئیلزم کا رجحان دیا۔
- جنسیات نگاری کے حوالے سے افسانہ نگار سعادت حسن منٹو مشہور ہیں۔
- ترقی پسند تحریک کے حوالے سے افسانوں کے پہلے مجموعے کا نام انگارے تھا۔
- علامتی افسانے کے حوالے سے انتظار حسین سرفہرست ہیں۔
- اردو ڈرامے کا آغاز لکھنؤ سے انیسویں صدی میں ہوا۔
- شہید ناز اور یہودی کی لڑکی آغا حشر کے ڈرامے ہیں۔
- لیو اور قالین کرشن چندر کا ڈرامہ ہے۔
- افسانہ آزاد۔ پنچ اودھ اخبار میں شائع ہوا۔
- اردو ناول میں کردار سازی کا آغاز نذیر احمد نے کیا۔
- صبح زندگی کے مصنف راشد الخیری ہیں۔
- جاسوسی ناول کا آغاز ابن صفی نے کیا۔
- نسخہ ہائے وفا فیض احمد فیض کی کتابوں کا مجموعہ ہے۔
- زاہد سالوس اپنی ظاہری وضع سے دھوکا دینے والے کو کہتے ہیں۔
- محاورہ کے لیے ضروری ہے کہ وہ اپنے مجازی معنی دے۔
- روزمرہ کے لیے ضروری ہے کہ وہ اپنے حقیقی معنی دے۔
- رباعی دو شعروں پر مشتمل ہوتی ہے۔
- جس شاعری میں نقطہ نہ آئے اسے بے نقط شاعری کہتے ہیں۔
- محمد دین فوق کو شاعر کشمیر کہا جاتا ہے۔
- عبدالرحمن چغتائی کو مصور مشرق کہا جاتا ہے۔
- علامہ راشد الخیری کو طبقہ نسواں کا محسن قرار دیا گیا ہے۔
- پنج آہنگ۔ مرزا غالب کی کتابوں کا مجموعہ ہے۔
- اعلان جنگ دور حاضر کے خلاف۔ یہ الفاظ علامہ اقبال کی کتاب بانگ درا کے سرورق پر درج ہیں۔
- علامہ اقبال کا سب سے پہلا شعری مجموعہ اسرار خودی ہے۔
- جدید اردو نظم کا آغاز انجمن پنجاب لاہور سے ہوا۔
- سید الاحرار لقب حسرت موہانی کو ملا۔
- پشتو کا ہومر رحمان بابا کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
- حفیظ جالندھری کو شاعر اسلام کہا جاتا ہے۔
- آزاد جمالدینی (جمال بلوچ) کو بابائے بلوچی کہا جاتا ہے۔
- ہاسٹل میں پڑھنا اور لاہور کا جغرافیہ احمد شاہ پطرس بخاری کے مضامین ہیں۔
- ذکر بہتے خون کا کے مصنف صہیب جالب ہیں۔
- بنات النعش کے مصنف ڈپٹی نذیر احمد ہیں۔
- خطبات احمدیہ سرسید احمد خان نے لکھی۔
- شگوفے کے مصنف شفیق الرحمن ہیں۔
- نقش فریادی کے مصنف فیض احمد فیض ہیں
- ماورا کے مصنف ن۔ م راشد ہیں۔
- محمد حسین آزاد نے اردو زبان کا ماخذ برج بھاشا زبان کو قرار دیا۔
- مغلوں کے زمانے میں عربی اور فارسی سرکاری زبانیں تھیں۔
- اردو زبان میں تقریباً 54009 الفاظ ہیں۔
- فارسی ایران کی زبان ہے۔
- اردو کی بنیادی تین زبانیں ہندی، فارسی اور عربی ہیں۔
- اردو کو ہندی یا ہندوی کے علاوہ ریختہ کے نام سے بھی پکارا جاتا ہے۔
- ریختہ کا لفظ اردو زبان کے لیے بادشاہ اکبر اعظم کے عہد میں استعمال ہوا۔
- اقوام متحدہ کے سروے کے مطابق اردو دنیا کی تیسری بڑی زبان ہے۔
- شاہجہاں نے ہندی کے رسم الخط نسخ کو خط نستعلیق میں تبدیل کر دیا۔
- کربل کتھا فضلی اردو نثر میں سب سے قدیم صنف ہے۔
- ڈپٹی نذیر احمد نے خواتین کے کرداروں کے حوالے سے شہرت حاصل کی۔
- اردو ناول نگاری میں مزاح نگاری کی بنیاد رتن ناتھ سرشار نے رکھی۔
- ٹیڑھی لکیر۔ عصمت اللہ چغتائی کا ناول ہے۔
- ڈرامہ یونانی زبان کا لفظ ہے۔
- افسانہ ہمارے ہاں انگریزی زبان کے ادب سے آیا ہے۔

1)Masnavi “gulshan e Ishq” kis ki tasneef hai?

Nusrati

2)Kis muhaqqiq ne urdu zuban ko marhati ki sagi behn qaraar dia?

a)Ain ul Haq Farid koti

b)Sohail Bukhari

c)Shaukat sabzwaari

3)Sonnet kitnay misron per mushtamil sinf e sukhan hai?

14

4)”Logo Markeziat” kis maghrabi naqqad ki istelaah hai?

a)Xak dareeda

b)Meeshal Foko

c)Franciso leutar

5)Shaiyiri mein “shakhsiat ki nafi” ka tasawwur kis maghribi naqqad ne paish kia?

Eliot

6)Ghalib ka san e wafat?

1869

7)”Mukhzin” ka pehla shumara kab shaya hua?

April 1901

8)”kaii chand thay ser e aasman” kis ka novel hai?

c)Shams ud din Farooqi

9):Tanqeed aur amli tanqeed k musannif ka naam?

Ahtasham Hussain

10)Allama Iqbal ki nazm "Zauq o shauq" un k kis majmmoay mein shamil hai?

Baal e Jibriel

11)Talkhaba e sheereen kis ka shaeri majmooa?

Hafeez Jalandhri

12)Anjuman e Punjab se wabasta maroof angrez shakhsiat?

Dr. Lietner

13)Muqadamma sher o shairi ka saal e ishayat?

a)1891

b)1892

c)1893

14)Tarraqi pasand tehreeq ki pehli conference kaha munaqqid hui?

Lakhnao

15)"ishq o inqilaab kis taraqqi pasand shaair ki kullyat hai?

Zaheer Kashmiri

16)"halqa arbab e zauq" ka pehla ajlaas kis ki zer e sadarat hua?

Hafeez Hoshiyar Poori

17)"aaraish e mehfil" mein kon sa qissa bayan hua hai?

Hatim Taai

18)Dil gudaaz k mudeer ka naam?

Abdul haleem sharar

19)Sir Syed ki zindagi mein tehzeeb ul akhlaq ka aakhri shumara kab shaya hua?

1897

20)Sham ki mundair se"kis noyiat ki tasneef hai?

khud navisht

21. Dakkan me urdu kay aghaz kay nazariye ka bani kon hai?

Naseer Ud din Hashmi

22. Ghalib ne urdu ki kis kitab ko alfaaz ka bhatyar khana qarar diya hai?

Fasana e ajaa'ib

23. Urdu me mazmoon ki sinf ko kis ne muta'rif karaya?

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

24. Kis novel me haraam o halal ka nazariya pesh kiya gaya hai?

Raja gidh

25. Kis afsana nigar ne apnay afsaano me ziyaada tar dehi mua'sharat ko pesh kiya?

Ahmad Nadeem Qasmi

26. Kis afsaanay ka bunyadi mozu tasanna or zahirdari hai?

Overcoat

28. "mitti ka diya" sinf kay aitbar se kya hai?

Khud navisht

30. Kis shairah kay haan "khusboo" lafz tawatar k sath istemal hua hai?

Perveen Shakir

31. kis shair ko mirza ghalib ki shagirdi ka sharf hasil hua?

Haali

31. Kis shair kay nazdeek jannat ki haqeeqat dil ko khush rakhnay ka bahana hai?

Ghalib

33. Kis naqaad ne anees or dabeer kay kaam ka jaiza ek sath liya hai?

Shibli

34. "Akhbar Urdu" ka taluq kis idaaray se hai?

muqtadira qaumi zuban

35. Pakistan adab ki tahreek ki awaleen awaz kis ne buland ki?

Muhammad Hasan Askari

36. "Taa'subaat" kis naqqad kay tanqeedi mazameen ka majmooa hai?

Fateh Muhammad Malik

37)Mirza Qutub ud din Aibak nazm_____ ka juzv hai.

Shahnama Islam

38)"Baray aalu ka kuch bayan ho jaye"_____ka mazahya mazmoon hai.

Mushtaq Ahmad Yousafi

39)"Manzil e shab"_____ka majmooa'e kalam hai.

Mukhtar sadiiqui

40)Khalida Adeeb khanam_____ki Umda tehreer hai.

Ch.Afzal haq

41)Nazm "Manto" kis shairi majmooa mein hai?

Shab e rafta

42)"Haasil na kijye daher se ibrat he kyon na ho" ____ka misraa hai

Mirza Ghalib

43)Theudor Morison ka ziker____k khakay mein hai.

Sir Syed Ahmad khan

44)Heart Attack______ki nazm hai.

Faiz Ahmad faiz

45)Naeem_____ka kirdaar hai.

Udaas naslen

46)_____Aagra mein paida hue aur Delhi mein Mughal darbar se wabasta rahay..

Mirza Ghalib

47)"Aik Khadim e Khalq ki kahani"_____ki tehreer kerda hai.

Ch.Afzal haq

48)Intekhab e kalam e Meer pehli baar kab shaya hua?

1930

49)____1911 mein Sialkot mein paida hue aur lahore mein wafat payi.

Faiz Ahmad Faiz

50"Mein he tou ik raaz tha seena e kaainat mein"_____ka misraa hai.

Iqbal

51)"be'khudi le gayi kahan ham ko

daer se intezaar hai apna"______ka sher hai

Meer taqi Meer

52)Prof Sohail____ka kirdaar hai.

Raja Gidh

53)Khawaja Altaf Hussain Haali_____k mushayiron mein shareek hue,

Anjuman e Panjab

54)Shibli Naumani ki "Seerat un Nabi" ko ____ne mukammal kia

Syed Suleman Nadvi

55)Mah o saal e aashnayi_____ka sa

1)Mirza Qutub ud din Aibak nazm_____ ka juzv hai.

Shahnama Islam

2)"Baray aalu ka kuch bayan ho jaye"_____ka mazahya mazmoon hai.

Mushtaq Ahmad Yousafi

3)"Manzil e shab"_____ka majmooa'e kalam hai.

Mukhtar sadiiqui

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Anjuman e Panjab

18)Shibli Naumani ki "Seerat un Nabi" ko ____ne mukammal kia

Syed Suleman Nadvi

19)Mah o saal e aashnayi_____ka safarnaama hai.

Faiz Ahmad faiz

20-aamon ki tareef mein masnavi kis ne likhi?

Ghalib

21-Meer ki aik Masnavi ka unwaan____hai

khawb o khayal

22-Baal e jibreel k ibtadaai safhay per sirf aik shaer hai,jisay Allama Iqbal ne "Bhartar hari se Mansoob kia hai,ye shayir kis daur ka hai?

uneesveen sadi

23-Khakim ba'dehan mein khaakon ki tadaad?

8

24-Shab e rafta mein nazmen aur ghazlen___unwaanat k tehat likhi gayi hain.

3

25-Meer taqi Meer ki shaayiri k kitnay deewan hain?

6

26-Hafeez k shahnama ki kitni jildain hain?

4

27-Musaddas mein Haali ne musalmano k____ka ziker kia hai

Maazi

28-Sar e waadi e seena Faiz ka kon sa majmooa hai?

5th

29-"Ham urdu mizaah k ahd e yousafi mein jee rahay hain" kis ka qaul hai?

Dr.Zaheer fateh poori

30-Sar e waadi e seena mein faiz ki shayiri 1965 se____tak hai.

1971

31-Ahmad Naseem Qasmi k afsanay____pas manzer ki akkasi kertay hain

daihi(rural)

32-Manzil e shab ka talluq kis sinf se hai?

shaayiri

33-Faiz ki shayiri____shaiyiri hai

samaaji

34-chand ham aser mash'hoor adeebon k____hain

khaakay

35-_____k kalam mein tasavuff,falsafa aur science bhi hai

Ghalib

36-_______shaa'ir,afsana nigaar aur naqqad

Ahmad Nadeem Qasmi

37-_____Bang e dara ki nazm hai

taloo e Islam

38-Mushtaq Ahmad yousafi ki tanz o mizaah ki____kutab hain

3

39-Deewan e Ghalib ki pehli ghazal ka matla'a?

Naqsh Faryaadi hai kis ki shokhi e tehreer ka,

kaaghzi hai pairhan her paikar e tasveer ka.

Thandi aag by Intizar hussain

Rustam o sohrab Agha hasher kashmiri ka drama tha

Agha Ashar kashmiri ko urdu ka Shakespeare kaha jata hay

Drama Anar kali by Imtiaz ali taaj jo k tragedy hay

Chacha chakan imtiaz ali taj ka aik kirdar hay

Drama taleem balghan khawaja moen ud din nay likha tha jo k 1954 main likha gia

Sab rus Mulla Wajhi nay likha tha

Sab rus aik tamseeli qissa tha ki zuban Deccani kahi jati hay

Mazameen farhat Farhat ullah baig nay likhi thi

Molvi nazeer ahmed ki kahani farhat ullah baig ka likha howa khaka tha

Ye khakh unho nay 1928 main likha tha

Movli nazeer ahmed farhat ullah baig k ustad thay

Pitras bukhari ka asal name ahmed shah bukhari tha

Urdu ki akhiri kitab by Pitras bukhari

Maan ki museebat

khana khud pak raha hay

dhobi aj kapry dho raha hay

main aik miyan hon

Mazameen e rasheed Raheed ahmed Sadique ka pahla nasri majmua hay jo 20 mazameen pay mushtamil hay

Aab e gum mushtaq ahmed yousfi k mazameen ka majmua hay jo 1989 main shaya howa aor ic main 6 unwan k mazmoon hain

Aab e gum k markazi kirdar mirza abdul wadood baig ko mushtaq ahmed yousfi nay apna humzad kaha tha

Sir sayyad ahmed khan jaded urdu nasar k pani han

Narang e khayal Mohammad hussain azad nay likha jis main 14 mazameen shamil hain

Hayat e jawaid altaf hussain hali nay likhi thi jo 2 hisso pay mushtamil hay

Meer o Soda ka doar 1706 say 1810 tak phela howa hay

Meer o Soda k doar main urdu pay farsi ghalib rahi

Meer Taqi meer apny zamany ka sab say barha ghazal go shahir tha

Momin o Gahalib k doar main ghazal nay boht arooj hasil kia

Abraham Zoq (died 1854) bahadur shah zaffar ka ustad tha.

Mirza ghalib died in 1869

Fort William college was found in 1800

Sir sayyad nay Tehzeeb ul akhlaq 1870 main nikala tha

Anjaman e Punjab 21 jan 1865 ko banai gai

Dr Lightener pehla sadar tha aor molana Muhammad hussain azad secretary

Sajjad zaheer aor malik raj aanind nay 1935 main taraqi pasand tehrik ki buniyad rakhi

Anjaman ki pahli conference 15 april 1936 ko munshi paraim chand ki sdarat main Lakhnao main hoi

Faiz ahmed faiz, N.m Rashid and majeed amjad ka taluq taraqi pasand tehrik say hay

Faiz ahmed faiz nay ye nazmain likhi hain

sham e tanhai

subha e azadi

chand roz aor meri jan

heart attack

Taraqi pasand afsano ka pahla majmua Angary hay jo tehrik k aghaz say pahely December 1932 main shaya howa,

Angary 1933 mai zabt ho gai thi

Angary mai 9 afsany aor 1 drama tha

Angary (aik jaiza)

sajjad zaheer nay 5 afsany likhy thy. "neend nahi ati. Jannat ki basharat. Garmiyu ki aik rat. Dulari. Pher ye hangama.

Rasheed jahan ka 1 afsana Dilli ki sair aor drama Pardy k peachy

Ali Ahmed 2 afsany Badal nahi aty and Mahawatto ki aik rat

aor mehmood zafar ka Jawan-mardi

Taraqi pasnd afsana nigaro main paraim chand ka name numayan hay

Paraim chand nay afsana Kaffan likha

Kirishan chandar k ye afsany boht maqbool hoey

I. An data

II. Kalu bhangi

III. Balcony

IV. Barham puttar

V. Piyasa

VI. Teen ghunday

VII. Pishawar express

VIII. Cherry k phool

Ahmed nadeem qasmi wrote Chopal and Bagoly.

Kishwar naheed ko urdu zuban ki pehli baghi shaira kehty hain

Majeed amjad nay namaz nigari main name peda kia

Muneer niazi nay apni Alaamat hindi zuban say aghaz ki hain

Faiz ahmed faiz ko Lenin Peace prize 1962 mila tha

Gk of urdu

Urdu ka pehla ghazal go shair tha walli daccni

Walli daccni nay ye books likhi hain

a. masnavi dah majlis

b. hindi deewan

c. rasala noor ul marfat

Khawaja meer dard ka real name khawaja meer tha.

DARD 1133 Hijri (1723) ko peda howy aor 1199 hijri (1785) ko wafat pai

Dard ki choti barhi 12 books hain

Masnavi Sehr ul Biyan Meer Hasan nay likhi thi.

Meen Hasan nay total 12 masnvia likhi thi

Masnavi Gulzar e naseem Diya Shankar naseem nay likhi thi

Marsia Arabic ka lafz hay jis ka matlab hay roona peetna, rehm khana ya dard feel karna

Marsia k 9 ajza hain

Marsia ka aghaz Deccan say howa

Marsia ka sab say pehla majmua Karbal Khata hay.

Karbal katha ko 1145 main Fazli nay likha tha

Meer Anees nay 176 marsia likhy thay

Meer Anees ko sab say barha marsia khawan kaha jata hay

Qaseeda ki 2 kinds hain

Dr fallen nay nazeer akber abadi ko urdu nazam nigari ka bani kaha tha

Nazeer Akber abadi ki nazmain Axdahay ka bacha aor choho ka achar likhi thi

nazeer ki boht si nazmen tamseel nigari ki missal hain, ie Hans nama aor Banjara nama

Bagh o bahar ko Meer aman nay likha tha

Bagh o bahar farsi main qissa char darwaish k name say mashoor hay

Bagh o bahar ko meer aman hay Dr Gilchrist ki farmaish pay 1802 main likha tha

Molvi abdul haq nay kaha tha k "jab main urdu bhoolny lagta hon to Bagh o bhar parh lieta hon

Fasana e ajaib Rajab ali baig sarwar nay likha tha jis ka markazi kirdar Shahzada Jaan e alam tha

Anjaman ara jaan e alam ki mehbuba thi

Malika mehr nigar ic dastan ka sab say important role tha

Molvi nazeer ahmed k novels.

miratul uroos

binat ul naash

toba tun nasooh

fasana e mubtala

ayyami

ibn ul waqt

Mirza zahir dar baig nazeer ahmed ka sab say famous character hay

Fasana e Azad by Rattan nath Sarshaar

Fasan e Azad main Azad Husan ara say mohabat karta tha

Fasan e Azad main Famous character Khhoji tha jis ka pura name khawaja badeeu zaman tha

Firdos e bareen by Abdul haleem sharer

Amrao jaan ada by mirza hadi ruswa

Amrao jaan ada ka asal name Meeran Bai ha

Akher shab k humsafar by Qurat ul ain haider

Sajjad haider yaldaram apny zamany k sab say romantic adeeb thy

Paraim chand ka sab say pehla afsana Roothi Rani k name say Zamana main 1907 main chapa

1908 main paraim chand ka Soz e watan k name say pehla majmua shaya howa

Haj e akber paraim chand ka afsana tha

Labaik mumtaz mufti nay likhi

Paraim chand ka aik majmua Angary ka name say 1932 main chapa

Paraim chand ka aik majmua Zad e rah k name say 1936 main chapa

Paraim chand k afsanay

kafan

najat

soteli maan

mandar

Ghulam abbas k afsany

andhi

dhanak

Bandar wala

do tamashy

over coat

jarhy ki chandni (majmua)

katba

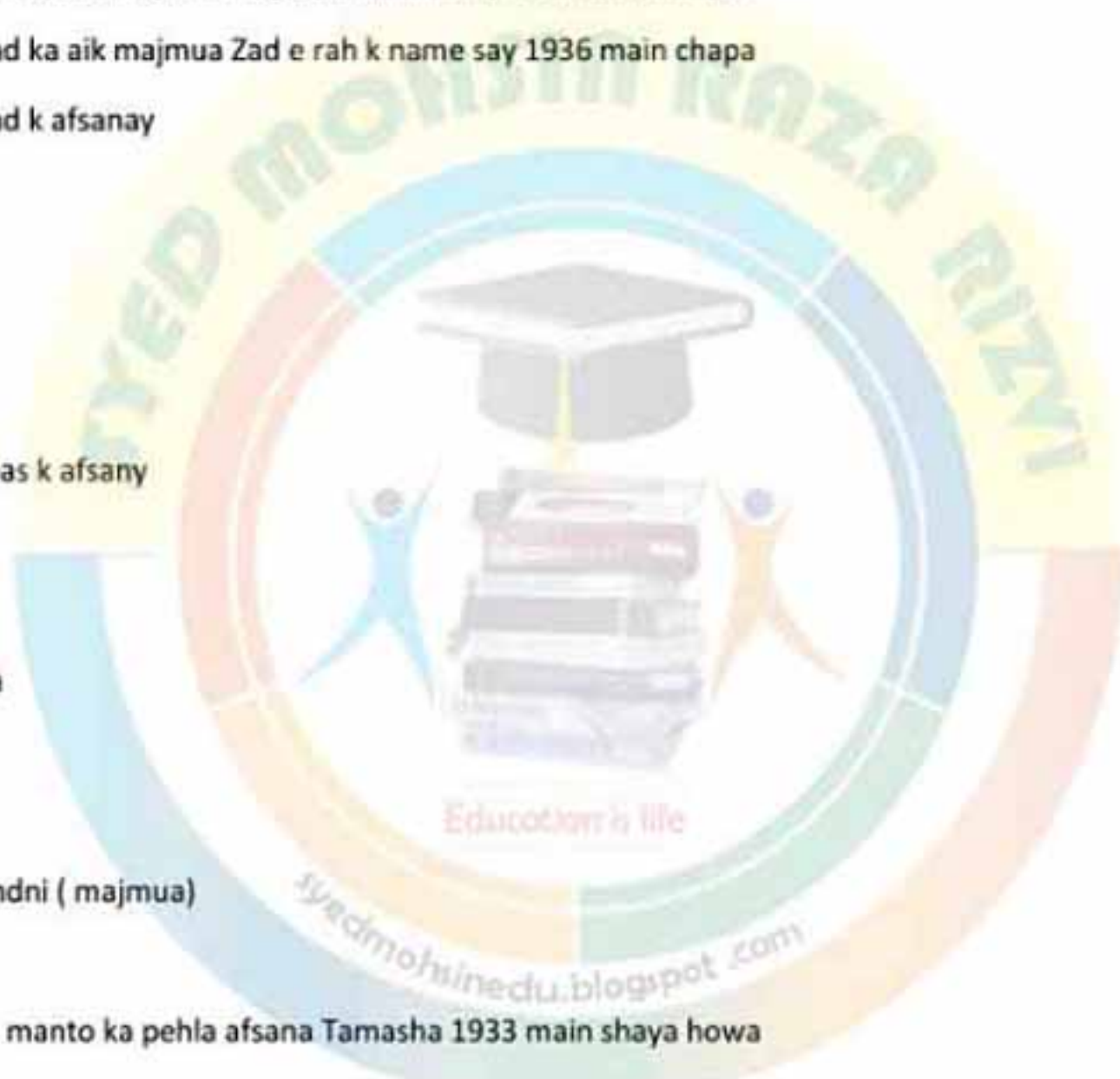
Sadat hasan manto ka pehla afsana Tamasha 1933 main shaya howa

Afsano ka pehla majmua Atish pary 1936 main shaya howa jis main total 8 afsany thay

Sadat manto nay Siyah hashiey main fasadat ko point out kia

Intizar hussain ka pahla afasan Quma ki dukan hay jo 1948 main shaya hwa

Intizar hussin ka pehla majmua Gali Koochy 1952 main shaya howa

Kankari 1955 main shaya howa jis main 14 afsany thy

URDU MCQS PAPER 1

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Shahnama Islam

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15. Kis naqaad ne anees or dabeer kay kaam ka jaiza ek sath liya hai?

Shibli

18. "Akhbar Urdu" ka taluq kis idaaray se hai?

muqtadira qaumi zuban

19. Pakistan adab ki tahreek ki awaleen awaz kis ne buland ki?

Muhammad Hasan Askari

20. "Taa'subaat" kis naqqad kay tanqeedi mazameen ka majmooa hai?

Fateh Muhammad Malik

1. Dakkan me urdu kay aghaz kay nazariye ka bani kon hai?

Naseer Ud din Hashmi

2. Ghalib ne urdu ki kis kitab ko alfaaz ka bhatyar khana qarar diya hai?

Fasana e ajaa'ib

3. Urdu me mazmoon ki sinf ko kis ne muta'rif karaya?

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

4. Kis novel me haraam o halal ka nazariya pesh kiya gaya hai?

Raja gidh

5. Kis afsana nigar ne apnay afsaano me ziyaada tar dehi mua'sharat ko pesh kiya?

Ahmad Nadeem Qasmi

6. Kis afsaanay ka bunyadi mozu tasanna or zahirdari hai?

Overcoat

8. "mitti ka diya" sinf kay aitbar se kya hai?

Khud navisht

10. Kis shairah kay haan "khusboo" lafz tawatar k sath istemal hua hai?

Perveen Shakir

12. kis shair ko mirza ghalib ki shagirdi ka sharf hasil hua?

Haali

13. Kis shair kay nazdeek jannat ki haqeeqat dil ko khush rakhnay ka bahana hai?

Ghalib

15. Kis naqaad ne anees or dabeer kay kaam ka jaiza ek sath liya hai?

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Fateh Muhammad Malik

5)Nazm "Manto" kis shairi majmooa mein hai?

Shab e rafta

6)"Haasil na kijye daher se ibrat he kyon na ho"____ka misraa hai

Mirza Ghalib

7)Theudor Morison ka ziker____k khakay mein hai.

Sir Syed Ahmad khan

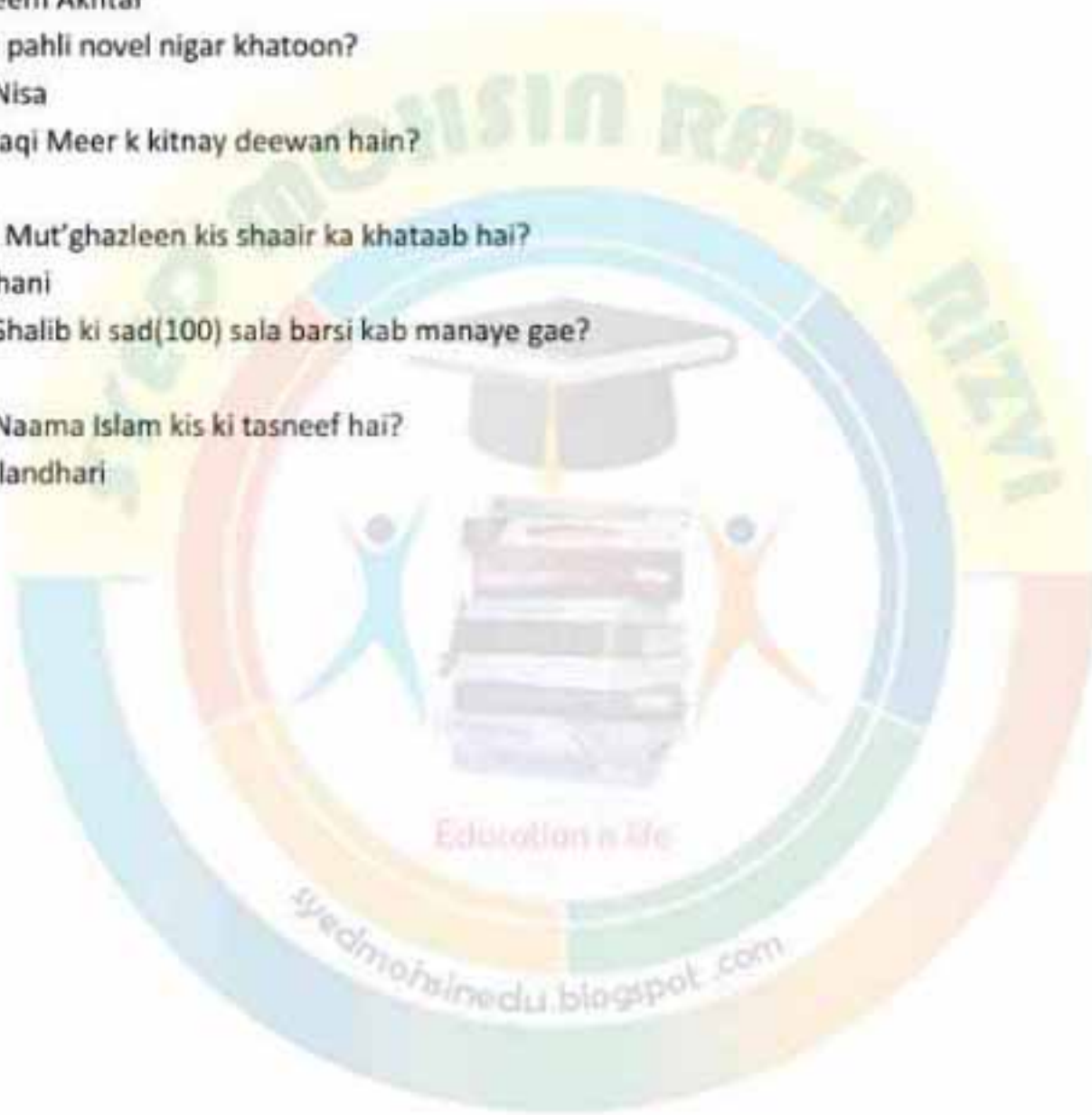
8)Heart Attack______ki nazm hai.

Faiz Ahmad faiz

9)Naeem_____ka kirdaar hai.

Udaas naslen

1. Elm ul Iqt'saad k Musanif ka naam batain?
Allama Iqbal
2. Daar ul Musanifeen Azam Garh k baani ka naam batain?
Shibli
3. Jahan e Danish kis Noyat ki tasneef hai?
Sawan'h e Hayat -Autobiography of Ihsan Danish
4.Ismaeel Mairthee kis hasiyat se mashhoor hain?
Bachon k Shayer
5. "Aab e hayat" k musanif ka naam batain ?
Muhammad Hussain Azad
6. "Asbab e baghawat e Hind" kis ki tasneef hai?
Sir Sayyed
7. "Awaaz Dost" k musanif ka naam batain?
Mukhtaar Masood
8. Muslim University Ali Ghar kis san mein University bani?
1920
9. Doctor Jaan Gul Crist Fort william college main kia thay?
principal
10. Mashhoor mushtraq "Gaarsan Ditasi" Ka taluq kis mulk se tha?
?
11. Novel "Talash e Baharan" ki musanifa ka naam?
Jameela Hashmi

12. 'Raani Kaitki' ki kahani ka musanif kon hai?
Insha Ullah Khan Insha
13.' Bajang Aamad' k musif ka naam bataeye?
Col. Muhammad Khan
14. Shaeri majmooa "Khushboo" ki Shaaira ka naam?
Parveen Shakir
15. Urdu adab ki mukhtasir tareekh kis ne likhe?
Doctor Saleem Akhtar
16. Urdu ki pahli novel nigar khatoon?
Rasheeda Nisa
17. Meer Taqi Meer k kitnay deewan hain?
6
18. Raes ul Mut'ghazleen kis shaair ka khataab hai?
Hasrat Mohani
19. Mirza Ghalib ki sad(100) sala barsi kab manaye gae?
1969
20. Shaah Naama Islam kis ki tasneef hai?
Hafeez Jhulandhari

1. —Black outll kay takhleeq kar —— hain.
Ans: Faiz
2. —Announcerll kay khaliq hain?
Ans: Mukhtar Saddiqui
3. —Punjabi Zamindar ka qissall —— me shamil hai.
Ans: jo options di hain paper mein un mein se koi nae.
4. —Deevanll kay ilawah Nasir Kazmi ka shairi majmooa _____ bhi hai.
Ans: barg e nay
5. —Chand hum asrll me _______ khakay hain.
Ans: 24
6. —Khizar-e-Raahll Iqbal kay ______ shari majmooay me shamil hai.
Ans: bang e dara
7. —Khakim Badhinll kay debaachay ka unwaan hai?
Ans: dast e zulaikha
8. —shab-e-raftall ka intisaab kis kay naam hai?
Ans: subh e Nau
9. Ahmed Nadeem Qasmi k ziyada tar afsanay ________ mozuaat par mabni hain.
Ans: Daihi(rural)
10. —Durayatll kay asool kis kitaab me hain?
(i) Chand hum asr (ii) zindagi (iii) Seerat-un-Nabi (pbuh)
11. —Udaas Naslainll kay _____ abwaab hain.
Ans: 50
12. —Maai Gul Banoll ka musannif hain——.
Ans: Ahmad Nadeem Qasmi
13. —Kapaas k Phooll me kitnay afsaanay hain?
Ans: 17
14. —Mas-e-khaam ko jis ne kundan banaya Khara or khota alag kar dikhayall kis ka shair hai?
Ans: Haali
15. Majeed Amjad ka kulyaat ______ ne murattab kiya.
Ans: Dr.khawja Zikriya
16. —Aab-e-gumll or —Zargushatll kay musannif ka naam?
Ans: Mushtaq Ahmad Yousafi
17. Udaas Naslain kay hero ka naam _______ hai.
Ans: Naeem
18. —Zindagill ka ta'luq kis sinf-e-adab se hai?
Ans: Tamseel
19. Raja Gidh ki heroin ka naam _______ hai.
Ans: seemi
20. —Seerat-un-Nabi (pbuh) kay ilawah Shibli ki sawaneh nigari ki kitab _____ bhi hai.
Ans: Hayat e Javed
21. —Saqi Namall —— ki nazm hai.
Ans: Iqbal ki (Baal e jibreel)

22. —hain aaj kyun zaleel kay kal tak na thi pasand ghustaakhi-e-farishta hmaari janaab mel kis ka shair hai?
Ans: Ghalib
23. Hijrat or Judai ka dukh kis ka kalaam me numaayan hai?
Ans: Nasir Kazmi
24. Shahnaama-e-Islam kitni jildon me hai?
Ans: 4
25. —Khakim Badhanl me mazhahiya —— hain.
Ans: Khakay
26. Meer Taqi Meer kay kitnay majmooay shaya huay?
Ans: 6
27. Tassawuf or falsafay ka bara shaer hai?
Ans: Ghalib
28. Mushtaq Yusfi ki tanz o mazah ki kitni kutub shaya ho chuki hain?
Ans: 4
29. —tu meri raat ko mehtab se mehroom na rakh teray paimaanay me hai maah-e-tamaam ae saqill kis ka shair hai?
Ans: Iqbal
30. Raja Gidh novel me gidh kya hai?
Ans: alamat
31. Novel nigar, afsana nigar, or drama nawees?
(i) yusfi (ii) ahmed nadeem qasmi (iii) bano qudsiya
32. _______ tarraqi pasand or maqsad pasand hai lekin us ne kabhi bhi tan kisi maqsad par qurbaan na kiya.
(i) qasmi (ii) yusfi (iii) bano qudsiya
33. —Raja Gidhl or —Udaas Naslainl me kahin kahin ______ bohat khatakti hai.
Ans: Tawalat

34 : Hindustani lasanyat ka musnaf koun ha?
(a) Naseer- Ul-din Hashmi (b) Rasheed Hassan khan (c) Masood Hussain khan (d) Mahi din zoar
35: Iqbal "anjman himayat islam " ke sadar kab muntkhib hoe?
(a) 1930 (b) 1932 (c) 1934 (d) 1936
36: Asal Matan ke bad baz tashkeel ko kya kehte hain?
(a) Tarteeb Matan (b) islah Matan (c) Tadveen matan (d) Tanqeed Matan.
37: Mudat hue h yar ko mahman kye hue .... Josh qadh se bazam charaghan kye hue: kis ka shair ha?
(a) Meer (b) Ghalib (c) Moomin (d) Zafar .
38: Lan jeans ne alooyat ke kitne mukhrij batae hain?
(a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 7

39"Urdu sarf wo Nahoo" ka musnaf kon ha?

(a) Sohail Bukhari (b) Molvi Abdul Haq (c) Rasheed Hassan khan (d) Atshan durani.

40: "Tahlel Naffsi " ka bani kise kha gya ha?

(a) Fried (b) zoong (c) Edler (d) Heralad Bloom.

41: Urdu ka phla sahib kulyat shair kon ha?

(a) Wali Dakni (b) Qali Qutab Shah (c) Nizami Dakni (d) Mula Wajhi.

42: "Nazrya Rad Tashkeel" Ka bani kon ha?

(a) Foko (b) Edward saeed (c) Dareeda (d) roolan barth.

43: Saat misroon par mushtamil band ko kya khate hen?

(a) Masbah (b) Tarkeeb band (c) Mushmin (d) Tarjeh Band.

44: Kis Maghribi Danshwar ko wijoodyat ke hawale se aham jana jata ha?

(a) Hiyoom (b) Edson (c) Teri Eglton (d) Sartar.

45: Qaseede ke doosra hisa kya khlata ha?

(a) Tashbeeb (b) Tasbeeb (c) Madh (d) Gurez.

46: Tarki Pasand Tehareek ke Phle ijlas ka Sadarti Khutba Kis ne dya?

(a) Sajad Zaheer (b) Preem Chand (c) Akhtar Hussain Raipoori (d) Hasrat Mohani .

47: wo Ilam jo Tashbeh; ishtara, majaz marsal or kanaya waghair se bahas karta ho, kya kahlata ha?

(a) Ilam Manye (b) Ilam Badee (c) Ilam Arooz (d) Ilam Biyan.

Urud Books And Their Authors

udas naslain: abdullah husaain	laal qilay se lalu khait tak:khuwaja mooen ud-deen
ali pur ka aili: mumtaz mufti	bandar road per: mirza ghalib
khoon-e-jigar honay tak:fazal kareem fazli	sab ras dastan: mulla wajhi(1635)
bari bari ankhein:opandar naath	Fort veeleim collge: 1800 in culcata
darama shakantila: kali das	Rani kaitaki: sayyad INSHA
darama andar saba: amanat likhanvi	Haft ghulshan: muhammad bakhash mahjor
urdu daramay ka aghaz: agha hashar kashmiri	fasana-e-ajaib: rajab ali baig sarwar
aseer-e-hawas, khobsorat bala'tur ki hoor,saide havas,yahoodi ki larki, rasmo-suhrab: agha hashar kashmiri	alaf laila: abdul haleem sharar bostan-e-khayal: khawaja badar-ud-deen
anaar kali: sayad amtiaz ali taaj	faiz ka pahla mojmoa kalam: naqsh-e- faryadi(1939)

GRAMMAR:-

Definitions:-

1- Word
A sound or a combination of sounds, or its representation in writing, that symbolizes and communicates a meaning and may consist of a single morpheme or a combination of morphemes.

2- Sentence
Sentence is the largest independent unit of grammar. It begins with a capital letter and ends with a period, question mark or exclamation point. A sentence is traditionally defined as a word or group of words that expresses a complete idea and that includes a subject and a verb.

3- Subject
The part of a sentence or clause that indicates what it is about.

4- Verb
The part of speech that describes an action or occurrence or indicates a state of being.

5- Object
A noun, pronoun, or noun phrase that receives or is affected by the action of a verb in a sentence.

1- Noun
A word which is a person, place and thing or idea. Nouns can be countable or uncountable.
Examples: book, horse, car, China, house.

2- Pronoun
A word that is used to take the place of a noun is called pronoun.
Examples: I, they, their, your, my, nobody.

3- Verb
A word that indicates an action, being, state or being.
Examples: play, run, think, study, wait, be, and fill.

4- Adjective
A word that is used to describe a noun or pronoun. There are various types of adjective which can be studied in more depth on the adjective page.
Examples: proud, purple, French, this, huge, sad.

5- Adverb
A word that is used to describe a verb which tells how, where or when something is done.
Examples: carefully, very, quite, too, rarely.

6- Preposition
A word used indicating the relationship between a noun and pronoun to another word. There are numerous prepositions in English used in a variety of manners.
Examples: in, until, of, from, after, beyond, toward.

7- Conjunction
A word that is used to join words or groups of words. Conjunctions are used to connect two sentences into one more complex sentence.
Example: and, or, but, because, while, since.

8- Interjection
A single word used to express strong emotion.
Examples: Wow! Ah! No!

THE PARTS OF SPEECH:-

One way to begin studying basic sentence structures is to consider the traditional parts of speech: nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions and interjections.

ARTICLE:-

A type of determiner that precedes a noun: for example "a", "an", or "the" is called article.

i- **Definite Article**
In English, the definite article "the" is a determiner that refers to particular nouns.

ii- **Indefinite Article**
The determiner "a" or "an" which marks an unspecified count noun. "A" is used before a word that starts with a consonant sound. "An" is used before a word that starts with a vowel sound.

❖ Parts Of Speech Test

NOTE: Identify parts of speech in brackets.

1. I saw a woman walking (along) the road.

A. Adverb B. Adjective

C. Preposition D. Conjunction

2. Still waters run (deep).

A. Adverb B. Adjective

C. Preposition D. Conjunction

3. She (as well as) her sister is engaged.

A. Adverb B. Adjective

C. Preposition D. Conjunction

4. This golden ring is too (costly) to purchase.

A. Adverb B. Adjective

C. Preposition D. Conjunction

5. I would rather die (than) beg.

A. Adverb B. Adjective

C. Preposition D. Conjunction

6. This politician is notorious (for) corruption.

A. Adverb B. Adjective

C. Preposition D. Conjunction

7. You will not get your aim in life (unless) you work hard for it.

A. Adverb B. Adjective

C. Preposition D. Conjunction

8. Better to be untaught than (ill-taught).

A. Adverb B. Adjective

C. Preposition D. Conjunction

9. The hunter aimed (at) the dove.

A. Adverb B. Adjective

C. Preposition D. Conjunction

10. It is (between) you and me.

A. Adverb B. Adjective

C. Preposition D. Conjunction

11. A quick brown fox jumps (over) the lazy dog.

A. Adverb B. Adjective

C. Preposition D. Conjunction

12. She (dyed) her hair black.

A. Noun B. Pronoun

C. Verb D. Article

13. Justice delayed is (justice) denied.

A. Noun B. Pronoun

C. Verb D. Article

14. A cat may look at (a) king.

A. Noun B. Pronoun

C. Verb D. Article

15. A (chain) is as strong as its weakest link.

A. Noun B. Pronoun

C. Verb D. Article

16. Terrorists (exploded) the bridge.

A. Noun B. Pronoun

C. Verb D. Article

17. A burnt child dreads (the) fire.

A. Noun B. Pronoun

C. Verb D. Article

18. Discretion is the best part of (velour).

A. Noun B. Pronoun

C. Verb D. Article

19. Faint heart never (won) fair lady.

A. Noun B. Pronoun

C. Verb D. Article

20. A great talker is a great (liar).

A. Noun B. Pronoun

C. Verb D. Article

ANSWERS: PARTS OF SPEECH

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. D

6. C 7. D 8. B 9. C 10. C

11. C 12. C 13. A 14. D 15. A

16. C 17. D 18. A 19. C 20. A

❖ Preposition Grammar Test

1. I am afraid _________ cats.

A. to B. from

C. of D. with

2. We did not have _________ questions for the lecturer.

A. none B. any

C. some D. no

3. Octopuses have not only large brains _________ also a well-developed nervous system.

A. but B. and

C. are D. and have

4. The manager _________ everyone go home an hour early on Friday afternoon.

A. allowed B. let

C. permitted D. got

5. He came in Karachi _________ August 14, 2010.

A. in B. on

C. for D. from

6. Bilal is not receiving the call. He is _________ at work.

A. already B. still

C. yet D. looking

7. Bilal is getting _________ the car.

A. out of B. out

C. out from D. out through

8. Saad is travelling _________ the school.

A. to B. towards

C. off D. through

9. They went _________ the rain.

A. despite B. in spite

C. under D. avoiding

10. I was surprised by the large _________ people who came.

A. number of B. amount of

C. sum of D. total of

11. He is interested ____history.

A. about B. of

C. in D. on

12. Please do not interfere _____my personal affairs.

A. about B. in

C. of D. on

13. Green pepper is very rich _____ vitamin C.

A. about B. of

C. in D. on

14. He was embarrassed because everybody was laughing _____ him.

A. about B. in

C. of D. at

15. She cares ______ the environment.

A. about B. on

C. of D. in

16. It was kind _____ you to help.

A. of B. in

C. about D. of

17. Unfortunately, we had to cancel it owing _______ the bad weather.

A. about B. in

C. of D. to

18. What did you make ______ the lecture?

A. about B. in

C. of D. on

19. He was accused ______ theft.

A. on B. in

C. about D. of

20. As _____ me; I will be happy to lend a hand.

A. about B. in

C. for D. of

21. It differs ______ their last suggestion.

A. about B. in

C. from D. of

22. I am ______ favour the idea, I think it will work well.

A. of B. on

C. about D. in

23. What is the cause ______ the problem?

A. about B. of

C. in D. on

24. I would like to thank you ______ behalf of all of us.

A. on B. in

C. about D. of

25. He is jealous ______ her success.

A. about B. of

C. in D. on

ANSWERS: PREPOSITION (GRAMMAR) TEST

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. B

6. B 7. A 8. B 9. A 10. A

11. C 12. B 13. C 14. D 15. A

16. A 17. D 18. C 19. D 20. C

21. C 22. A 23. B 24. A 25. B

❖ Synonyms Test

1. ANOMALY

A. Normal B. Straight

C. Irregularity D. Integrity

2. ABSTRUSE

A. Showy B. Evident

C. To prove something

D. Skillful E. Concealed

3. VACOUS

A. Stupid B. Truthfulness

C. Ravenous D. Dreamer

4. PRAGMATIC

A. Practical B. Magnetic

C. Liar D. Arrogant

5. PROBITY

A. Probability B. Honesty

C. Peaceful D. Carelessness

6. MINATORY

A. Managing B. Moving

C. Threatening D. Cheating

7. TOUCHSTONE

A. Very hard stone B. Criteria

C. Static D. Comfortable

8. ACRIMONIOUS

A. Bitter B. Cheap

C. Expensive D. Momentary

9. BROOK

A. Friend B. Tolerate

C. Enemy D. Polish

10. SUCCINCT

A. Concise B. Tranquil

C. Ratify D. Slowly

ANSWERS: SYNONYMS TEST

1. C 2. E 3. A 4. A 5. B

6. C 7. B 8. A 9. B 10. A

WORD	SYNONYM
Abandon	Vacate
Abdicate	Give up
Abhor	Detest
Abnegation	Rejection
Axiom	Maxim
Bloated	Swollen
Blemish	Disgrace
Bizarre	Strange
Bawl	Vociferate
Bequeath	Dispose of
Cataclysm	Upheaval
Cupidity	Avarice
Cumbersome	Awkward
Culmination	Apex
Crestfallen	Frustrated
Deluge	Flood
Dereliction	Neglect
Derogate	Deflenerate
Dormant	Inert
Don	Assume
Exemplify	Illustrate
Entrammels	Hamper
Emendation	Rectification
Elude	Evade
Exudation	Percolation
Frivolous	Trivial
Furtive	Secretive
Fugitive	Escaping
Fulminate	Clam our
Frugal	Thrifty
Guile	Deceit
Grotesque	Archaic
Gluttony	Voracity
Grandiloquence	Verbosity
Grief	Sorrow
Herculean	Very strong
Herbivore	Plant eating animal
Hench man	Right hand man
Hedge	Barrier
Heady	Intoxicating
Hostile	Aggressive
Humane	Kind
WORD	**SYNONYM**
Husbandry	Farming
Indict	Accuse
Inevitable	That must happen
Indurate	Hardened
Inhabit	To live
Insanity	Madness
Illusion	Misconception
Illicit	Unlawful
Integral	Essential
Jeer	Laugh at
Juvenile	Young
Jargon	Idiom
Jeopardize	Risk
Jocular	Joking
Jumble	Disorder
Kernel	Seed
Kidnap	Capture
Kindred	Relationship
Kneed	Message
Languid	Listless
Ladylike	Refined
Longing	Desire
Lucrative	Rewarding
Loquacious	Talkative

Levy	Impose
laxity	Looseness
Lofty	Elevated
Mandarin	Influential person
Malice	Hatred
Memoir	Biographical
Moor	Pasture
Meager	Small
Mausoleum	Tomb
Marital	Marriage
Module	Standardized
Micro	Small
Misapprehension	Mistaken idea
Mitigate	Lessen
Nomenclature	Terminology
Nettlesome	Irritating
Notorious	Bad reputation
Nuptial	Bridal
Omnipresent	Ubiquitous
Overwhelm	Overpower
Oracle	Wise person
Oblique	Indirect
Opulence	Wealth
Osmosis	Diffusion of fluids
Occlude	Block
Odious	Hateful
Profane	Treat with disrespect
Prestigious	Honored
Putative	Supposed
Provoke	To make angry
Proficient	Expert
Plaintiff	Sues
Polymath	Great scholar
Ponderous	Thoughtful
Perpetuate	Continue
Phlegmatic	Calm
Panorama	Extensive view
Queue	Line of people
Quench	To extinguish
Quandary	Dilemma
Ratify	Approve
Radiant	Shining
Raft	Large Amount
Random	Chance
Rational	Logical
Rescue	Save
Restitution	Repayment

Redolence	Suggestion of
Syntax	Grammar
Synopsis	Summary
Syndrome	Symptoms
Surplus	Extra
Sultry	Hot and moist
Supple	Flexible
Supplant	Displace
Stratagem	Scheme
Subvert	Undermine
Stamina	Endurance
Smug	Self-satisfied
Sidle	Move sideways
Sheepish	Embarrassed
Sequel	Continuation
Scrimp	Frugal
Tangible	Real
temperate	Moderate
Tempo	Pace
Tyranny	Oppression
Trivial	Unimportant
Trounce	Defeat
Transition	Change
Travail	Anguish
Triumph	Victory
Touchstone	Standard
Tossed	Threw
Titan	Giant
Theocracy	Religion
Thrive	Prosper
Tether	Rope or chain
Unique	Unequalled
Upbraid	Criticize
Unholy	Profane
Unanimity	Total agreement
Unalloyed	Pure
Veracity	Truth
Versatile	Of many sided ability
Vigilant	Watchful
Wend	To go
Waspish	Irritable
Watchword	Password
Winnow	Select
Wistful	Dreaming
Xenophobic	Fearful of
X-ray	Shadowgraph
Yen	Longing for

Yearn	To desire strongly
Zany	Funny
Zigzag	Twisting
Zest	Enthusiasm
Zealous	Enthusiastic

❖ Antonyms Test

1. FOE

A. Friend B. Enemy

C. Foul D. Fail

2. CONSENSUS

A. Agreement B. Disagreement

C. Quality D. Special case

3. FECKLESS

A. Weak B. Careful

C. Careless D. Unlucky

4. MELANCHOLY

A. Sorrowful B. Happy

C. Confused D. Convicted

5. EMINENT

A. Famous B. Sad

C. Imminent D. Happy

E. Unknown

6. PARTISAN

A. Neutral B. Popular

C. Biased D. Apart

7. NEPOTISM

A. Query B. Favoritism

C. Impartial D. Neophyte

8. ENIGMA

A. Mystery B. Postmortem

C. Demise D. Understood

9. CAPRICIOUS

A. Intrinsic B. Certain

C. Rest D. Shaky

10. AFFRONT

A. Praise B. To insult

C. To face D. Confront

ANSWERS: ANTONYMS TEST

1. A 2. B 3. B 4. B 5. E

6. A 7. C 8. D 9. B 10. A

WORD	ANTONYM
Abbreviate	Expand
Abjure	Acknowledge
Absurd	Rational
Abundant	Scant
Acerbity	Gentleness
Blooming	Fading
Bliss	Suffering
Bewitch	Disenchant
Bauble	Valuable
Busy	Indolence
Celebrity	Obscurity
Cataclysm	Peace
Concord	Discord
Compliance	Resistance
Circumlocution	Simplicity
Despicable	Worthy
Ductile	Inelastic
Dormant	Active
Dissipate	Accumulate
Disdain	Respect
Ephemeral	Perpetual
Erudition	Ignorance
exultation	Mourning
Expunge	Imprint
Extenuate	Enhance
Flux	Stillness
fatigue	Vitality
Fume	Comply
Gallant	Coward
Guilty	Innocent
Gorgeous	Somber

Glorify	Abuse
generous	Selfish
Hinder	Help
Humble	Proud
Harsh	Concordant
hesitate	Resolve
Hurt	Heal
Jest	Sober
Justify	Denounce
Keen	Bland
Kindle	Satiate
look	Bypass
Liberal	Scanty
Lessen	Augment
Lack	Sufficient
Lawful	Illicit
Multitude	Minority
Monotonous	Exciting
Mild	Harsh
Melody	Discord
Magnify	Reduce
Minimize	Expand
Nominal	Valuable
Nimble	Dilatory
Native	Extrinsic
Nervous	Active
Outbreak	Peace
Odd	Usual
Obdurate	Soft-hearted
Omnipotent	Weak
Oblivious	Aware
Pensive	Thoughtless
Postlude	Agenda
Praise	Condemn
Partial	Equitable
Paternal	Maternal
Persist	Quit
Plead	Answer
Profusion	Scarcity
Quiet	Tumult
Queer	Habitual
Quantity	Deficiency
Riddle	Axiom
Radical	Superficial
Retreat	Advance
Resolve	Hesitate
Strange	Common

Shallow	Deep
Sacred	Profane
Solitary	Sociable
Soul	Matter
Sentimental	Pragmatic
Theory	Happening
Tractable	Comparative
Tyranny	Pity
Tempt	Care
Tear	Rectify
Tact	Simplicity
Tangible	Untouchable
Tenacity	Surrender
Tasty	Nasty
Urgent	Trifling
Utility	Worthless
Unite	Split
Universal	Local
Violation	Adherence
Various	Exceptional
Valid	Feeble
Wasteful	Provident
Wild	Timid
Wisdom	Silly
wet	Parched
Xanthus	Yellowish
Yeoman	Boss
Yoke	Abandon
Yield	Deny
Zeal	Apathy
Zenith	Nadir

❖ Analogies Test

(A RESEMBLANCE IN RELATION)

1. ABERRATION: ANOMALY

A. auspicious: favorable

B. cacophony: euphony

C. eclectic: gifted

D. fallow: badly felt

2. DETERIORATE: IMPROVE

A. feckless: careless

B. evanescent: exigent

C. hope: hone

D. accumulation: narrate

E. obstinate: tractable

3. AGGRAVATE: ALLEVIATE

A. later: precede

B. urbane: naive

C. evasive: wordy

D. feeble: worker

4. VINDICTIVE: MERCY

A. transient: fleeting

B. elated: happy

C. crestfallen: cognizant

D. cajole: coax

E. skeptical: trustfulness

5. CALCULUS: MATHEMATICS

A. physics: chemistry

B. mathematics: science

C. book: pencil

D. college: university

6. ISLAND: ARCHIPELAGO

A. classroom: school

B. student: teacher

C. brook: building

D. chary: cautious

E**7.** FOND: DOTING

A. chide: pillory

B. doctrine: patient

C. strut: walk

D. levy: bevy

8. TIGER: CARNIVOROUS

A. lion: hungry

B. cow: herbivorous

C. pen: write

D. building: impressive

9. TREPIDATION: FEAR

A. baleful: tolerate

B. ameliorates: amenable

C. joins: conjoin

D. compliant: argumentative

10. STUBBORN: OBSTINATE

A. mulish: tractable

B. trepidation: confident

C. impecunious: penny

D. gloomy: morose

ANSWERS: ANALOGIES TEST

1. A	2. E	3. A	4. E	5. B
6. A	7. A	8. B	9. C	10. D

❖ Grammar Test

1. Don't think there are no crocodiles because the water is calm.

A. Simple Sentence

B. Compound sentence

C. Complex sentence

D. Mixed sentence

2. If you fear God, you won't fear humans.

A. Complement B. Indirect object

C. Direct object D. Subject

3. If you want to know what a man is like, take a good look at how he treats his inferiors, not his equals.

A. Noun clause B. adjective clause

C. Adverb clause D. Noun phrase

4. Attack is the best form of defense.

A. Preposition B. Adjective

C. Conjunction D. Verb

5. An apple a day keeps the doctor away.

A. Adverb B. Article

C. Interjection D. Preposition

6. Do not look where you fell, but where you slipped.

A. Intransitive verb

B. Transitive verb

C. Auxiliary verb

D. Adjective

7. Those that do not learn from history are doomed to repeat it.

A. Infinitive B. Participle

C. Gerund D. Conjunction

8. Don't look a gift horse in the mouth.

A. Assertive sentence

B. Interrogative sentence

C. Imperative sentence

D. Optative sentence

9. Oh! Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned.

A. Mixed sentence

B. Exclamatory sentence

C. Optative sentence

D. Assertive sentence

10. Life is what you make it .

A. Noun clause B. Adjective clause

C. Adverb clause D. Noun phrase

ANSWERS: GRAMMAR TEST

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. A 5. A

6. A 7. A 8. C 9. B 10. A

❖ Word Choice Test

1. I cannot concentrate, here is too much ______.

A. detraction B. distraction

C. people D. sound

2. It is expected that the assembly will _________ these treaties.

A. force B. ratify

C. notify D. signify

3. Oil is mostly _________ by trucks in Pakistan.

A. transfer B. transmit

C. transport D. travel

4. Bus _________ are going to increase.

A. fees B. rates

C. bills D. credits

5. Pakistani __________ met his counterpart in London.

A. console B. counsel

C. councel D. consul

E. council

6. Children like to watch science __________ movies.

A. fiction B. faction

C. fraction D. fallacy

7. This account is exempted from __________ charges.

A. tax B. bevy

C. levy D. interest

8. His believe that he could do this, is his __________.

A. allusion B. illusion

C. delusion D. depict

9. You are wearing an army's uniform, but the __________ is missing.

A. epic B. epoch

C. epithet D. epicure

10. University professors visit the website www.ppsc.gop.pk and __________ the data.

A. inform B. appraise

C. apprise D. amended

ANSWERS: WORD CHOICE TEST

1. A 2. B 3. B 4. B 5. E

6. A 7. C 8. D 9. B 10. A

❖ Summary Completion Test

Complete the following passage with correct option.

During the later years of the American Revolution, the Articles of Confederation government was formed. This government (1)__________ severely from a lack of power. Each state distrusted (2)__________ and gave little authority to the central or federal government. The Articles of Confederation (3)__________ a government which could not raise money (4)__________ taxes, prevent Indian raids, or force the British out (5)__________ the United States.

1.

A. damaged B. suffered

C. fail D. diminished

2.

A. other B. the other

C. others D. the others

3.

A. produced B. made

C. obtained D. elected

4.

A. with B. from

C. for D. to

5.

A. with B. from

C. for D. to

E. of

ANSWERS: SUMMARY COMPLETION TEST

1. B 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. E

❖ Comprehension Test

Read the following passage carefully and answer the given questions.

Unemployment is an important index of economic slack and lost output, but it is much more than that. For the unemployed person, it is often a damaging affront to human dignity and sometimes a catastrophic blow to family life. Nor is this cost distributed in proportion to ability to bear it. It falls most heavily on the young, the semiskilled and unskilled, the black person, the older worker, and underemployed person in a low income rural area who is denied the option of securing more rewarding urban employment.... The concentrated incidence of unemployment among specific groups in the population means far greater costs to society that can be measured simply in hours of involuntary idleness or dollars of income lost. The extra costs include disruption of the careers of young people, increased juvenile delinquency, and perpetuation of conditions which breed racial discrimination in employment and otherwise deny equality of opportunity. There is another and more subtle cost. The social and economic strains of prolonged underutilization create strong pressures for cost-increasing solutions.... On the side of labor, prolonged high unemployment leads to "share-the-work" pressures for shorter hours, intensifies resistance to technological change and to rationalization of work rules. On the side of business, the weakness of markets leads to attempts to raise prices to cover high average overhead casts and to pressures for protection against foreign and domestic competition.

1. According to the passage, unemployment is an index of

A. over utilization of capacity

B. economic slack and lost output

C. diminished resources

D. the employment rate

2. While unemployment is damaging to many, it falls most heavily upon all except the

A. black

B. semiskilled

C. unskilled

D. underemployed

E. white middle class

3. The cost to society of unemployment can be measured by all except

A. lost incomes

B. idleness

C. juvenile delinquency

D. disruption of careers

E. the death rate

4. Serious unemployment leads labor groups to demand

A. more jobs by having everyone work shorter hours

B. higher wages to those employed

C. "no fire" policies

D. cost-cutting solutions

5. According to the passage, a typical business reaction to a recession is to press for

A. higher unemployment insurance

B. protection against imports

C. government action

D. restrictive business practices

ANSWERS: COMPREHENSION TEST

1. B 2. E 3. E 4. A 5. B

Direct & Indirect Speech

INTRODUCTION

DIRECT : He said, "I am thirsty."

INDIRECT : He said that he was thirsty

1 - اوپر کے فقرہ میں Said کو Reporting verb کہتے ہیں۔

2 - Inverted commas کے اندر جو فقرہ ہوتا ہے Reported speech کہلاتا ہے۔

3 - Reported speech کا پہلا حرف ہمیشہ Capital ہوتا ہے۔

4 - Direct speech کو Indirect speech میں تبدیل کرنے کے لئے تین قسم کی تبدیلیوں سے واسطہ پڑتا ہے۔

1. Change in the tense of the verb
2. Change in the person of pronoun
3. Change in certain words

❖ CHANGE IN THE TENSE OF THE VERB

1 - اگر Commas سے باہر فعل حال یا مستقبل ہو تو اندر کے فعل پر کوئی اثر نہیں پڑتا۔ مثلاً

Direct : He says, "He is a good player."

Indirect : He says that he is a good player.

Direct : He will say, "Aslam can write"

Indirect : He will say that Aslam can write.

2 - اگر Commas سے باہر ماضی ہو تو اندر کے تمام فعل ماضی میں تبدیل ہو جائیں گے۔ مثلاً

Direct : He said, " He will write a letter."

Indirect : He said that he would write a letter.

3 - اگر Commas کے اندر کوئی سچائی یا حقیقت بیان کی گئی ہو تو اس کا زمانہ بھی تبدیل نہیں ہوتا۔ مثلاً

Direct : The teacher said, "The earth is round."

Indirect : The teacher said that the earth is round.

❖ CHANGE IN THE PERSON OF PRONOUN

1 - Commas کے اندر کا First person باہر کے فاعل (Subject) کے مطابق بدلے گا۔ مثلاً

Direct : He says, "I am happy."

Indirect : He says that he is happy.

2 - Commas کے اندر کا Second person باہر کے مفعول (Object) کے مطابق بدلے گا۔ مثلاً

Direct : He says to me, "You are ill"

Indirect : He says to me that I am ill.

3 - Commas کے اندر Third person تبدیل نہیں ہوتا۔ مثلاً

Direct : He says, "He is good player"

Indirect : He says that he is a good player.

❖ CHANGE IN CERTAIN WORDS

Now کو تبدیل کیا جاتا ہے	then میں
This کو تبدیل کیا جاتا ہے	that میں
These کو تبدیل کیا جاتا ہے	those میں
Here کو تبدیل کیا جاتا ہے	there میں
Hence کو تبدیل کیا جاتا ہے	thence میں
Thus کو تبدیل کیا جاتا ہے	So میں
Come کو تبدیل کیا جاتا ہے	go میں
Today کو تبدیل کیا جاتا ہے	that day میں
To night کو تبدیل کیا جاتا ہے	that night میں
Tomorrow کو تبدیل کیا جاتا ہے	next day میں
Yesterday کو تبدیل کیا جاتا ہے	the previous day میں
Last night کو تبدیل کیا جاتا ہے	the previous night میں
Ago کو تبدیل کیا جاتا ہے	before میں
Hereby کو تبدیل کیا جاتا ہے	thereby میں

❖ CHANGE OF VERB

1. The verb in the "Reported speech" is not changed if the verb in the "Reporting speech" is in the present tense or in the future tense. E.g;

Direct : They say to me, "We will not come."

Indirect : They say to me that they will not come.

Direct : He will say, "I went home."

Indirect : He will say that he went home.

2. The verb in the "Reported speech" is changed into the past tense, if the verb in

the "Reporting speech" is in the past tense. E.g.

Direct : I said to him, "I write a letter."

Indirect : I said to him that I wrote a letter.

3. The verb in the "Reported speech" in not changed, if the "Reported speech contain a universal truth. E.g.

Direct : He said to me, "God is one."

Indirect : He said to me that God is one.

طالب علم verb کے استعمال کے سلسلے میں مندرجہ ذیل اصول بھی مد نظر رکھیں:

Shall, Should, will, Would, Can, Could, May, Might, Ought to, Must

مندرجہ بالا لفظوں کے بعد فعل کی پہلی حالت (1st form of verb) استعمال کرتے ہیں۔ اگر ان کے بعد have لگا دیں تو پھر فعل کی تیسری حالت (3rd form of verb) استعمال کرتے ہیں۔

Frequently Misspelled Words

1 •absence
2 •accidentally
3 •accommodate
4 •accumulate
5 •achievement
6 •acquaintance
7 •acquire
8 •acquitted
9 •advice
10 •advise
11 •amateur
12 •among
13 •analysis
14 •analyze
15 •annual
16 •apartment
17 •apparatus
18 •apparent
19 •appearance
20 •arctic
21 •arguing
22 •argument
23 •arithmetic
24 •ascend
25 •athletic
26 •attendance
27 •balance
28 •battalion
29 •beginning
30 •belief
31 •believe
32 •beneficial
33 •benefited
34 •boundaries
35 •Britain
36 •business
37 •calendar
38 •candidate
39 •category
40 •cemetery
41 •changeable
42 •changing
43 •choose
44 •chose
45 •coming
46 •commission
47 •committee
48 •comparative
49 •compelled
50 •conceivable
51 •conferred
52 •conscience
53 •conscientious
54 •conscious
55 •control
56 •controversial
57 •controversy
58 •criticize
59 •deferred
60 •definitely
61 •describe
62 •description
63 •desperate
64 •dictionary
65 •dining
66 •disappearance
67 •disappoint
68 •disastrous
69 •discipline
70 •dissatisfied
71 •dormitory
72 •effect
73 •eighth
74 •eligible
75 •eliminate
76 •embarrass
77 •eminent
78 •encouragement
79 •encouraging
80 •environment
81 •equipped
82 •especially
83 •exaggerate
84 •excellence
85 •exhilarate
86 •existence
87 •existent
88 •experience
89 •explanation
90 •familiar
91 •fascinate
92 •February
93 •fiery
94 •foreign
95 •formerly
96 •forty
97 •fourth
98 •frantically
99 •generally
100 •government
101 •grammar
102 •grandeur
103 •grievous
104 •height
105 •heroes
106 •hindrance
107 •hoping
108 •humorous
109 •hypocrisy
110 •hypocrite
111 •immediately
112 •incidentally
113 •incredible
114 •independence
115 •inevitable
116 •intellectual
117 •intelligence
118 •interesting
119 •irresistible
120•knowledge
121 •laboratory
122 •laid
123 •led
124 •lightning
125 •loneliness
126 •lose
127 •losing
128 •maintenance
129 •maneuver
130 •manufacture
131 •marriage
132 •mathematics
133 •maybe
134 •mere
135 •miniature
136 •mischievous
137 •mysterious
138 •necessary
139 •Negroes
140 •ninety
141 •noticeable
142 •occasionally
143 •occurred
144 •occurrence
145 •omitted
146 •opinion
147 •opportunity
148 •optimistic
149 •paid
150 •parallel
151 •paralysis
152 •paralyze
153 •particular
154 •pastime
155 •performance
156 •permissible
157 •perseverance
158 •personal
159 •personnel
160 •perspiration
161 •physical
162 •picnicking
163 •possession
164 •possibility
165 •possible
166 •practically
167 •precede
168 •precedence
169 •preference
170 •preferred
171 •prejudice
172 •preparation
173 •prevalent
174 •principal
175 •principle
176 •privilege
177 •probably
178 •procedure
179 •proceed
180•profession
181 •professor
182 •prominent
183 •pronunciation
184 •pursue
185 •quantity
186 •quizzes
187 •recede
188 •receive
189 •receiving
190 •recommend
191 •reference
192 •referring

193•repetition
194•rhyme
195•rhythm
196•ridiculous
197•restaurant
198•sacrifice
199•sacrilegious
200•salary
201•schedule
202•seize
203•sense
204•separate
205•separation
206•sergeant
207•severely
208•shining
209•writing
210•similar
211•sincerely
212•sophomore
213 •specifically
214 •specimen
215 •statue
216 •studying
217 •succeed
218 •succession
219 •surprise
220•technique
221•temperamental
222•tendency
223•tragedy
224•transferring
225•tries
226•truly
227•tyranny
228•unanimous
229•undoubtedly
230•unnecessary
231•until
232•usually
233•village
234•villain
235•weather
236•weird
237•whether
238•woman
239•women

English Opposite Words Antonym

A

absent - present	alive - dead	appear - disappear, vanish
abundant - scarce	all - none, nothing	approve - disapprove
accept - decline, refuse	ally - enemy	arrive - depart
accurate - inaccurate	always - never	artificial - natural
admit - deny	ancient - modern	ascend - descend
advantage - disadvantage	answer - question	attic - cellar
against - for	antonym - synonym	attractive - repulsive
agree – disagree	apart - together	awake - asleep
Affluent:-:poor		

B

backward - forward	better - worse, worst	brave - cowardly
bad - good	big - little, small	build - destroy
beautiful - ugly	black - white	bold - meek, timid
before - after	blame - praise	borrow - lend
begin - end	bless - curse	bound - unbound, free
below - above	bitter - sweet	boundless - limited
bent - straight	borrow - lend	bright - dim, dull
best – worst	bottom - top	brighten - fade
Betray:-:support	boy - girl	broad - narrow

C

calm - windy, troubled	clockwise - counterclockwise	conceal - reveal
can - cannot, can't	close - far, distant	contract - expand
capable - incapable	closed - ajar, open	cool - warm
captive - free	clumsy - graceful	correct - incorrect, wrong
careful - careless	cold - hot	courage - cowardice
cheap - expensive	combine - separate	create - destroy
cheerful - sad, discouraged, dreary	come - go	crooked - straight
clear - cloudy, opaque	comfort - discomfort	cruel - kind
clever – stupid	common – rare	compulsory - voluntary
Celibate:-:married	Corpulent:-:thin	courteous - discourteous, rude

D

dangerous - safe	deep - shallow	diseased - healthy
dark - light	definite - indefinite	down - up
day - night	demand - supply	downwards - upwards
daytime - nighttime	despair - hope	dreary - cheerful
dead - alive	dim - bright	dry - moist, wet
decline - accept, increase	disappear - appear	dull - bright, shiny
decrease - increase	discourage - encourage	dusk - dawn

E

early - late	encourage - discourage	expand - contract
east - west	end - begin, start	export - import
easy - hard, difficult	enter - exit	exterior - interior
empty – full	even – odd	external - internal
Exhale:-: inhale	Excited:-: bored	

F

fade - brighten	few - many	forget - remember
fail - succeed	find - lose	found - lost
false - true	first - last	fresh - stale
famous - unknown	float - sink	frequent - seldom
far - near	foolish - wise	friend - enemy
fast - slow	fore - aft	for - against
fat – thin:-: skinny	free - bound, captive	fortunate - unfortunate
feeble - strong, powerful	fold - unfold	full - empty

G

generous - stingy	give - receive, take	grant - refuse
gentle - rough	glad - sad, sorry	great - tiny, small, unimportant
get - give	gloomy - cheerful	grow - shrink
giant - tiny, small, dwarf	go - stop	guest - host
girl – boy	good - bad, evil	guilty - innocent
Glacial:-:cordial		

H

happy - sad	healthy - diseased, ill, sick	hill - valley
hard - easy	heaven - hell	hinder - help
hard - soft	heavy - light	honest - dishonest
harmful - harmless	help - hinder	horizontal - vertical
harsh - mild	here - there	hot - cold
hate - love	hero - coward	humble – proud
haves - have-nots	high - low	Hired:-: fired

I

ill - healthy, well	inferior - superior	interesting - boring
immense - tiny, small	inhale - exhale	interior - exterior
important - trivial	inner - outer	interesting - dull, uninteresting
in - out	inside - outside	internal - external
include - exclude	intelligent - stupid, unintelligent	intentional – accidental
increase - decrease	Ignorant:-: educated	Identical:-: different

J

join – separate	junior - senior	justice - injustice
Joy:-: grief	just - unjust	

K

knowledge - ignorance	known - unknown

L

landlord - tenant large - small last - first laugh - cry lawful - unlawful, illegal lazy - industrious leader - follower left - right lend –borrow Languid :-:active	lengthen - shorten lenient - strict left - right less - more light - dark, heavy like - dislike, hate likely - unlikely limited - boundless little - big	long - short loose - tight lose - find loss - win loud - quiet love - hate low - high loyal – disloyal Laconic :-:talkative

M

mad - happy, sane major - minor many - few mature - immature maximum - minimum	melt - freeze merry - sad messy - neat minor - major	minority - majority miser - spendthrift misunderstand - understand more - less

N

nadir - zenith narrow - wide near - far, distant neat - messy, untidy	never - always new - old night - day nighttime - daytime	no - yes noisy - quiet none - some north - south

O

obedient - disobedient odd - even offer - refuse old – young Occupied:-: vacant	old - new on - off open - closed, shut opposite- same, similar	optimist - pessimist out - in outer - inner over - under

P

past - present patient - impatient peace - war permanent - temporary plentiful - scarce plural - singular	poetry - prose polite - rude, impolite possible - impossible poverty - wealth, riches powerful – weak Pinnacle :-:base	pretty - ugly private - public prudent - imprudent pure - impure, contaminated push - pull

Q

qualified - unqualified	question - answer	quiet - loud, noisy

R

raise - lower rapid - slow rare - common regular - irregular	real - fake rich - poor right - left, wrong	right-side-up - upside-down rough - smooth rude - courteous

S

safe - unsafe same - opposite satisfactory - unsatisfactory secure - insecure scatter - collect separate - join, together serious - trivial second-hand - new shallow - deep shrink – grow Smart:-: dumb	sick - healthy, ill simple - complex, hard singular - plural sink - float slim - fat, thick slow - fast sober - drunk soft - hard some - none sorrow – joy Sane:-: crazy	sour - sweet sow -reap straight - crooked start - finish stop - go strict - lenient strong - weak success - failure sunny - cloudy synonym - antonym sweet - sour

T

take - give tall - short tame - wild them - us there - here	thick - thin tight - loose, slack tiny - big, huge together - apart top - bottom	tough - easy, tender transparent - opaque true - false truth - flasehood, lie, untruth Taciturn:-:talkative

U

under - over unfold - fold unknown - known	unqualified - qualified unsafe - safe up - down upside-down - right-side-up	upstairs - downstairs us - them useful - useless

V

vacant - occupied vanish - appear vast - tiny	victory - defeat virtue - vice	visible - invisible voluntary - compulsory

W

war - peace wax - wane weak - strong wet - dry	white - black wide - narrow win - lose	wisdom - folly, stupidity within - outside wrong – right Worried:-: calm

Y

yes - no	yin - yang	young - old

Z

zip - unzip	zenith - nadir

(1) The Nurse's Song was written by:
(a) Keats
(b) Tennyson
(c) Blake
(d) Shelley
(e) None of these

(c) Blake

(2) William Wordsworth was born in:
(a) 1770
(b) 1771
(c) 1772
(d) 1779
(e) None of these

(a) 1770

(3) Byron's first published collection was called:
(a) Years of Idleness
(b) Hours of Idleness
(c) Moments of Idleness
(d) Eons of Idleness
(e) None of these

(b) Hours of Idleness

(4) The Essay of Elia was written by:
(a) Tennyson
(b) Blake
(c) Byron
(d) Keats
(e) None of these

(e) None of these

(5) Shelley's final unfinished poem was:
(a) Hellas
(b) Prometheus Unbound
(c) The Ancient Mariner
(d) The Triumph of life
(e) None of these

(d) The Triumph of life

(6) Lyrical Ballads are jointly composed by:
(a) Keats and Shelley
(b) Wordsworth and Shelley
(c) Keats and Coleridge
(d) Wordsworth and Coleridge
(e) None of these

(d) Wordsworth and Coleridge

(7) On liberty was written by:
(a) Carlyle
(b) Macaulay
(c) Godwin
(d) Mill
(e) None of these

(d) Mill

(8) "Men may be beaten, chained, tormented, yoked like cattle, slaughtered like summer flies ... yet remain free ..." This was said by:
(a) Carlyle
(b) J.S. Mill
(c) Ruskin
(d) Mathew Arnold
(e) None of these

(c) Ruskin

(9) Macaulay lived from
(a) 1800 - 1859
(b) 1802 - 1859
(c) 1859 – 1900
(d) 1889 - 1902
(e) None of these

(a) 1800 - 1859

(10) Macaulay represented:
(a) Bourgeois Victorian enlightenment
(b) Working class Victorian attitudes
(c) Upper class tolerance
(d) Radical Romanticism
(e) None of these

(a) Bourgeois Victorian enlightenment

(11) Stones of Venice was written by:
(a) Macaulay
(b) Newman
(c) Ruskin
(d) Carlyle
(e) None of these

(c) Ruskin

(12) Browning is famous for his:
(a) Sensory images
(b) Dramatic Monologues
(c) Narrative ballads
(d) Blank Verse
(e) None of these

(b) Dramatic Monologues

(13) In Memoriam was written in:
(a) 1833
(b) 1853
(c) 1860
(d) 1863
(e) None of these

(e) None of these

(14) "Oh sir, she smiled, no doubt,
Whene'er I passed her; but who passed without
Much the same smile? This grew; I gave commands;
Then all smiles stopped together".

This was written by:
(a) Tennyson
(b) Browning
(c) Mathew Arnold
(d) William Morris
(e) None of these

(b) Browning

(15) Tennyson was appointed Poet Laureate in:
(a) 1843
(b) 1847
(c) 1850
(d) 1857
(e) None of these

(c) 1850

(16) Dickens was from a:
(a) Lower middle class origin
(b) Upper class origin
(c) Middle class origin
(d) Working class origin
(e) None of these

(a) Lower middle class origin

(17) George Eliot's real name was:
(a) George Evans
(b) Eliot Evans
(c) Marian Evans
(d) Marian Eliot
(e) None of these

(c) Marian Evans

(18) George Eliot was an:
(a) Atheist
(b) Agnostic
(c) Occultist
(d) Conventionalist
(e) None of these

(a) Atheist

(19) Under the Greenwood Tree is a:
(a) Tale of rustic life
(b) Tale of man's destruction of nature
(c) Historical novel
(d) Tale of city life
(e) None of these

(a) Tale of rustic life

(20) The Professor was the first novel by:
(a) Emily Bronte
(b) Charlotte Bronte
(c) Anne Bronte
(d) Jane Austen
(e) None of these

(b) Charlotte Bronte

(1) _______________ is called the first romantic critic.
(a) Wordsworth
(b) Longinus
(c) Horace
(d) Sidney
(e) None of these

(b) Longinus

(2) ________________ defines a play as a just and lively image of human nature.
(a) Dr. Johnson
(b) Shakespeare
(c) Dryden
(d) Coleridge
(e) None of these

(c) Dryden

(3) 'SARTOR RESARTUS' is a prose work by:
(a) John Ruskin
(b) Carlyle
(c) Bacon
(d) Lamb
(e) None of these

(b) Carlyle

(4) The period of English literature from 1660 to the end of the century is called:
(a) Renaissance
(b) Jacobean Period
(c) Restoration Period
(d) Romantic Age
(e) None of these

(c) Restoration Period

(5) 'Stream of Consciousness' is the phrase first used by:
(a) James Joyce
(b) William James
(c) Virginia Woolf
(d) William Faulkner
(e) None of these

(b) William James

(6) _______________ consists of nine-eight five foot iambic lines followed by an iambic line of six fed with rhyme scheme ab ab bc bcc:
(a) Octometer
(b) Sonnet
(c) Terza Rina
(d) Spenserian Stanza
(e) None of these

(d) Spenserian Stanza

(7) A phrase, line or lines repeated at intervals during a poem and especially at the end of a stanza is called:
(a) Period
(b) Refrain
(c) Feminine Ending
(d) Alexandrine
(e) None of these

(b) Refrain

(8) Shaw's 'Man and Superman' is an example of:
(a) Comedy of Errors
(b) Comedy of Manners
(c) Comedy of Ideas
(d) Romantic Comedy
(e) None of these

(c) Comedy of Ideas

(9) 'Verslibre' is called as:
(a) Free Verse
(b) Blank Verse
(c) Free meter
(d) Iambic
(e) None of these

(a) Free Verse

(10) Placing Phrase or Sentences of similar construction and meaning and balancing each other is called:
(a) Parallelism
(b) Alliteration
(c) Para Rhyme
(d) Rhetoric
(e) None of these

(a) Parallelism

(11) 'Hamlet and Oedipus' was written by:
(a) Bradley
(b) Dover Wilson
(c) Earnest Jones
(d) Freud
(e) None of these

(c) Earnest Jones

(12) 'Haste me to know't, that I, with wings as Swift as meditation or the thoughts of love May Sweep to my revenge' is a speech from.
(a) Lear
(b) Macbeth
(c) Othello
(d) Hamlet
(e) None of these

(d) Hamlet

(13) 'Macbeth and Oedipus' is by:
(a) W. H. Auden
(b) Earnest Jones
(c) Nicoll
(d) Freud
(e) None of these

(a) W. H. Auden

(14) Sylvia Plath and Ted Hughes are:
(a) Husband and wife
(b) Brother and Sister
(c) Father and daughter
(d) Friends
(e) None of these

(a) Husband and wife

(15) The Eve of St. Agnes is a poem by:
(a) Milton
(b) Keats
(c) Byron
(d) Blake
(e) None of these

(b) Keats

(16) 'The Olive Tree' is a collection of essays by:
(a) Ruskin
(b) Carlyle
(c) Huxley
(d) Oscar Wilde
(e) None of these

(c) Huxley

(17) The poem "Wind" is written by:
(a) Shelley
(b) John Ashbery
(c) Sylvia Plath
(d) Ted Hughes
(e) None of these

(d) Ted Hughes

(18) 'Egotistical Sublime' is a phrase coined by:
(a) Keats
(b) Wordsworth
(c) Coleridge
(d) Byron
(e) None of these

(a) Keats

(19) 'Apologie for Poetrie' is written by:
(a) Arnold
(b) Philip Sidney
(c) Pope
(d) Dryden
(e) None of these

(b) Philip Sidney

(20) 'I count religion but a childish toy' is a line from Marlowe's play:
(a) Dr. Faustus
(b) The Jew of Malta
(c) Tamburlaine
(d) Edward II
(e) None of these

(b) The Jew of Malta

(i) Wordsworth was appointed Poet Laureate in:
(a) 1817
(b) 1839
(c) 1843
(d) 1849
(e) None of these

(c) 1843

(ii) Who suggested Shelley to "Curb your magnanimity and be more of a poet'?
(a) Wordsworth
(b) Coleridge
(c) Keats
(d) Blake
(e) None of these

(c) Keats

(iii) The lines 'The one remains, the many change and pass; Heaven's light for ever shines, earth's shadow fly; are composed by:
(a) Shelley
(b) Byron
(c) Keats
(d) Southey
(e) None of these

(a) Shelley

(iv) 'On Pathetic Fallacy' was written by:
(a) Carlyle
(b) Lamb
(c) Ruskin
(d) Shelley
(e) None of these

(c) Ruskin

(v) The 1805 text of 'The Prelude' is edited by:
(a) Helen Darbishire
(b) Ernest De Selin Court
(c) Herbert Reads
(d) Coleridge
(e) None of these

(b) Ernest De Selin Court

(vi) 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel' is written by:
(a) Blake
(b) Byron
(c) Tennyson
(d) Walter Scott
(e) None of these

(d) Walter Scott

(vii) __________ the quality when man is capable of being in uncertainties, mysteries, doubts, without any irritable reaching after fact and reason' ___ is:
(a) Objectivity
(b) Subjectivity
(c) Negative capability
(d) Scepticism
(e) None of these

(d) Scepticism

(viii) 'The Quarterly Review' was founded by:
(a) Walter Scott
(b) Byron
(c) Coleridge
(d) Thomas De Quincey
(e) None of these

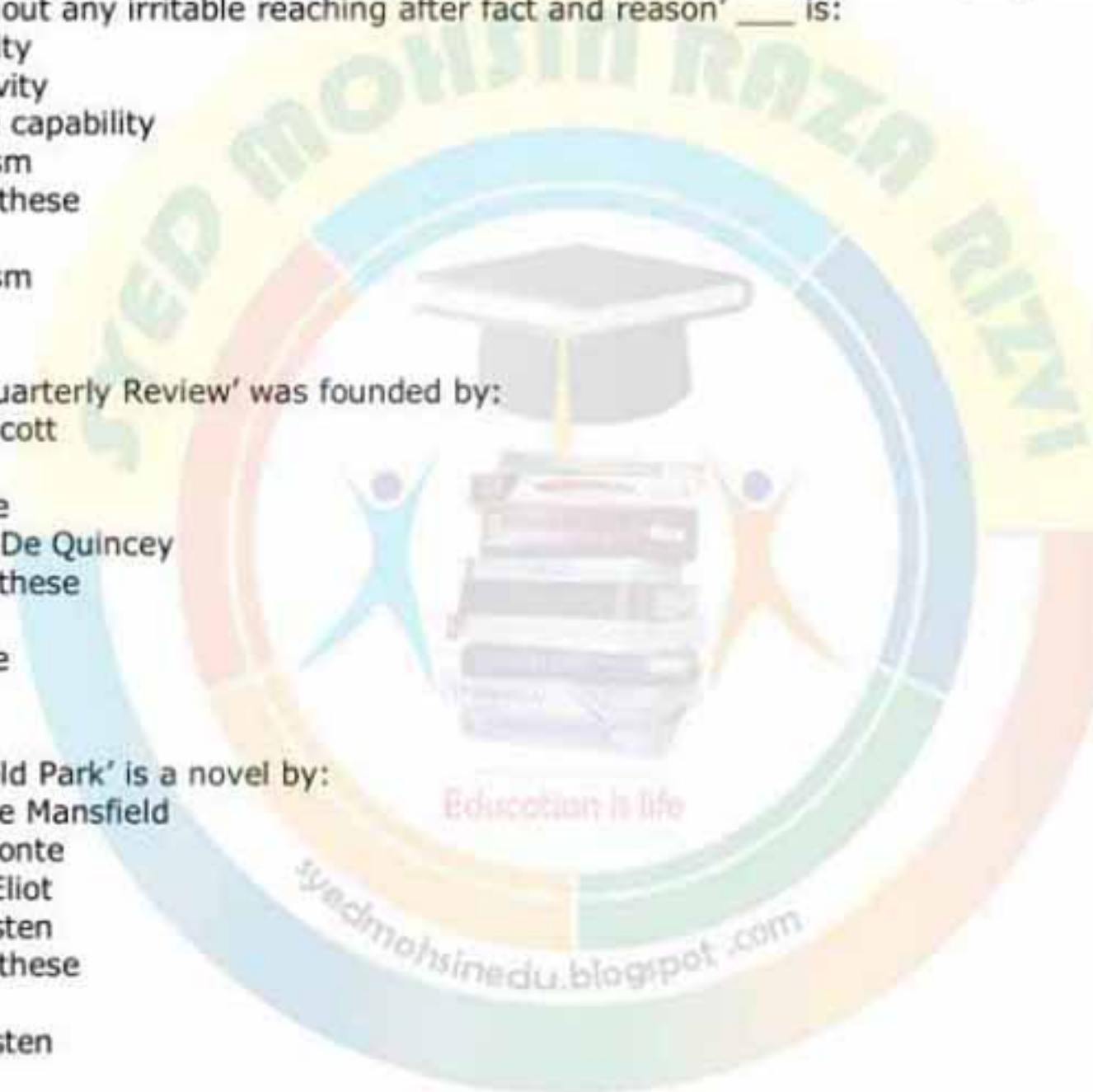
(c) Coleridge

(ix) 'Mansfield Park' is a novel by:
(a) Katherine Mansfield
(b) Emily Bronte
(c) George Eliot
(d) Jane Austen
(e) None of these

(d) Jane Austen

(x) 'I am half sick of shadows' is a line from:
(a) Shelley
(b) Wordsworth
(c) Coleridge
(d) Tennyson
(e) None of these

(d) Tennyson

(xi) Adonais is an elegy on the death of:

(a) Moschus
(b) Edward William
(c) John Keats
(d) Shakespeare
(e) None of these

(c) John Keats

(xii) 'Poetry is the criticism of life' is a view about poetry by:
(a) Arnold
(b) Dr. Johnson
(c) Shelley
(d) Hazlitt
(e) None of these

(a) Arnold

(xiii) 'The Pickwick Papers' by Dickens was published in:
(a) 1837
(b) 1838
(c) 1839
(d) 1841
(e) None of these

(a) 1837

(xiv) 'On Heroes and Hero-worship is written by:
(a) Huxley
(b) Carlyle
(c) Ruskin
(d) Mill
(e) None of these

(b) Carlyle

(xv) Dickens, Thackeray, George Eliot and Trollope are:
(a) Novelists
(b) Poets
(c) Critics
(d) Essayists
(e) None of these

(a) Novelists

(xvi) 'The Voyage of the Beagle' was written by:
(a) J.S. Mill
(b) Ruskin

(c) Carlyle
(d) Darwin
(e) None of these

(d) Darwin

(xvii) Who gave the aesthetic theory of Art For Arts' Sake:
(a) Wordsworth
(b) Browning
(c) Oscar Wilde
(d) Galsworthy
(e) None of these

(e) None of these (Walter Pater)

(xviii) "Poetry is not like reasoning, a power to be exerted according to the determination of will", is a statement by:
(a) Wordsworth
(b) Shelley
(c) Coleridge
(d) Arnold
(e) None of these

(b) Shelley

(xix) 'A woman of no importance' is a ______ by Oscarwilde:
(a) Comedy
(b) Tragedy
(c) Dramatic Romance
(d) Farce
(e) None of these

(a) Comedy

(xx) George Eliot and T.S. Eliot are:
(a) Brother & Sister
(b) Contemporary writers
(c) Modern poets
(d) Critics
(e) None of these

(b) Contemporary writers

(i) In Shakespeare's Tragedies Character is not Destiny but there is Character and Destiny is a remark by:
(a) Nicoll
(b) Goddord
(c) Bradley
(d) Coleridge
(e) None of these

(c) Bradley

(ii) "How came he dead? I shall not be juggled with: To hell allegiance! Vows, to the blackest devil!
Is a speech in Hamlet spoken by:
(a) Hamlet
(b) Laertes
(c) Polonius
(d) Claudius
(e) None of these

(b) Laertes

(iii) Aspect of the Novel is written by:
(a) David Cecil
(b) Walter Allen
(c) Arnold Kettle
(d) E.M. Forster
(e) None of these

(d) E.M. Forster

(iv) Lotos Eaters is a poem by:
(a) Browning
(b) Tennyson
(c) Yeats
(d) Frost
(e) None of these

(b) Tennyson

(v) 'The Hollow Men' is written by:
(a) T.S. Eliot
(b) Ezra Pound

(c) Yeats
(d) Larkin
(e) None of these

(a) T.S. Eliot

(vi) William Faulkner was awarded Nobel Prize for literature in:
(a) 1949
(b) 1950
(c) 1951
(d) 1953
(e) None of these

(a) 1949

(vii) G.B. Shaw was awarded Nobel Prize for literature in:
(a) 1925
(b) 1929
(c) 1930
(d) 1949
(e) None of these

(a) 1925

(viii) 'The Winding Stair' is written by:
(a) Ted Hughes
(b) T.S. Eliot
(c) W.B. Yeats
(d) W.H. Auden
(e) None of these

(c) W.B. Yeats

(ix) 'Murder in the Cathedral' is a play written by:
(a) Shakespeare
(b) Marlowe
(c) Oscar Wilde
(d) T.S. Eliot
(e) None of these

(d) T.S. Eliot

(x) 'The Rainbow' is a novel written by:
(a) Hemingway
(b) Virginia Woolf
(c) E.M. Forster
(d) D.H. Lawrence

(e) None of these

(d) D.H. Lawrence

(xi) The earliest play written by Shakespeare according to Oxford Shakespeare 1988 is:
(a) The Taming of the Shrew
(b) As you Like it
(c) Two Gentlemen of Verona
(d) Titus Andronicus
(e) None of these

(d) Titus Andronicus

(xii) 'If music be the food of love, play on,
give me excess of it, that Surfeiting
The appetite may sicken and die?
is a speech from
(a) Twelfth Night
(b) A Mid Summer Nights' Dream
(c) As you Like it
(d) The Winters' Tale
(e) None of these

(a) Twelfth Night

(xiii) An elaborate classical form in which one Shepherd – Singer laments the death of another is called:
(a) Pastoral Romance
(b) Pastoral Elegy
(c) Ballad
(d) Epic
(e) None of these

(b) Pastoral Elegy

(xiv) The poets who believe that a hard, clear image was essential to verse are called:
(a) Imaginists
(b) Romanticists
(c) Classicists
(d) Imagists
(e) None of these

(d) Imagists

(xv) A figure of speech which contains an exaggeration for emphasis is called:
(a) Over tone
(b) Rhetoric
(c) Extended metaphor
(d) Hyperbole

(e) None of these

(d) Hyperbole

(xvi) Rhymed decasyllables, nearly always in iambic Pentameters rhymed in Pairs are called:
(a) Heroic Couplet
(b) Blank verse
(c) Terza Rima
(d) Spenserian stanza
(e) None of these

(a) Heroic Couplet

(xvii) An exhortatory speech, usually delivered to a crowd to incite them to some action is:
(a) Declamation
(b) Sermon
(c) Monologue
(d) Harangue
(e) None of these

(d) Harangue

(xviii) 'Hearing' a colour or 'Seeing' a smell is an example of:
(a) Oxymoron
(b) Synaesthesia
(c) Sensuousness
(d) Contrast
(e) None of these

(b) Synaesthesia

(xix) Drama which seeks to mirror life with the utmost fidelity is called:
(a) Realistic
(b) Naturalistic drama
(c) Humanistic drama
(d) Problem play
(e) None of these

(a) Realistic

(xx) When Leontes discovers the identity of Perdita in 'The Winter's Tale' is an example of:
(a) Peripety
(b) Suspense
(c) revelation
(d) Discovery
(e) None of these

(d) Discovery

1. Ode to West Wind was written by
(a) Keats
(b) Shelley
(c) Byron
(d) Blake
(e) None of these

(b) Shelley

2. Keats was born in
(a) 1770
(b) 1779
(c) 1795
(d) 1790
(e) None of these

(c) 1795

3. Dream Children was written by
(a) Leigh Hunt
(b) Charles Lamb
(c) Hazzlit
(d) Ruskin
(e) None of these

(b) Charles Lamb

4. 'Picture of Dorian Gray ' was written by
(a) Oscar Wild
(b) Dickens
(c) Hardy
(d) George Eliot
(e) None of these

(a) Oscar Wild

5. Ruskin belonged to (which age)
(a) Romantic age
(b) Modern age
(c) Victorian age
(d) Augustan age

(e) None of these

(c) Victorian Age

6. Wordsworth lived from
(a) 1770 – 1832
(b) 1775 – 1859
(c) 1770 – 1850
(d) 1770 – 1802
(e) None of these

(c) 1770-1850

7. 'Heroes and hero worship' was written by
(a) Mill
(b) Carlyle
(c) Macaulay
(d) Coleridge
(e) None of these

(b) Thomas Carlyle

8. ' Fair seed time had my soul' is from
(a) Ode to autumn
(b) To a Highland girl
(c) Ancient Mariner
(d) Child Harold's Pilgrimage
(e) None of these

(e) None of these (The Prelude)

9. Great Expectation was written by
(a) George Eliot
(b) Thackeray
(c) Hardy
(d) Dickens
(e) None of these

(d) Dickens

10. Lotus eaters is written by
(a) Tennyson
(b) Browning
(c) Mathew Arnold
(d) Hardy
(e) None of these

(a) Tennyson

11. Lamb, Leigh Hunt and Hazlitt are
(a) Poets
(b) Dramatists
(c) Essayists
(d) Novelists
(e) None of these

(c) Essayists

12. 'My Last Duchess' was written by
(a) Keats
(b) Coleridge
(c) Tennyson
(d) Browning
(e) None of these

(d) Browning

13. Emily Bronte is the writer of
a. Wuthering heights
b. Emma
c. Under the green wood tree
d. Mr.chips
e. None of the above

a. Wuthering heights

14. 'Poetry is a spontaneous overflow of powerful feeling' is a definition of poetry by
(a) Keats
(b) Wordsworth
(c) Shelley
(d) Coleridge
(e) None of these

(b) Wordsworth

15. 'Heard Melodies are sweet but those unheard are sweeter' is a line from
(a) Ode on a Grecian Urn
(b) Ode to a nightingale
(c) The Prelude
(d) Ode to Autumn
(e) None of these

(a) Ode on a Grecian Urn

16. 'Waverley' was written by
(a) Scott
(b) Hardy
(c) Jane Austen
(d) Dickens
(e) None of these

(a) Scott

17. 'We are Seven' is written by
(a) Keats
(b) Shelly
(c) Byron
(d) Hardy
(e) None of these

(e) None of these (William Wordsworth)

18. 'Past and Present' is written by
(a) Mill
(b) Lamb
(c) Hazlitt
(d) Carlyle
(e) None of these

(d) Carlyle

19. 'Modern Painters' is written by
(a) Ruskin
(b) Carlyle
(c) Mill
(d) Macaulay
(e) None of these

(a) Ruskin

20. Byron is the writer of
a. Don Juan
b. Prometheus Unbound
c. Adonias
d. Lucy Gray
e. None of the above

a. Don Juan

1. Who belongs to the Absurd School of Drama?
(a) Shaw
(b) Beckett
(c) Pinter
(d) Eliot

(b) Beckett

(ii) To the Light House" is written by:
(a) Lawrence
(b) Dylan Thomas
(c) Hemingway
(d) Forster
(e) None of these

(e) None of these (Virginia Woolf)

(iii) I am too much in the sun in "Hamlet" is spoken by:
(a) Polonius
(b) Claudius
(c) Hamlet
(d) Ophelia
(e) None of these

(c) Hamlet

(iv) "Ullyses" is written by:
(a) James Joyce
(b) Virginia Woolf
(c) Hardy
(d) Forster
(e) None of these

(a) James Joyce

(v) Elizabeth is a character from Jane Austen's:
(a) Emma
(b) Pride and Prejudice
(c) Mansfield Palck
(d) Northanger Abby
(e) None of these

(b) Pride and Prejudice

(vi) "Tear Idle Tears" is a poem by:
(a) Frost
(b) Browning
(c) Yeats
(d) Eliot
(e) None of these

(e) None of these (Tennyson)

(vii) "Thought Fox" is written by:
(a) Ted Hughes
(b) Philip Larkin
(c) Heaney
(d) Sylvia Plath
(e) None of these

(a) Ted Hughes

(viii) "Major Barbra" is written by:
(a) Beckett
(b) Pinter
(c) Eliot
(d) Shaw
(e) None of these

(d) Shaw

(ix) Lilliput is a character from:
(a) Gulliver's Travels
(b) Pygmalion
(c) Sons & lovers
(d) Old man and the sea
(e) None of these

(a) Gulliver's Travels

(x) "Fire and Ice" is written by:
(a) Eliot
(b) Yeats
(c) Frost
(d) Auden
(e) None of these

(c) Frost

(xi) Swift belong to:
(a) Renassiance period
(b) Restoration
(c) Romantic period
(d) Augustan age
(e) None of these

(d) Augustan age

(xii) The Novel of Lawrence banned by the government was:
(a) Sons and Lovers
(b) Lady Chatterley's Lover
(c) Women in Love
(d) The Rainbow
(e) None of these

(b) Lady Chatterley's Lover

(xiii) "Undo this Button" is a line from Shakespeare's:
(a) Hamlet
(b) Othello
(c) King Lear
(d) Julius Caeser
(e) None of these

(c) King Lear

(xiv) "Ode to Psyche" is a poem by:
(a) Milton
(b) Byron
(c) Keats
(d) Blake
(e) None of these

(c) Keats

(xv) "I am no Prince Hamlet" is a line written by:
(a) Shakespeare
(b) Yeats
(c) Eliot
(d) Auden
(e) None of these

(c) Eliot

(xvi) "Things fall apart" is a line from Yeats's:

(a) Among School Children
(b) Byzentium
(c) Sailing to Byzentium
(d) The Second coming
(e) None of these

(d) The Second coming

(xvii) "Good flences make good neighbours" is from Frosts':
(a) Revelation
(b) Mending
(c) Pasture
(d) Birches
(e) None of these

(e) None of these (Mending Wall)
(xviii) 'April is the Cruelest month of all is taken from Eliot's:
(a) The Wasteland
(b) The Hollow men
(c) East Coker
(d) Prufrock
(e) None of these

(a) The Wasteland

(xix) "A Farewell to Arms" is written by:
(a) Faulkner
(b) Hemmingway
(c) James Joyce
(d) Virginia Woolf
(e) None of these

(b) Hemmingway

(xx) "A passage to India" is written by:
(a) Forester
(b) Conrad
(c) Lawrence
(d) Hardy
(e) None of these

(a) Forester

i. Intense emotion coupled with an intense display of imagery are characteristics of __________ age

a. Victorian
b. Elizabethan
c. Romantic
d. Classic
e. None of these

c. Romantic

ii. S.T. Coleridge was born in

a. 1798
b. 1772
c. 1749
d. 1797
e. None of these

b. 1772

iii. Wordsworth settled in

a. Lake District
b. Sussex
c. Dorset Shire
d. Cumber Land
e. None of these

a. Lake District

iv. Childe Harold's Pilgrimmage is written by:

a. Blake
b. Shelley
c. Browning
d. Byron
e. None of these

d. Byron

v. Queen Mab is one of the first two great poems written by:

a. Shelley
b. Byron
c. Blake
d. Pope
e. None of these

a. Shelley

vi. Hyperion is a/an __________ poem

a. Elegy
b. Epic
c. Ode
d. Lyric
e. None of these

b. Epic

vii. Romanticism expressed a restlessness of
a. Mind
b. Soul
c. Senses
d. Body
e. None of these

b. Soul

viii. Northanger Abbey, Emma and Sense and Sensibility are novels written by
a. G. Eliot
b. Miss Burney
c. C. Bronte
d. Jane Austen
e. None of these

d. Jane Austen

ix. Shelley is remembered as a ________ poet
a. Lyric
b. Tragic
c. Dramatic
d. Mythical
e. None of these

a. Lyric

x. Keats is prominently a man of:
a. Emotions
b. Sensations
c. Imagination
d. Aestheticism
e. None of these

b. Sensations

xi. As a moralist J. S. Mill develops the doctrine of:
a. Utilitarianism
b. Intellect

c. Radicalism
d. Puritanism
e. None of these

a. Utilitarianism

xii. Charles Dickens was born in
a. 1800
b. 1789
c. 1812
d. 1833
e. None of these

c. 1812

xiii. C. Dickens is known for being a
a. Socialist
b. Humorist
c. Idealist
d. Romantic
e. None of these

c. Idealist

xiv. Shirley, Jane Eyre, Villete were written by:
a. E. Bronte
b. J. Austen
c. G. Eliot
d. C. Bronte
e. None of these

d. C. Bronte

xv. Emile Bronte's verse reveals a conscious
a. Paganism
b. Pantheism
c. Idealism
d. Lyricism
e. None of these

b. Pantheism

xvi. The Mayor of Caster Bridge was written by:
a. Trollope
b. Thomas Hardy
c. Charles Dickens

d. G. Eliot
e. None of these

b. Thomas Hardy

xvii. Thomas Hardy was brought up to the profession of:
a. Architect
b. Engraver
c. Sculptor
d. Painter
e. None of these

a. Architect

xviii. The Picture of Dorian Gray is written by:
a. Gissing
b. D. H. Lawrence
c. Oscar Wilde
d. Trollope
e. None of these

c. Oscar Wilde

xix. Ruskin was born in:
a. 1819
b. 1843
c. 1860
d. 1851
e. None of these

a. 1819

xx. __________ is a novel by Miss Burney
a. Evelina
b. Emma
c. Pamela
d. Persuasion
e. None of these

a. Evelina

i. In Greek tragedy irony and ____________ are fused into one.
a. Allegory

b. Idealism
c. Imagery
d. Satire
e. None of these

d. Satire

ii. Joseph Andrews was written by
a. Richardson
b. Defoe
c. Fielding
d. Bunyan
e. None of these

c. Fielding

iii. Shakespeare was born in
a. 1570
b. 1601
c. 1547
d. 1564
e. None of these

d. 1564

iv. 'The Wheel of Fire' a criticism was written by
a. Bradley
b. W. Knight
c. Hazlitt
d. Dryden
e. None of these

b. W. Knight

v. Kubla Khan was written by
a. Wordsworth
b. Coleridge
c. Shelley
d. Keats
e. None of these

b. Coleridge

vi. G. B. Shaw began his literary career first as:
a. Journalist
b. Novelist
c. Dramatist

d. Critic
e. None of these

b. Novelist

vii. W. B. Yeats was born in
a. 1914
b. 1856
c. 1865
d. 1838
e. None of these

c. 1865

viii. Jane Austen's Work is transfused with the spirit of
a. Classicism
b. Puritanism
c. Idealism
d. Rationalism
e. None of these

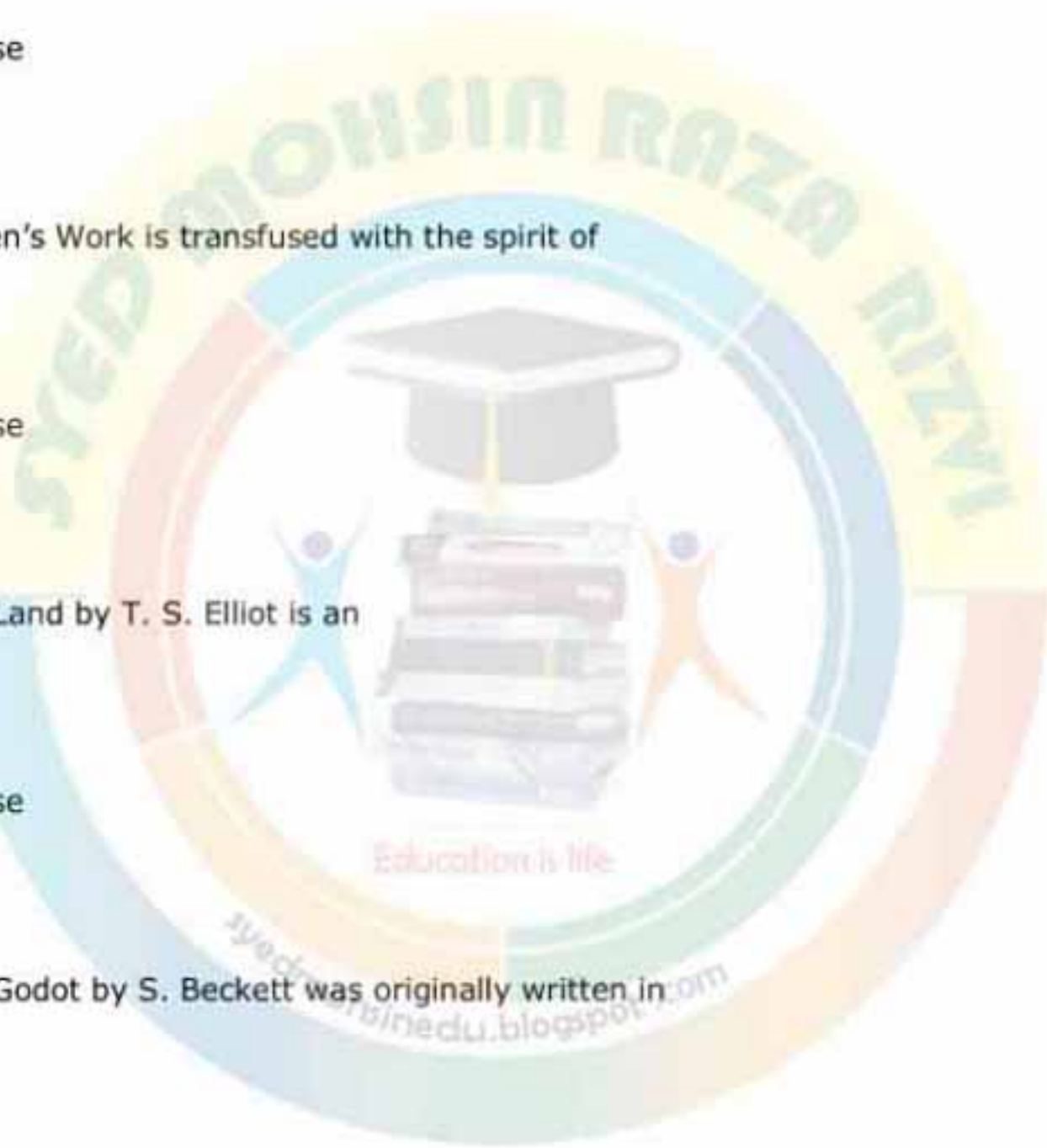
a. Classicism

ix. The Waste Land by T. S. Elliot is an
a. Ode
b. Elegy
c. Allegory
d. Epic
e. None of these

b. Elegy

x. Waiting for Godot by S. Beckett was originally written in
a. Italian
b. Spanish
c. German
d. French
e. None of these

d. French

xi. The _________ age tended to favour the taste and search for truth in art:
a. Classical
b. Romantic
c. Victorian
d. Elizabethan
e. None of these

b. Romantic

xii. Maud and In memoriam were written by
a. Tennyson
b. Keats
c. Pope
d. Shelley
e. None of these

a. Tennyson

xiii. Tennyson was born in
a. 1809
b. 1798
c. 1709
d. 1890
e. None of these

a. 1809

xiv. ____________ has a super abundant wealth of words and superfluous ornaments
a. Hyperbole
b. Metaphor
c. Rhetoric
d. Overtone
e. None of these

a. Hyperbole

xv. Keats' aestheticism was later turned into
a. Romanticism
b. Pre-Raphaelitism
c. Idealism
d. Angilicanism
e. None of these

b. Pre-Raphaelitism

xvi. __________ is the animating force in the work of C. Bronte
a. Idealism
b. Romanticism
c. Lyricism
d. Radicalism
e. None of these

a. Idealism

xvii. The Wilde Swans at Coole is first great collection of poems of
a. W. Lewis
b. Yeats
c. E. Sitwell
d. D. H. Lawrence
e. None of these

b. Yeats

xviii. T. S. Eliot was born in
a. 1887
b. 1888
c. 1817
d. 1870
e. None of these

b. 1888

xix. Jane Eyre was written by
a. Jane Austen
b. G. Eliot
c. C. Bronte
d. E. Bronte
e. None of these

c. C. Bronte

xx. Ophelia, Julia , Viola, Imogen are the characters created by
a. Richardson
b. Fielding
c. Hardy
d. Shakespeare
e. None of these

d. Shakespeare

WORD	SYNONYMS	ANTONYMS
abandon	desert, forsake	keep
abbreviate	shorten, condense	lengthen, increase
ability	skill, aptitude	incompetence, inability
able	capable, qualified	incapable
above	overhead	below
abundant	ample, sufficient	scanty, insufficient
accurate	correct, right	wrong
achieve	accomplish, attain	fail
active	energetic, animated, lively	lethargic, idle, sluggish
adamant	firm, unyielding	maneuverable, yielding
add	increase, total	subtract
adequate	sufficient, enough, ample	insufficient, sparse
adjourn	postpone, recess	recommence, continue
adult	grown-up	child
advocate	support, recommend	oppose
after	following, next	before
afraid	frightened, scared	courageous, brave
aggressive	assertive, pushy, militant	passive, peaceful
aid	help, assist	hinder
always	forever	never
amateur	beginner, novice	professional
ambitious	aspiring, driven	lazy, indifferent
antagonize	provoke, embitter	soothe, tranquilize
apparent	obvious, evident	hidden, obscure
approve	accept, ratify, endorse	disapprove, censure
arrive	reach, come	depart, leave

WORD	SYNONYMS	ANTONYMS
ask	question, inquire	answer
atrocious	dreadful, contemptible, vile	kind, wonderful
authentic	genuine, real, factual	false, artificial
average	ordinary, fair	unusual, exceptional
awful	dreadful, atrocious	pleasant
awkward	clumsy, uncoordinated	graceful
ban	prohibit, forbid, outlaw	allow, permit
barren	unproductive, infertile	fertile, productive
bashful	shy, timid	outgoing, assured
beautiful	pretty, attractive, lovely	ugly
before	prior, earlier	after, behind
beginning	start, initiate	finish, end
believe	trust, accept	doubt, distrust
below	under, lower	above
beneficial	helpful, useful, advantageous	harmful, adverse
best	finest, choice	worst
birth	beginning	death, end
blend	combine, mix	separate
bottom	base, foundation	top
brave	courageous, bold, heroic	cowardly, timid
break	fracture, burst	repair, heal
brief	short, concise	long
broad	wide, expansive	narrow
busy	active, occupied, working	idle, inactive
buy	purchase	sell
calm	quiet, tranquil, still	excited, turbulent
capture	apprehend, seize, arrest	free, release
care	concern, protection	neglect
careful	cautious, watchful	careless, reckless
cease	stop, discontinue	continue, recommence
certain	positive, sure, definite	uncertain, unsure
charming	delightful, appealing, enchanting	obnoxious, gross, vulgar
chilly	cool, nippy	warm
chubby	plump, pudgy	thin, skinny
clarify	explain, simplify	confuse
close	shut, fasten	open

WORD	SYNONYMS	ANTONYMS
coarse	bumpy, rough	fine, smooth
colossal	enormous, immense, mammoth	tiny, insignificant, trivial
combine	blend, unite, join	separate
comical	amusing, funny, humorous	tragic, sorrowful
complex	complicated, intricate	simple
competent	capable, qualified	incompetent, inept
comprehend	understand, grasp	confuse, misinterpret
complete	conclude, finish	incomplete
complex	complicated, intricate	simple
compress	crush, condense, squeeze	expand
concrete	real, tangible, solid	abstract, flimsy
concur	agree, cooperate	disagree
condemn	censure, denounce	approve
condense	compress, concentrate	expand, enlarge
confess	admit, acknowledge	deny
confine	contain, enclose, restrain	free, release
conflict	oppose, differ, clash	agree
conflict	fight, battle, struggle	peace, harmony
conform	comply, submit	dissent, dispute
confuse	complicate, muddle, jumble	clarify
congested	overcrowded, stuffed	empty, unfilled
connect	join, link, attach	separate, disconnect
conscientious	scrupulous, virtuous	neglectful, careless
conscious	aware, cognizant	unaware, unconscious
consecutive	successive, continuous	interrupted
conservative	cautious, restrained	radical, extreme
considerate	thoughtful, sympathetic, mindful	thoughtless, selfish
constantly	always, continually	scarcely, seldom
contaminate	pollute, defile, infect	purify
contented	satisfied, pleased	dissatisfied, unhappy
continue	persist, persevere	discontinue, stop
convalesce	recuperate, recover, heal	relapse
convenient	handy, accessible	inconvenient
conventional	customary, traditional	unusual
correct	accurate, right, proper	wrong, incorrect
courage	bravery, valor	cowardice

WORD	SYNONYMS	ANTONYMS
cover	conceal, hide	expose
cozy	comfortable, snug, homey	uncomfortable
cranky	cross, irritable	good-humored
crazy	insane, daft, mad	sane
cruel	mean, heartless, ruthless	kind, humane
cry	sob, weep	laugh
dally	loiter, linger	rush
damage	hurt, impair, harm	remedy, repair
dangerous	unsafe, hazardous, perilous	safe
daring	bold, audacious	cautious
dark	dismal, black	light
dawn	daybreak, sunrise	evening
dead	lifeless, deceased	alive, active
decay	rot, spoil	bloom, flourish
deduct	subtract, remove	add
defend	protect, shield	attack, assault
defy	resist, challenge	obey, comply
delicate	fragile, dainty	sturdy
demolish	destroy, wreck	restore
denounce	blame, censure, indict	commend
dense	thick, heavy, compressed	sparse, empty
depart	leave, exit	arrive
deposit	store, place	withdraw
desolate	barren, forsaken	dense, verdant
despise	hate, detest, loathe	love
destitute	poor, penniless	wealthy
destroy	ruin, wreck, devastate	restore
detach	separate, unfasten, remove	attach
deter	hinder, prevent	encourage
determined	sure, convinced, resolute	doubtful
die	expire, perish	live
different	distinct, unlike	same, alike
difficult	hard, challenging	easy
dilute	weaken, thin	strengthen
diminish	curtail, lessen, decrease	increase, amplify
dirty	soiled, messy	clean

WORD	SYNONYMS	ANTONYMS
dispute	debate, oppose	agree
diverse	different, distinct	same, similar
divide	separate, split	unite
docile	tame, gentle	wild, stubborn
dormant	sleeping, inactive	awake, active
doubt	mistrust, dispute	believe
drab	dull, lifeless	bright
drastic	severe, extreme, tough	mild, moderate
dreadful	terrible, unpleasant	splendid, super
dry	arid, parched	wet
dubious	doubtful, questionable	certain
dull	blunt, dreary	sharp, bright
dumb	stupid, dense	smart
early	premature, beforetime	late
easy	simple	hard
eccentric	peculiar, unusual	normal
ecstasy	joy, rapture, elation	sadness, depression
empty	drain, unload	fill
encourage	promote, support, urge	discourage
enemy	opponent, foe	ally, friend
enjoy	like, appreciate	dislike, hate
enlarge	expand, magnify	reduce, shrink
enormous	vast, immense, colossal	tiny, microscopic
enough	sufficient, ample, plenty	insufficient
entirely	wholly, completely, solely	partly
eternal	always, perpetual, everlasting	temporary, passing
evident	apparent, obvious, clear	doubtful, vague
evil	bad, wrong, wicked	good
exceptional	remarkable, outstanding	ordinary, commonplace
excite	arouse, provoke, incite	compose, calm
exhilarated	overjoyed, ecstatic, elated	depressed, dejected, sad
explicit	exact, distinct, unmistakable	indefinite, unclear
exquisite	delightful, charming, lovely	revolting, repulsive
exterior	outside, outer	interior
extravagant	extreme, excessive, luxurious	meager
fabulous	marvelous, amazing	unexciting

WORD	SYNONYMS	ANTONYMS
fair	honest, just, impartial	unjust, unfair
fake	imitation, phony, artificial	real, genuine
false	incorrect, untrue	true
fancy	elaborate, ornate, fussy	simple, plain
fantastic	incredible, outrageous	ordinary, usual
fast	rapid, quick, swift	slow
fat	chubby, plump, stout	thin
fatal	deadly, mortal, killing	
fatigue	tire, exhaust	
feasible	possible, attainable, practical	impossible
feeble	weak, frail	strong
ferocious	fierce, savage, brutal, savage	tame, gentle
fertile	fruitful, productive	unproductive, barren
few		many
fiction	fantasy, untruth, myth	truth
fill	load, pack	empty
fix	mend, repair	break
flaw	defect, fault, blemish	perfection
flimsy	frail, fragile, delicate	sturdy, strong
flippant	impudent, sassy	polite, respectful
fluid	liquid	solid
foe	enemy, adversary, opponent	friend
follow	succeed, trail	lead, precede
forbid	prohibit, ban, bar	encourage
forgive	pardon, excuse, absolve	
former	previous, earlier	latter
fraction	part, portion, segment	whole
frank	candid, straightforward, blunt	evasive
frenzy	fury, rage	serenity, calmness
fresh	unused, new	old, stale
friend	comrade, buddy	enemy
frigid	freezing, frosty	warm, hot
frivolous	trivial, unimportant, silly	important, serious
front	fore	back
full	packed, stuffed	empty
furious	angry, enraged, infuriated	calm, placid

WORD	SYNONYMS	ANTONYMS
gain	acquire, obtain, receive	lose
gallant	chivalrous, stately	ungentlemanly
gather	collect, accumulate, compile	scatter, disperse
gaudy	showy, garish, vulgar	tasteful, refined
gaunt	scrawny, skinny, thin	overweight, plump
generous	giving, selfless, big-hearted	selfish, stingy
gentle	tender, mild	rough, harsh
genuine	real, authentic, sincere	fake, phony
gigantic	immense, colossal, enormous	tiny, minute
give	donate, present, offer	take, receive
glad	happy, pleased, delighted	sad, unhappy
gloomy	dark, dismal, depressing	cheery, bright
glorious	splendid, magnificent, superb	terrible, awful
good	nice, fine, well-behaved	bad, awful
gorgeous	ravishing, dazzling, stunning	hideous, unattractive
gratitude	thankfulness, appreciation	ungratefulness
great	outstanding, remarkable	insignificant, unimportan
handy	useful, convenient, skillful	inconvenient, inept
hard	firm, solid, difficult	soft, easy
hate	loathe, detest	love
help	aid, assist	hinder, thwart
high	elevated, lofty	low
hold	grasp, grip, retain	release, discharge
honest	truthful, sincere, frank	untruthful, insincere
hospitable	welcoming, cordial, gracious	rude, unfriendly
hostile	antagonistic, aggressive, militant	friendly, cordial
huge	vast, immense, great	small, tiny
humble	modest, unpretentious	vain, showy
humiliate	embarrass, disgrace, dishonor	honor, dignify
identical	alike, duplicate	different, varied
idle	inactive, lazy	busy, ambitious
ignorant	uninformed, unaware	knowledgeable
immaculate	spotless, pure	dirty, filthy
immature	childish, inexperienced	mature, adult
immune	resistant, exempt	susceptible
impartial	neutral, unbiased, fair	prejudiced

WORD	SYNONYMS	ANTONYMS
imperative	compulsory, crucial, mandatory	unnecessary, optional
imperfect	marred, defective, faulty	perfect, flawless
impetuous	impulsive, rash, reckless	restrained, careful
important	significant, meaningful	unimportant, meaningless
independent	self-reliant, autonomous	dependent, unsure
inferior	lesser, substandard	superior
infuriate	enrage, agitate, provoke	soothe, clam
ingenious	clever, creative, original	unoriginal, dull
innocent	guiltless, blameless	guilty
insane	crazy, deranged, mad	sane
insufficient	inadequate, deficient	adequate, enough
intelligent	bright, sensible, rational	ignorant, dense
interesting	provocative, engrossing	dull, boring
intermittent	sporadic, periodic	regular, continual
internal	inner, inside	external, outer
intolerant	bigoted, prejudiced	understanding, accepting
intriguing	fascinating, enthralling	uninteresting, dull
irrelevant	inappropriate, unrelated	relevant, pertinent, applicable
irritate	annoy, agitate, provoke	soothe, calm
join	connect, unite, link	separate, disconnect, detach
jolly	merry, jovial, joyful	sad, grim, glum
jubilant	overjoyed, delighted, elated	dejected, depressed
keep	save, protect, guard	discard, lose
kind	considerate, tender, thoughtful	mean, cruel, inconsiderate
lament	mourn, grieve	rejoice, celebrate
large	big, massive, huge	small, little
last	final, end	first, beginning
least	fewest, minimum, smallest	most, maximum
legible	readable, clear	illegible, unreadable
lenient	lax, unrestrained, easy	harsh, strict
listless	lethargic, tired	active, energetic
logical	sensible, sane, rational	illogical, unreasonable
long	lengthy	short
loose	slack, limp	tight
lure	attract, seduce, entice	repel
luxurious	extravagant, elegant	meager, scanty

WORD	SYNONYMS	ANTONYMS
mandatory	required, compulsory	optional
maneuver	manipulate, handle, scheme	
maximum	greatest, uppermost, highest	minimum, least
meager	scanty, sparse, poor	abundant, generous
mean	unkind, malicious, nasty	pleasant, nice
mediocre	fair, moderate, so-so	outstanding
mend	repair, fix	break
migrant	drifting, traveling, transient	stationary, immovable
militant	combative, aggressive, warlike	peaceful
minor	lesser, inferior, secondary	major
mirth	merriment, fun, laughter	gloom, sadness
mischievous	naughty, impish	well-behaved, angelic
misfortune	hardship, catastrophe, mishap	good luck, fortune
mobile	moveable, changeable	immobile, stationary
moderate	temperate, lenient, medium	extreme, harsh
momentous	important, powerful, outstanding	unimportant, insignificant
monotonous	boring, tedious dreary, humdrum	interesting
moral	ethical, virtuous, righteous	immoral, unethical
morbid	appalling, awful, ghastly	pleasant
morose	gloomy, sullen, moody, glum	cheerful, optimistic
mourn	grieve, lament, bemoan	rejoice
mysterious	elusive, occult, secret	obvious, known
naughty	bad, disobedient, wrong	good, appropriate
neat	clean, orderly, tidy	sloppy, disorderly
negligent	careless, derelict, inattentive	conscientious, careful
nervous	ruffled, flustered, perturbed	composed, calm
neutral	impartial, unprejudiced	prejudiced, partial
new	unused, fresh, modern	old, antique
nice	pleasing, desirable, fine	unpleasant, naughty
nonchalant	indifferent, lackadaisical, blase	concerned, apprehensive
normal	ordinary, typical, usual	abnormal, unusual
numerous	several, abundant, considerable	few, scanty
obey	mind, heed, comply	disobey, resist
oblivious	unconscious, preoccupied, dazed	mindful, aware
obnoxious	offensive, abominable, repulsive	pleasant, pleasing
observe	examine, study, scrutinize	ignore, disregard

WORD	SYNONYMS	ANTONYMS
obstinate	stubborn, bullheaded, adamant	maneuverable, flexible
odd	peculiar, weird, strange	usual, ordinary
offend	displease, affront, disgust	please, delight
ominous	threatening, menacing	
opaque	obscure, murky, unclear	transparent, clear
open	begin, unfold, originate	close
opponent	enemy, rival, foe	ally, friend
optimistic	hopeful, confident	pessimistic
optional	voluntary, elective	required
ordinary	usual, average	unusual, remarkable
outrageous	preposterous, shocking	warranted, acceptable
outstanding	extraordinary, distinguished	insignificant, inconsequential
painstaking	meticulous, precise, fastidious	careless, negligent
passive	compliant, submissive, yielding	forceful
past	former, previous, preceding	future
patience	tolerance, perseverance	impatience
peculiar	weird, bizarre	normal, conventional
perfect	flawless, accurate	imperfect, faulty
permanent	enduring, lasting	temporary, changing
perpetual	eternal, endless, incessant	short-lived, fleeting
persuade	convince, influence	dissuade, deter
plausible	believable, reasonable, logical	unbelievable
plentiful	ample, enough, abundant	scarce, insufficient
pliable	supple, flexible, compliant	rigid, closed-minded
polite	gracious, refined, courteous	rude, discourteous
poor	destitute, needy, impoverished	rich, wealthy
portion	part, segment, piece	whole, total
possible	conceivable, feasible, plausible	impossible, unachievable
precarious	dangerous, uncertain, shaky	sure, safe
precious	cherished, valuable, prized	cheap, worthless
prejudiced	biased, opinionated, influenced	impartial
premature	early, hasty	late, delayed
premeditated	planned, intended, calculated	spontaneous, accidental
preserve	uphold, guard, save	destroy, neglect
pretty	lovely, beautiful, attractive	homely, unattractive
prevalent	customary, widespread	uncommon, unusual

WORD	SYNONYMS	ANTONYMS
probable	likely, apt, liable	improbable, doubtful
proficient	skilled, adept, competent	inefficient, inept
profit	gain, earnings, benefit	loss
prohibit	forbid, bar, restrict	allow, permit
prominent	distinguished, eminent	unknown, not renowned
prompt	punctual, timely	late, slow
prosperous	thriving, successful, flourishing	unsuccessful, fruitless
proud	arrogant, elated	modest, ashamed
push	shove, propel	pull
qualified	competent, suited, capable	unfit, unsuited
question	interrogate, inquire, ask	answer
quiet	silent, hushed, tranquil	noisy, rowdy
quit	cease, stop, withdraw	continue, remain
racket	noise, commotion, disturbance	peace, quiet
radiant	luminous, shining, lustrous	dim, not illuminated
raise	hoist, elevate	lower
ratify	approve, confirm, endorse	veto, refuse
rational	logical, level-headed, sensible	irrational, crazy
ravage	devastate, ruin, damage	restore, revitalize
raze	destroy, demolish	build, construct
recreation	amusement, pleasure, pastime	work, labor
reduce	lessen, decrease, diminish	increase, enlarge, amplify
refute	contradict, dispute	agree, concur
regular	routine, customary, steady	irregular, abnormal
regulate	control, oversee, handle	decontrol
relentless	persistent, merciless, unyielding	lenient, sympathetic
relevant	pertinent, suitable, apropos	irrelevant, insignificant
reliable	trustworthy, steadfast, stable	undependable, unreliable
reluctant	unwilling, hesitant	willing, accommodating
remote	secluded, isolated, distant	close, accessible
repulsive	hideous, offensive, gruesome	pleasing, alluring
reputable	honorable, upstanding, honest	dishonest, untrustworthy
resist	oppose, withstand, defy	comply, conform
retaliate	avenge, revenge, reciprocate	
reveal	show, disclose, divulge	hide, conceal
ridiculous	nonsensical, foolish, preposterous	sensible, believable

WORD	SYNONYMS	ANTONYMS
rowdy	boisterous, rambunctious	well-mannered, genteel
rude	impolite, discourteous	polite, mannerly
sad	unhappy, dejected, gloomy	happy, glad
same	identical, alike, equivalent	different, diverse
savage	uncivilized, barbarous	civilized, gentle, tame
save	preserve, conserve, keep	spend, discard
scarce	scanty, rare, sparse	plentiful, abundant
scrawny	skinny, gaunt, spindly	husky, chubby
scrupulous	meticulous, ethical, fastidious	unethical, careless
seize	apprehend, grab, snatch	release, free
separate	divide, segregate, partition	unite, join
serene	peaceful, tranquil, calm	disturbed, upset
serious	grave, solemn, pensive	flighty, fickle
shrewd	clever, cunning, crafty	unthinking, careless
shy	bashful, timid	bold, aggressive
sick	ill, ailing	well, healthy
slim	slender, thin, svelte	stout, stocky
sluggish	listless, lethargic, inactive	quick, speedy
small	little, insignificant, trivial	large, important
smooth	slick, glossy, level	rough
sociable	friendly, cordial, gregarious	unfriendly, aloof
sorrow	woe, anguish, grief	joy, ecstasy
special	exceptional, notable, particular	ordinary, usual
spontaneous	instinctive, automatic, natural	planned, rehearsed
stable	steady, unchanging, settled	unsettled
stationary	fixed, immobile, firm	movable, portable
stimulate	rouse, stir, motivate	stifle, suppress
stop	quit, cease, terminate	start, begin
strenuous	vigorous, laborious	effortless, easy
strict	stringent, severe, stern	lenient
strong	powerful, mighty, potent	weak
stupid	unintelligent, dense, foolish	knowledgeable, smart
subsequent	following, succeeding, latter	preceding, previous
successful	thriving, prosperous, triumphant	failing, unsuccessful
sufficient	ample, enough, adequate	lacking, insufficient
superb	magnificent, exquisite	inferior, mediocre
suppress	restrain, inhibit, squelch	foster, encourage

WORD	SYNONYMS	ANTONYMS
surplus	excess, additional, extra	lack, deficit
swift	fast, speedy, hasty	slow, sluggish
synthetic	man-made, artificial	natural
tall	high, lofty	short
tangible	concrete, definite	vague, ambiguous
taut	tense, tight, stiff	relaxed
tender	delicate, gentle, affectionate	harsh, rough
terrible	dreadful, horrible, vile	wonderful, superb
thaw	melt, defrost	freeze
thrifty	economical, frugal, prudent	wasteful, extravagant
thrive	prosper, flourish, develop	fail, fade, shrivel
total	whole, entire, complete	partial
trivial	insignificant, worthless	important, crucial
turbulent	tumultuous, blustering, violent	clam, peaceful
turmoil	commotion, disturbance, fracas	quiet, tranquility
unbiased	impartial, unprejudiced, fair	prejudiced, partial
upset	perturb, ruffle, agitate	soothe, calm
urgent	crucial, important, imperative	unimportant, trivial
vacant	unoccupied, empty	filled, occupied
vague	unclear, obscure, indistinct	clear, definite
valiant	courageous, brave, heroic	cowardly, fearful
vibrate	shake, quiver, tremble	firm, steady
vicious	malicious, spiteful, ferocious	kind, humane
victory	triumph, win, success	defeat
virtuous	moral, righteous, angelic	sinful, wicked
vulgar	offensive, uncouth, coarse	refined, tasteful
wealth	riches, prosperity, assets	poverty
weary	tired, fatigued, lethargic	energetic, lively
wholehearted	earnest, sincere	insincere
wild	uncivilized, savage, reckless	tame, calm
win	triumph, succeed, prevail	lose
wise	knowing, scholarly, smart	dull, uneducated
wonderful	marvelous, incredible, splendid	ordinary, blah
worn	used, impaired, old	new, fresh
wrong	incorrect, untrue, mistaken	correct, right

Synonyms Test

1. ANOMALY
   - A. Normal
   - B. Straight
   - **C. Irregularity**
   - D. Integrity
   - E. None of these

2. ABSTRUSE
   - A. Showy
   - B. Evident
   - C. To prove something
   - D. Skillful
   - **E. Concealed**

3. VACOUS
   - **A. Stupid**
   - B. Truthfulness
   - C. Ravenous
   - D. Dreamer
   - E. Confused

4. PRAGMATIC
   - **A. Practical**
   - B. Magnetic
   - C. Liar
   - D. Arrogant
   - E. Uncertain

5. PROBITY
   - A. Probability
   - **B. Honesty**
   - C. Peaceful
   - D. Carelessness
   - E. Extraordinary

6. MINATORY
   - A. Managing
   - B. Moving
   - **C. Threatening**
   - D. Cheating
   - E. None of these

7. TOUCHSTONE
   - F. Very hard stone
   - **G. Criteria**
   - H. Static
   - I. Comfortable
   - J. Path

8. ACRIMONIOUS
   - **A. Bitter**
   - B. Cheap
   - C. Expensive
   - D. Momentary
   - E. Affection

9. BROOK
   - a. Friend
   - **b. Tolerate**
   - c. Enemy
   - d. Polish
   - e. Fraud

10. SUCCINCT
   - **a. Concise**
   - b. Tranquil
   - c. Ratify
   - d. Slowly
   - e. Superficial

Antonyms Test

1. FOE

   - **A. Friend**
   - B. Enemy
   - C. Foul
   - D. Fail
   - E. Fraud

2. CONSENSUS
   - A. Agreement
   - **B. Disagreement**
   - C. Quality
   - D. Special case
   - E. Bold

3. FECKLESS
   - A. Weak
   - **B. Careful**
   - C. Careless
   - D. Unlucky
   - E. None of these

4. MELANCHOLY
   A. Sorrowful
   B. Happy
   C. Confused
   D. Convicted
   E. None of these

5. EMINENT
   A. Famous
   B. Sad
   C. Imminent
   D. Happy
   E. Unknown

6. PARTISAN
   A. Neutral
   B. Popular
   C. Biased
   D. Apart
   E. Stubborn

7. NEPOTISM
   A. Query
   B. Favoritism
   C. Impartial
   D. Neophyte
   E. Nearness

8. ENIGMA
   A. Mystery
   B. Postmortem
   C. Demise
   D. Understood
   E. Frightened

9. CAPRICIOUS
   A. Intrinsic
   B. Certain
   C. Rest
   D. Shaky
   E. Copy

10. AFFRONT
   A. Praise
   B. To insult
   C. To face
   D. Confront
   E. To remove

Analogies Test

1. ABERRATION : ANOMALY
   A. auspicious : favourable
   B. cacophony : euphony
   C. eclectic : gifted
   D. fallow : badly felt
   E. erudite : stuffed

2. DETERIORATE : IMPROVE
   A. feckless : careless
   B. evanescent : exigent
   C. hope : hone
   D. accumulation : narrate
   E. obstinate : tractable

3. AGGRAVATE : ALLEVIATE
   A. later : precede
   B. urbane : naive
   C. evasive : wordy
   D. feeble : worker
   E. disavow : confront

4. VINDICTIVE : MERCY
   A. transient : fleeting
   B. elated : happy
   C. crestfallen : cognizant
   D. cajole : coax
   E. skeptical : trustfulness

5. CALCULUS : MATHEMATICS
   A. physics : chemistry
   B. mathematics : science
   C. book : pencil
   D. college : university
   E. objective : subjective

6. ISLAND : ARCHIPELAGO
   A. classroom : school
   B. student : teacher
   C. brook : building
   D. chary : cautious
   E. transport : transfer

7. FOND : DOTING
   A. chide : pillory
   B. doctrine : patient
   C. strut : walk
   D. levy : bevy
   E. time : search

8. TIGER : CARNIVOROUS
   A. lion : hungry
   B. cow : herbivorous
   C. pen : write
   D. building : impressive
   E. tree : forest

9. TREPIDATION : FEAR
   A. baleful : tolerate
   B. ameliorate : amenable
   C. join : conjoin
   D. compliant : argumentative
   E. candid : beget

10. STUBBORN : OBSTINATE
   A. mulish : tractable
   B. trepidation : confident
   C. impecunious : penny
   D. gloomy : morose
   E. education : school

Grammar Test

1. Don't think there are no crocodiles because the water is calm.
   A. Simple Sentence
   B. Compound sentence
   C. Complex sentence
   D. Mixed sentence

2. If you fear God, you won't fear humans.
   A. Complement
   B. Indirect object
   C. Direct object
   D. Subject

3. If you want to know what a man is like, take a good look at how he treats his inferiors, not his equals.
   A. Noun clause
   B. adjective clause
   C. Adverb clause
   D. Noun phrase

4. Attack is the best form of defence.
   A. Preposition
   B. Adjective
   C. Conjunction
   D. Verb

5. An apple a day keeps the doctor away.
   A. Adverb
   B. Article
   C. Interjection
   D. Preposition

6. Do not look where you fell, but where you slipped.
   A. Intransitive verb
   B. Transitive verb
   C. Auxiliary verb
   D. Adjective

7. Those who do not learn from history are doomed to repeat it.
   A. Infinitive
   B. Participle
   C. Gerund
   D. Conjunction

8. Don't look a gift horse in the mouth.
   A. Assertive sentence
   B. Interrogative sentence
   C. Imperative sentence
   D. Optative sentence

9. Oh! Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned.
   A. Mixed sentence
   B. Exclamatory sentence
   C. Optative sentence
   D. Assertive sentence

10. Life is what you make it.
   A. Noun clause
   B. Adjective clause
   C. Adverb clause
   D. Noun phrase

Word Choice Test

1. I cannot concentrate, here is too much __________.
   A. detraction
   B. distraction
   C. people
   D. sound
   E. contraction

2. It is expected that the assembly will _________ these treaties.
   A. force
   B. ratify
   C. notify
   D. signify
   E. check

3. Oil is mostly _________ by trucks in Pakistan.
   A. transfer
   B. transmit
   C. transport
   D. travel
   E. deliver
4. Bus _________ are going to increase.
   A. fees
   B. rates
   C. bills
   D. credits
   E. fares

5. Pakistani __________ met his counterpart in London.
   A. console
   B. counsel
   C. councel
   D. consul
   E. council

6. Children like to watch science __________ movies.
   A. fiction
   B. faction
   C. fraction
   D. fallacy
   E. friction

7. This account is exempted from __________ charges.
   A. tax
   B. bevy
   C. levy
   D. interest
   E. taxation

4. His believe that he could do this, is his __________.
   A. allusion
   B. illusion
   C. delusion
   D. depict
   E. addict

5. You are wearing an army's uniform, but the __________ is missing.
   A. epic
   B. epoch
   C. epithet
   D. epicure
   E. epaulet

6. University professors visit the website www.syedmohsinedu.blogspot.com and __________ the data.
   A. inform
   B. appraise
   C. apprise
   D. amended

E. commended

Word Choice Grammar Test

1. I am afraid __________ cats.
   A. to
   B. from
   C. of
   D. with
   E. by

2. We did not have __________ questions for the lecturer.
   A. none
   B. any
   C. some
   D. no
   E. more

3. Octopuses have not only large brains __________ also a well-developed nervous system.
   A. but
   B. and
   C. are
   D. and have
   E. or

4. The manager __________ everyone go home an hour early on Friday afternoon.
   A. allowed
   B. let
   C. permitted
   D. got
   E. asked

5. He came in Karachi __________ August 14, 2010.
   A. in
   B. on
   C. for
   D. from
   E. with

6. Bilal is not receiving the call. He is __________ at work.
   A. already
   B. still
   C. yet
   D. looking
   E. no longer

7. Bilal is getting __________ the car.
   A. out of
   B. out
   C. out from
   D. out through
   E. outside

8. Saad is travelling __________ the school.
   A. to
   B. towards
   C. off
   D. through
   E. None of these

9. They went __________ the rain.
   A. despite
   B. in spite
   C. under
   D. avoiding
   E. and enjoy

10. I was surprised by the large __________ people who came.
   A. number of
   B. amount of
   C. sum of
   D. total of
   E. some of

Summary Completion Test

Complete the following passage with correct option

During the later years of the American Revolution, the Articles of Confederation government was formed. This government (1)__________ severely from a lack of power. Each state distrusted (2)__________ and gave little authority to the central or federal government. The Articles of Confederation (3)__________ a government which could not raise money (4)__________ taxes, prevent Indian raids, or force the British out (5)__________ the United States. 1.
   A. damaged
   B. suffered
   C. fail
   D. diminished
   E. none of these

2.
   A. other
   B. the other
   C. others
   D. the others
   E. none of these

3.

A. produced
B. made
C. obtained
D. elected
E. none of these

4.

A. with
B. from
C. for
D. to
E. with the

5.

A. with
B. from
C. for
D. to
E. of

Read the following passage carefully and answer the given questions

Unemployment is an important index of economic slack and lost output, but it is much more than that. For the unemployed person, it is often a damaging affront to human dignity and sometimes a catastrophic blow to family life. Nor is this cost distributed in proportion to ability to bear it. It falls most heavily on the young, the semiskilled and unskilled, the black person, the older worker, and underemployed person in a low income rural area who is denied the option of securing more rewarding urban employment.... The concentrated incidence of unemployment among specific groups in the population means far greater costs to society that can be measured simply in hours of involuntary idleness or dollars of income lost. The extra costs include disruption of the careers of young people, increased juvenile delinquency, and perpetuation of conditions which breed racial discrimination in employment and otherwise deny equality of opportunity. There is another and more subtle cost. The social and economic strains of prolonged underutilization create strong pressures for cost-increasing solutions.... On the side of labor, prolonged high unemployment leads to "share-the-work" pressures for shorter hours, intensifies resistance to technological change and to rationalization of work rules. On the side of business, the weakness of markets leads to attempts to raise prices to cover high average overhead casts and to pressures for protection against foreign and domestic competition.

1. According to the passage, unemployment is an index of
   A. over utilization of capacity
   B. economic slack and lost output
   C. diminished resources
   D. the employment rate
   E. under capacity

2. While unemployment is damaging to many, it falls most heavily upon all except the
   A. black
   B. semiskilled
   C. unskilled
   D. underemployed
   E. white middle class

3. The cost to society of unemployment can be measured by all except
   A. lost incomes
   B. idleness
   C. juvenile delinquency
   D. disruption of careers
   E. the death rate

4. Serious unemployment leads labor groups to demand
   A. more jobs by having everyone work shorter hours
   B. higher wages to those employed
   C. "no fire" policies
   D. cost-cutting solutions
   E. higher social security payments

5. According to the passage, a typical business reaction to a recession is to press for

   A. higher unemployment insurance
   B. protection against imports
   C. government action
   D. restrictive business practices
   E. restraint against union activity

1. **UNIVAC is**

A) Universal Automatic Computer

B) Universal Array Computer

C) Unique Automatic Computer

D) Unvalued Automatic Computer

2. **The basic operations performed by a computer are**

A) Arithmetic operation

B) Logical operation

C) Storage and relative

D) All the above

3. **The two major types of computer chips are**

A) External memory chip

B) Primary memory chip

C) Microprocessor chip

D) Both b and c

4. **Microprocessors as switching devices are for which generation computers**

A) First Generation

B) Second Generation

C) Third Generation

D) Fourth Generation

5. **What is the main difference between a mainframe and a super computer?**

A) Super computer is much larger than mainframe computers

B) Super computers are much smaller than mainframe computers

C) Supercomputers are focused to execute few programs as fast as possible while mainframe uses its power to execute as many programs concurrently

D) Supercomputers are focused to execute as many programs as possible while mainframe uses its power to execute few programs as fast as possible.

6. **ASCII and EBCDIC are the popular character coding systems.**

What does EBCDIC stand for?

A) Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code

B) Extended Bit Code Decimal Interchange Code

C) Extended Bit Case Decimal Interchange Code

D) Extended Binary Case Decimal Interchange Code

7. **The brain of any computer system is**

A) ALU

B) Memory

C) CPU

D) Control unit

8. **Storage capacity of magnetic disk depends on**

A) tracks per inch of surface

B) bits per inch of tracks

C) disk pack in disk surface

D) All of above

9. **The two kinds of main memory are:**

A) Primary and secondary B) Random and sequential C) ROM and RAM

D) All of above

10. **A storage area used to store data to a compensate for the difference in speed at which the different units can handle data is**

A) Memory

B) Buffer

C) Accumulator

D) Address

11. **Computer is free from tiresome and boardroom. We call it**

A) Accuracy

B) Reliability

C) Diligence

D) Versatility

12. **Integrated Circuits (ICs) are related to which generation of computers?**

A) First generation

B) Second generation

C) Third generation

D) Fourth generation

13. **CD-ROM is a**

A) Semiconductor memory

B) Memory register C) Magnetic memory D) None of above

14. **A hybrid computer**

A) Resembles digital computer

B) Resembles analogue computer

C) Resembles both a digital and analogue computer

D) None of the above

15. **Which type of computers uses the 8-bit code called EBCDIC?**

A) Minicomputers

B) Microcomputers

C) Mainframe computers D) Super computer

16. **The ALU of a computer responds to the commands coming from**

A) Primary memory

B) Control section

C) External memory

D) Cache memory

17. **Chief component of first generation computer was**

A) Transistors

B) Vacuum Tubes and Valves

C) Integrated Circuits

D) None of above

18. **To produce high quality graphics (hardcopy) in color, you would want to use a/n**

A) RGB monitor

B) Plotter

C) Ink-jet printer

D) Laser printer

19. **What are the stages in the compilation process?**

A) Feasibility study, system design and testing

B) Implementation and documentation

C) Lexical Analysis, syntax analysis, and code generation

D) None of the above

20. **Which of the following IC was used in third generation of computers?**

A) SSI

B) MSI C) LSI

D) Both a and b

21. **The main electronic component used in first generation computers was**

A) Transistors

B) Vacuum Tubes and Valves

C) Integrated Circuits

D) None of above

22. **A dumb terminal has**

A) an embedded microprocessor

B) extensive memory

C) independent processing capability

D) a keyboard and screen

23. **One millisecond is**

A) 1 second

B) 10th of a seconds

C) 1000th of a seconds D) 10000th of a seconds

24. **The output quality of a printer is measured by**

A) Dot per sq. inch

B) Dot per inch

C) Dots printed per unit time

D) All of the above

25. **Which of the following was a special purpose computer?**

A) ABC

B) ENIAC C) EDVAC

D) All of the above

26. What **was the computer invented by Attanasoff and Clifford?**

A) Mark I

B) ABC

C) Z3

D) None of above

27. **Which of the following storage devices can store maximum amount of data?**

A) Floppy Disk

B) Hard Disk

C) Compact Disk

D) Magneto Optic Disk

28. Which **computer was considered the first electronic computer until 1973 when court invalidated the patent?**

A) ENIAC B) MARK I C) Z3

D) ABC

29. **A physical connection between the microprocessor memory and other parts of the microcomputer is known as**

A) Path

B) Address bus

C) Route

D) All of the above

30. **High density double sided floppy disks could store of data**

A) 1.40 MB

B) 1.44 GB

C) 1.40 GB

D) 1.44 MB

31. **A high quality CAD system uses the following for printing drawing and graphs**

A) Dot matrix printer

B) Digital plotter

C) Line printer

D) All of the above

32. **Which of the following is not an input device?**

A) OCR

B) Optical scanners

C) Voice recognition device

D) COM (Computer Output to Microfilm)

33. **The accuracy of the floating-point numbers representable in two 16-bit words of a computer is approximately**

A) 16 digits

B) 6 digits

C) 9 digits

D) All of above

34. **In most of the IBM PCs, the CPU, the device drivers, memory, expansion slots and active components are mounted on a single board. What is the name of the board?**

A) Motherboard

B) Daughterboard

C) Bredboard

D) Fatherboard

35. **In most IBM PCs, the CPU, the device drives, memory expansion slots and active components are mounted on a single board. What is the name of this board?**

A) Motherboard

B) Breadboard

C) Daughter board

D) Grandmother board

36. **Magnetic disks are the most popular medium for**

A) Direct access

B) Sequential access

C) Both of above

D) None of above

37. **A technique used by codes to convert an analog signal into a digital bit stream is known as**

A) Pulse code modulation

B) Pulse stretcher

C) Query processing

D) Queue management

38. **Regarding a VDU, Which statement is more correct?**

A) It is an output device

B) It is an input device

C) It is a peripheral device

D) It is hardware item

39. **A modern electronic computer is a machine that is meant for**

A) Doing quick mathematical calculations

B) Input, storage, manipulation and outputting of data

C) Electronic data processing

D) Performing repetitive tasks accurately

40. **When was vacuum tube invented?**

A) 1900

B) 1906

C) 1910

D) 1880

41. **Which of the following produces the best quality graphics reproduction?**

A) Laser printer B) Ink jet printer C) Plotter

D) Dot matrix printer

42. **Computers with 80286 microprocessor is**

A) XT computer

B) AT computers

C) PS/2 computer

D) None of above

43. **An application suitable for sequential processing is**

A) Processing of grades

B) Payroll processing

C) Both a and b

D) All of above

44. **Which of the following is not processing?**

A) arranging

B) manipulating

C) calculating

D) gathering

45. **The digital computer was developed primarily in**

A) USSR

B) Japan

C) USA

D) UK

46. **Software in computer**

A) Enhances the capabilities of the hardware machine

B) Increase the speed of central processing unit

C) Both of above D) None of above

47. **Today's computer giant IBM was earlier known by different name which was changes in 1924. What was that name?**

A) Tabulator Machine Co.

B) Computing Tabulating Recording Co. C) The Tabulator Ltd.

D) International Computer Ltd.

48. **Before a disk drive can access any sector record, a computer program has to provide the record's disk address. What information does this address specify?**

A) Track number

B) Sector number

C) Surface number

D) All of above

49. **The arranging of data in a logical sequence is called**

A) Sorting

B) Classifying

C) Reproducing

D) Summarizing

50. **What is the responsibility of the logical unit in the CPU of a computer?**

A) To produce result

B) To compare numbers

C) To control flow of information

D) To do math's works

51. **Abacus was the first**

A) electronic computer

B) mechanical computer

C) electronic calculator

D) mechanical calculator

52. **If in a computer, 16 bits are used to specify address in a RAM, the number of addresses will be**

A) 216

B) 65,536

C) 64K

D) Any of the above

53. **Instructions and memory address are represented by**

A) Character code

B) Binary codes

C) Binary word

D) Parity bit

54. The **terminal device that functions as a cash register, computer terminal, and OCR reader is the:**

A) Data collection terminal

B) OCR register terminal

C) Video Display terminal

D) POS terminal

55. **A set of flip flops integrated together is called**

A) Counter

B) Adder

C) Register

D) None of the above

56. **People often call as the brain of computer system**

A) Control Unit

B) Arithmetic Logic Unit

C) Central Processing Unit

D) Storage Unit

57. **Which is used for manufacturing chips?**

A) Bus

B) Control unit

C) Semiconductors

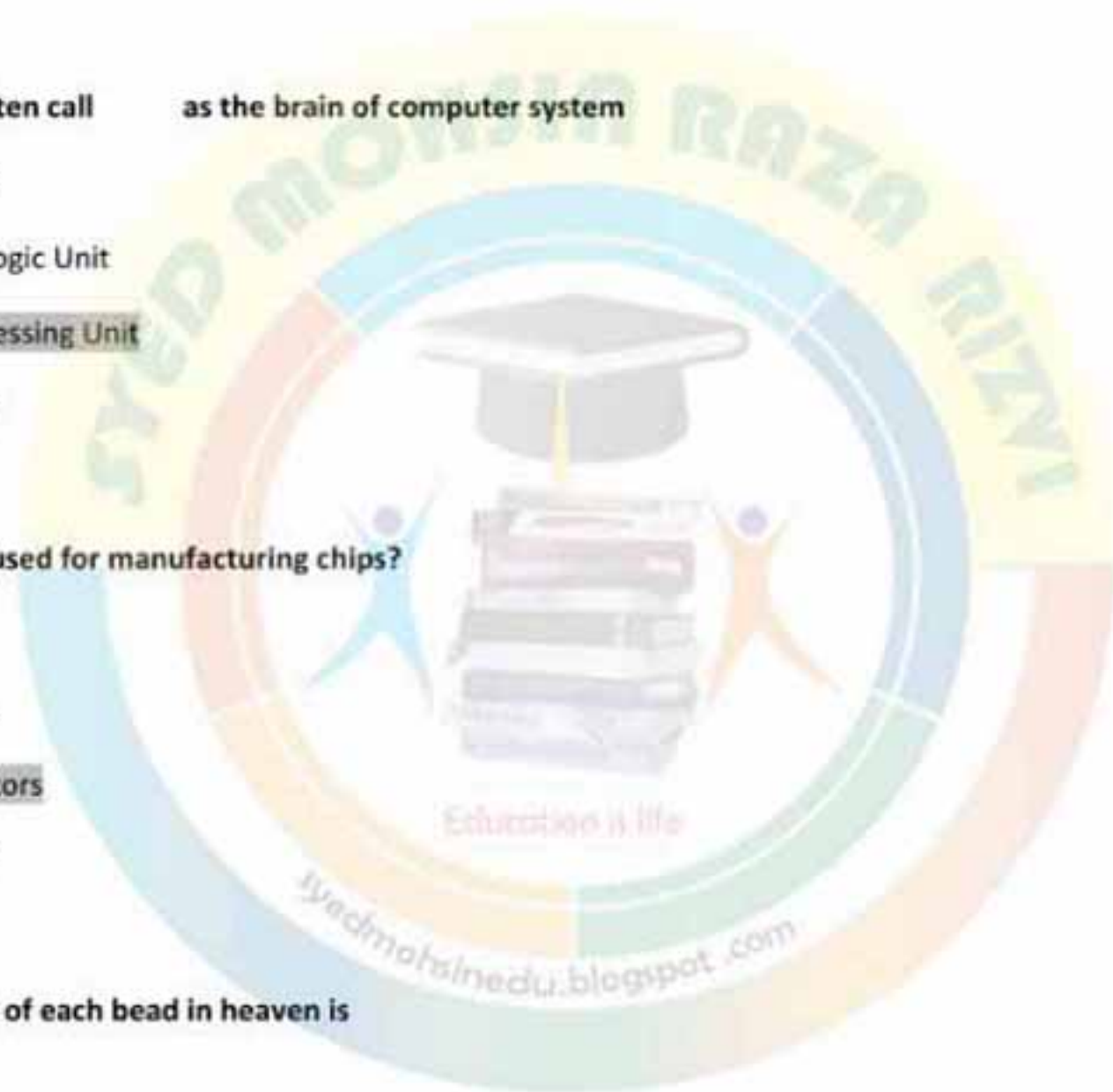
D) A and b only

58. **The value of each bead in heaven is**

A) 1

B) 3

C) 5

D) 7

59. **The first computer introduced in Nepal was**

A) IBM 1400

B) IBM 1401

C) IBM 1402

D) IBM1402

60. **Mnemonic a memory trick is used in which of the following language?**

A) Machine language

B) Assembly language

C) High level language

D) None of above

61. **Instruction in computer languages consists of**

A) OPCODE B) OPERAND

C) Both of above

D) None of above

62. **Which generation of computer is still under development**

A) Fourth Generation

B) Fifth Generation

C) Sixth Generation

D) Seventh Generation

63. **A register organized to allow to move left or right operations is called a**

A) Counter B) Loader C) Adder D) Shift register

64. **Which was the most popular first generation computer?**

A) IBM 650

B) IBM 360

C) IBM 1130 D) IBM 2700

65. **Which is considered a direct entry input device?**

A) Optical scanner

B) Mouse and digitizer

C) Light pen

D) All of the above

66. A **set of information that defines the status of resources allocated to a process is**

A) Process control

B) ALU

C) Register Unit

D) Process description

67. **Each set of Napier's bones consisted of ____ rods.**

A) 5

B) 9

C) 11

D) 13

68. **BCD is**

A) Binary Coded Decimal

B) Bit Coded Decimal C) Binary Coded Digit D) Bit Coded Digit

69. **When was the world's first laptop computer introduced in the market and by whom?**

A) Hewlett-Packard, 1980

B) Epson, 1981

C) Laplink Traveling Software Inc, 1982

D) Tandy Model-200, 1985

70. **From which generation operating systems were developed?**

A) First

B) Second

C) Third

D) Fourth

71. The **first firm to mass-market a microcomputer as a personal computer** was

A) IBM

B) Super UNIVAC

C) Radio Shaks

D) Data General Corporation

72. **How many address lines are needed to address each machine location in a 2048 x 4 memory chip?**

A) 10

B) 11

C) 8

D) 12

73. **Properly arranged data is called**

A) Field

B) Words

C) Information

D) File

74. **A computer consists of**

A) A central processing unit

B) A memory

C) Input and output unit

D) All of the above

75. **Why are vacuum tubes also called valves?**

A) Because they can amplify the weak signals and make them strong

B) Because they can stop or allow the flow of current

C) Both of above

D) None of above

76. **John Napier invented Logarithm in**

A) 1614

B) 1617

C) 1620

D) None of above

77. **An integrated circuit is**

A) A complicated circuit

B) An integrating device

C) Much costlier than a single transistor

D) Fabricated on a tiny silicon chip

78. **What type of control pins are needed in a microprocessor to regulate traffic on the bus, in order to prevent two devices from trying to use it at the same time?**

A) Bus control

B) Interrupts

C) Bus arbitration

D) Status

79. **Where as a computer mouse moves over the table surface, the trackball is**

A) Stationary

B) Difficult to move

C) Dragged

D) Moved in small steps

80. **Which of the following is used as a primary storage device?**

A) Magnetic drum

B) Hard Disks

C) Floppy

D) All of above

81. **Multi user systems provided cost savings for small business because they use a single processing unit to link several**

A) Personal computers

B) Workstations

C) Dumb terminals

D) Mainframes

82. **What are the three decisions making operations performed by the ALU of a computer?**

A) Grater than

B) Less than

C) Equal to

D) All of the above

83. **The word processing task associated with changing the appearance of a document is**

A) Editing

B) Writing

C) Formatting

D) All of above

84. **Nepal brought a computer for census of 2028 BS. This computer was of**

A) first generation

B) second generation

C) third generation

D) fourth generation

85. **Algorithm and Flow chart help us to**

A) Know the memory capacity

B) Identify the base of a number system

C) Direct the output to a printer

D) Specify the problem completely and clearly

86. **Which statement is valid about computer program?**

A) It is understood by a computer

B) It is understood by programmer

C) It is understood user

D) Both a & b

87. **The difference between memory and storage is that memory is and storage is**

A) Temporary, permanent

B) Permanent, temporary

C) Slow, fast

D) All of above

88. **When was Pascaline invented?**

A) 1617

B) 1620

C) 1642

D) 1837

89. **Which of the following statement is valid?**

A) Lady Augusta is the first programmer

B) Ada is the daughter of Lord Byron, a famous English poet

C) ADA is a programming language developed by US Defense

D) All of above

90. **A compiler is a translating program which**

A) Translates instruction of a high level language into machine language

B) Translates entire source program into machine language program

C) It is not involved in program's execution

D) All of above

91. **What is required when more than one person uses a central computer at the same time?**

A) Light pen

B) Mouse

C) Digitizer

D) Terminal

92. **Which of the following is the first computer to use Stored**

Program Concept?

A) UNIVAC B) ENIAC

C) EDSAC

D) None of above

93. **The term gigabyte refers to**

A) 1024 bytes

B) 1024 kilobytes

C) 1024 megabytes

D) 1024 gigabyte

94. **in which year was UK's premier computing event started?**

A) 1980

B) 1985

C) 1986

D) 1987

95. **Once you load the suitable program and provide required data, computer does not need human intervention. This feature is known as**

A) Accuracy

B) Reliability

C) Versatility

D) Automatic

96. **What is a brand?**

A) The name of companies that made computers

B) The name of product a company gives to identify its product in market

C) A name of class to indicate all similar products from different companies

D) All of above

97. **Machine language is**

A) Machine dependent

B) Difficult to program

C) Error prone

D) All of above

98. **A byte consists of**

A) One bit

B) Four bits

C) Eight bits

D) Sixteen bits

99. **Modern Computers are very reliable but they are not**

A) Fast

B) Powerful

C) Infallible

D) Cheap

100. **What is the date when Babbage conceived Analytical engine**

A) 1642

B) 1837

C) 1880

D) 1850

Wish all the best

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STEP - 1 Multiple Choice Questions

(*Encircle the correct answer choice*)

1. For any complex number z, it is always true that $|z|$ is equal to
   (a) $|\bar{z}|$ (b) $|-z|$ (c) $|-\bar{z}|$ (d) all of these
2. If z_1 and z_2 are any two complex number, then
   (a) $|z_1+z_2| < |z_1| + |z_2|$ (b) $|z_1+z_2| \le |z_1| + |z_2|$
   (c) $|z_1-z_2| < |z_1| - |z_2|$ (d) $|z_1+z_2| \ge |z_1| + |z_2|$
3. If z_1 and z_2 are two complex number then
   (a) $\overline{z_1+z_2} = \bar{z}_1+\bar{z}_2$ (b) $\overline{z_1 z_2} = \bar{z}_1\,\bar{z}_2$
   (c) $|z_1 z_2| = |z_1|\,|z_2|$ (d) all of these
4. The numbers which can be put in the form of $\frac{p}{q}$ $p, q \in Z, q \neq 0$ are
   (a) Rational numbers (b) Irrational numbers
   (c) Natural numbers (d) Integers
5. The numbers which cannot be written in the form of $\frac{p}{q}$ $p, q \in Z$, $q \neq 0$ are
   (a) Rational numbers (b) Irrational numbers
   (c) Complex numbers (d) Whole numbers
6. A decimal which has only a finite numbers of digits in its decimal part is called.
   (a) Terminating decimal (b) Non-terminating decimal
   (c) Recurring decimal (d) Non recurring
7. A decimal in which one or more digits repeat indefinitely in its decimal part is called
   (a) Terminating decimal (b) Periodic decimal
   (c) Infinite set (d) Repeated number
8. Every recurring decimal is
   (a) a rational number (b) an Irrational number
   (c) a prime integer (d) a whole number
9. A non terminating and a non recurring decimal is
   (a) a rational number (b) an Irrational number
   (c) Periodic number (d) a sequence
10. 5.333......is
    (a) Rational (b) Irrational (c) an Integer (d) a prime integer
11. π is
    (a) Rational (b) Irrational (c) Natural number (d) None
12. $\frac{22}{7}$ is
    (a) Rational (b) Irrational (c) an Integ r (d) a whole number

OBJECTIVE PART 2

13. π is the ratio
(a) $\frac{\text{circumference of circle}}{\text{length of diameter}}$ (b) $\frac{\text{circumference of circle}}{\text{length of Radius}}$
(c) $\frac{\text{length of diameter}}{\text{circumference of circle}}$ (d) $\frac{\text{length of Radius}}{\text{circumference of circle}}$

14. Every Integer is also a
(a) a rational number (b) an Irrational number
(c) a Natural number (d) a decimal number

15. If n is a prime number, then $\sqrt{n}$ is
(a) a rational number (b) an Irrational number
(c) an Integer (d) periodic number

16. If n is a negative number, then $\sqrt{n}$ is
(a) a rational number (b) an Irrational number
(c) only negative integer (d) a pure Imaginary

17. The number '0' is
(a) a rational number (b) an integer
(c) Even number (d) all of these

18. The number '0' is
(a) a non positive integer (b) a non negative integer
(c) Real number (d) whole number (e) all of these

19. If $a, b \in R$ and $(a+b) \in R$ then this property of real numbers is
(a) Closure property w. r. t + (b) Commutative property w. r. t +
(c) Associative property w. r. t + (d) Additive property

20. For $a, b \in R$ if $a+b=b+a$, then this property is called
(a) Closure property w. r. t + (b) commutative property w. r. t +
(c) Associative property w. r. t + (d) Distributive property

21. Multiplicative Inverse of 0 is
(a) 0 (b) Any real number (c) Not defined (d) 1

22. If a is any non-zero real number, then its multiplicative inverse is
(a) $-a$ (b) $\frac{1}{a}$ (c) $-\frac{1}{a}$ (d) Not defined

23. For all $a \in R$, $a=a$ is ... ... property
(a) Reflexive (b) Symmetric (c) Transitive (d) Trichotomy

24. For all $a, b \in R$, $a=b \Rightarrow b=a$ is called .... Property
(a) Reflexive (b) Transitive (c) symmetric (d) Trichotomy

25. For $a, b, c \in R$ if $a=b$, $b=c \Rightarrow a=c$, then it is ... ... property
(a) Transitive (b) Trichotomy (c) cancellation (d) symmetric

26. For $a, b, c \in R$ $a=b \Rightarrow a+c=b+c$, then it is ..... property
(a) Transitive (b) Trichotomy (c) cancellation (d) Additive

27. For $a, b, c \in R$ $a+c=b+c \Rightarrow a=b$, then it is .... Property
(a) Transitive (b) Trichotomy (c) cancellation (d) Additive

28. For $a, b, c \in R$ $a = b \Rightarrow ac = bc$, then it is ....property
(a)Commutative (b)Closure (c)Transitive (d)Multiplicative

29. For $a, b, c \in R$ and $a > b, b > c \Rightarrow a > c$, then it is ... .. property
(a)Transitive (b)Trichotomy (c) Cancellation (d) Inverse

30. For $a, b\ c \in R$ if $a < b$ and $c > 0$, then which is true
(a) $a + c > b + c$ (b) $ac > bc$ (c) $ac < bc$ (d) $a - b > 0$

31. For $a, b\ c \in R$ if $a > b$ and $c < 0$, then
(a) $a + c < b + c$ (b) $ac > bc$ (c) $ac < bc$ (d) $a - b < 0$

32. If $a > 0$ and $b < 0$,then
(a) $ab > 0$ (b) $ab < 0$ (c) $a + b \geq 0$ (d) $a - b < 0$

33. The set $\{1, -1\}$ is closed w. r. t
(a) Addition (b) Multiplication (c) Subtraction (d) None

34. The set $\{1\}$ has closure property w. r. t
(a) Addition (b) Subtraction (c) Division (d) None

35. $a(b + c - d) = ab + ac - ad$ is ------ property
(a)Left distributive (b)Right distributive (c)Associative (d)none

36. If $a < b$ then
(a) $a < b$ (b) $\frac{1}{a} < \frac{1}{b}$ (c) $\frac{1}{a} > \frac{1}{b}$ (d) $a - b > 0$

37. If $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{ka}{kb}$, $k \neq 0$, this rule is called
(a) Rules of product of fractions (b) Golden rule of fraction
(c)Rules of Quotient of fractions (d)principle for equality of fraction

38. If n is an even Integer, then $(i)^n$ is equal to
(a) i (b) $-i$ (c) ± 1 (d) $\pm i$

39. If n is an odd number then $(i)^n$ is equal to
(a) i (b) $-i$ (c) ± 1 (d) $\pm i$

40. If n is an integral multiple of 4, then $(i)^n$ is equal to
(a) 1 (b) -1 (c) ± 1 (d) $\pm i$

41. If $a + ib = c + id$, then it must be true that
(a) $a = c$ & $b = d$ (b) $a = -c$ & $b = d$
(c) $a = d$ & $b = c$ (d) $ad = bc$

42. If $a + ib$ is complex number ,then its conjugate is
(a) $a - ib$ (b) $-a - ib$ (c) $\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$ (d) ab

43. If z is any real number, then its conjugate is
(a) a real number (b)complex number (c) any Integer (d) zero

44. If k is any real number and $a + ib$ is a complex number, then
(a) $|k(a + ib)| = ka + ib$ (b) $|k(a + ib)| = ka - ikb$
(c) $|k(a + ib)| = \sqrt{k^2(a^2 + b^2)}$ (d) None of these

45. The additive identity in set of complex num ers is
(a) (0, 0) (b) (0, 1) (c) (1, 0) (d) (1, 1)

OBJECTIVE PART 4

46. The multiplicative Identity of complex numbers is
(a) (0, 0) (b) (0, 1) (c) (1, 0) (d) (1, 1)

47. The additive Inverse of $(a, -b)$ is
(a) (a, b) (b) $(a, -b)$ (c) $(-a, -b)$ (d) $(-a, b)$

48. The multiplicative Inverse of $(a, -b)$ is
(a) $\left(\frac{a}{a^2+b^2}, \frac{b}{a^2+b^2}\right)$ (b) $\left(\frac{a}{a^2+b^2}, \frac{-b}{a^2+b^2}\right)$
(c) $\left(\frac{-a}{a^2+b^2}, \frac{b}{a^2+b^2}\right)$ (d) $\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}, \frac{-b}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}\right)$

49. (0, 1) is equal to
(a) 1 (b) i (c) $-i$ (d) 0

50. $(0, 1)^2$ is equal to
(a) 1 (b) -1 (c) i (d) $-i$

51. $(0, 1)^3$ is equal to
(a) 1 (b) -1 (c) i (d) $-i$

52. $(0, 1)^4$ is equal to
(a) 1 (b) -1 (c) i (d) $-i$

53. $(-i)^{19}$ is equal to
(a) i (b) $-i$ (c) 1 (d) -1

54. $(-1)^{\frac{-21}{2}}$ is equal to
(a) i (b) $-i$ (c) 1 (d) -1

55. (0, 3) (0, 5) is equal to
(a) 15 (b) -15 (c) $-8i$ (d) $8i$

56. The sum of two conjugate complex numbers is
(a) a real number (b) an imaginary number
(c) real or imaginary number (d) not defined

57. The product of two conjugate complex numbers is
(a) a real number (b) an imaginary number
(c) May be an Irrational number (d) not defined

58. The multiplicative Inverse of $(-4, 7)$ is
(a) $\left(\frac{-4}{65}, \frac{-7}{65}\right)$ (b) $\left(\frac{4}{65}, \frac{-7}{65}\right)$ (c) $\left(\frac{-4}{\sqrt{65}}, \frac{-7}{\sqrt{65}}\right)$ (d) $\left(\frac{4}{\sqrt{65}}, \frac{-7}{\sqrt{65}}\right)$

59. Factors of $3(x^2 + y^2)$ are
(a) $3(x+y)(x-y)$, (b) $3(x+iy)(x-iy)$
(c) $\sqrt{3}(x+iy)(x-iy)$ (d) none

60. Real part of $\frac{2+i}{i}$ is equal to
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) -1 (d) $\frac{1}{2}$

61. Imaginary part of $(-2+3i)^3$ is equal to
(a) -2 (b) 9 (c) 26 (d) -8

OBJECTIVE PART 5

62. If R is the set of real numbers, then product R x R is called
(a) Cartesian plane (b) Argand diagram
(c) Ordered pair (d) real line

63. The geometrical plane on which coordinate system has been specified is called
(a) Coordinate plane or real plane (b) Argand diagram
(c) Cartesian plane (d) Real line

64. If a point A of a coordinate plane corresponds to the ordered pair (a, b), then a and b are called.
(a) Coordinates of point A (b) Value of point A
(c) Abscissa of point A (d) ordinates of point A

65. If point A of the coordinate plane corresponds to the ordered pair (a, b) then,
(a) a is abscissa of point A (b) b is ordinate of point A
(c) a & b are coordinates of point A (d) all of these

66. The modulus value of a complex number $z = x + iy$ is the distance form
(a) x- axis (b) y- axis (c) origin (d) (x, y)

67. If $z = x + iy$, then $|z| =$
(a) $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ (b) $\sqrt{x^2 - y^2}$ (c) $x - iy$ (d) $x^2 + y^2$

68. If $z_1 = 2 + 3i$, $z_2 = 1 - i$ then $|z_1 z_2| =$
(a) $\sqrt{13}$ (b) $\sqrt{26}$ (c) $\sqrt{15}$ (d) 26

69. The correct statement of De Mover's Theorem is $(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)^n$ is equal to
(a) $(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)^{n+1}$ (b) $(\cos n\theta + i\sin n\theta)$
(c) $(n\cos\theta + i\, n\sin\theta)$ (d) $(\cos n\theta - i\sin n\theta)$

70. Polar form of $1 + i\sqrt{3}$ is
(a) $2(\cos 60^\circ + i\sin 60^\circ)$ (b) $2(\cos 60^\circ - i\sin 60^\circ)$
(c) $2(\cos 30^\circ + i\sin 30^\circ)$ (d) $\cos 60^\circ + i\sin 60^\circ$

71. Real part of $(x + iy)^n$ is
(a) $\cos n\theta$ (b) $\sin n\theta$
(c) $r^n\cos n\theta$ (d) $r^n\sin n\theta$

72. Polar form of $(\sqrt{3} + i)$ is
(a) $2(\cos\frac{\pi}{6} + i\sin\frac{\pi}{6})$ (b) $2(\cos\frac{\pi}{6} - i\sin\frac{\pi}{6})$
(c) $2(\cos\frac{\pi}{3} + i\sin\frac{\pi}{3})$ (d) $2(\cos\frac{\pi}{3} - i\sin\frac{\pi}{3})$

73. If z is a real number, then
(a) $\bar{z} = z$ (b) $\bar{z} = |z|$ (c) $z\bar{z} = |z|$ (d) $\bar{z} = -z$

74. If $\bar{z} = 3 - 5i$, then $|z|^2$ is equal to
(a) 34 (b) $\sqrt{34}$ (c) 16 (d) none

75. If $z = a + ib$, then $(z - \bar{z})^2$ is equal to
(a) $2a$ (b) $4a$ (c) $-4b^2$ (d) $4a^2$

76. If $Z = a + ib$, then $(Z^2 + \bar{Z}^2)$ is equal to
(a) $2(a^2 + b^2)$ (b) $2(a^2 - b^2)$ (c) $4\,iab$ (d) $(a^2 + b^2)^2$

77. If $z = x + iy$, then argument of z is.
(a) $\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$ (b) $\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$
(c) $\theta = -\tan^{-1}(xy)$ (d) $\theta = -\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$

78. If $|x + 5i| = 3$, then x is equal to
(a) ± 4 (b) $\pm 4i$ (c) $\pm 2 2i$ (d) none of these

79. Golden rule of fraction is that for $k \neq 0$ $\frac{a}{b} =$
(a) $\frac{ka}{kb}$ (b) $\frac{ab}{k}$ (c) $\frac{kb}{ka}$ (d) $\frac{kb}{b}$

80. The set $\{1, -1\}$ possesses closure property w.r.t.
(a) addition (b) multiplication (c) division (d) subtraction

81. $(-1)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ equals:
(a) 1 (b) -1 (c) i (d) $-i$

82. The modulus of $\bar{\bar{Z}}$ is:
(a) $\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}$ (b) $a^2 + b^2$ (c) $\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$ (d) $\sqrt{a^2 - (ib)^2}$

83. 0.142857142857l......... is:
(a) irrational number (b) rational number
(c) natural number (d) decimal number

84. i^{13} equals:
(a) i (b) 1 (c) -1 (d) $-i$

SET -2

(Encircle the correct answer choice)

1. If $A \subseteq B$ and $B \subseteq A$ then which is true
(a) $A = B$ (b) $A \neq B$ (c) $A \cap B = \phi$ (d) $A \cup B = \phi$

2. If $(1 - 1)$ correspondence can be established in two sets A and B, then it must be true that
(a) $A = B$ (b) $A \sim B$ (c) $A \cap B = \phi$ (d) $A \cap B \neq \phi$

3. The set N of natural numbers and O of odd number are
(a) $N \sim O$ (b) $N \cap O = \phi$ (c) $N \cup O = O$ (d) none of these

OBJECTIVE PART

7

4. The set N and Z are
   (a) Equivalent sets (b) Equal sets
   (c) Disjoint sets (d) finite sets
5. Which of the following is true
   (a) $N \subset Z$ (b) $Z \subset Q$ (c) $Q \subset R$ (d) all of these
6. If a set S has m elements, then number of subsets in S are
   (a) m^2 (b) 2^m (c) $2^{m \times m}$ (d) m
7. If $A \subseteq B$, then
   (a) B is super set of A (b) $A \cap B = \phi$
   (c) $B - A = A - B$ (d) $A \cap B \neq \phi$
8. If a set S has no proper subset, and then S will be
   (a) a singleton set (b) empty set
   (c) an infinite set (c) not a set
9. If a set S has one proper subset only, then S will be
   (a) a singleton set (b) empty set
   (c) an infinite set (c) not a set
10. If a set S has n elements, then number of elements in P (S) =
   (a) n^2 (b) 2^n (c) $2^{n \times n}$ (d) n
11. The set of all subsets of a set is called
   (a) Power set (b) Subset
   (c) Super set (d) Infinite set
12. If S = { }, then order of set S is
   (a) 0 (b) 1 (c) Infinite set (d) not defined
13. The Power set of an empty set has
   (a) No elements (b) One element
   (c) Infinity many elements (d) Two elements
14. If n (S) $= m$, then n (P(S)) is equal to
   (a) m^2 (b) 2^m (c) $2^{m \times m}$ (d) m
15. The set of all elements under consideration is called
   (a) Universe of discourse (b) Universe
   (c) an infinite set (d) Finite set
16. The set of real numbers between 1 and 3 is
   (a) Infinite set (b) {2} (c) finite set (c) a group
17. Tabular form of $\{x \mid x \in Q, x = -x\}$ is
   (a) {0} (b) { } (c) all Rational (d) {2}
18. Which of the following is true
   (a) $a \in \{\{a\}\}$ (b) $\phi \in \{a\}$
   (c) $\phi \subseteq \{\{a\}\}$ (d) $\phi \in \{\{\phi\}\}$
19. The set builder form of $A \cup B$ is equal to
   (a) $\{x \mid x \in A \wedge x \in B\}$ (b) $\{x \mid x \in A \vee x \in B\}$
   (c) $\{x \mid x \in A \wedge x \notin B\}$ (d) $\{x \mid x \in B \wedge x \notin A\}$

20. The set builder form of $A \cap B$ is equal to

(a) $\{x \mid x \in A \wedge x \in B\}$ (b) $\{x \mid x \in A \vee x \in B\}$
(c) $\{x \mid x \in A \wedge x \notin B\}$ (d) $\{x \mid x \in B \wedge x \notin A\}$

21. The set builder form of $A - B$ is equal to

(a) $\{x \mid x \in A \wedge x \in B\}$ (b) $\{x \mid x \in A \vee x \in B\}$
(c) $\{x \mid x \in A \wedge x \notin B\}$ (d) $\{x \mid x \in B \wedge x \notin A\}$

22. The set builder form of $B - A$ is equal to

(a) $\{x \mid x \in A \wedge x \in B\}$ (b) $\{x \mid x \in A \vee x \in B\}$
(c) $\{x \mid x \in A \wedge x \notin B\}$ (d) $\{x \mid x \in B \wedge x \notin A\}$

23. If $A \cap B = \phi$, then A and B are

(a) Disjoint sets (b) over lapping sets
(c) Equal sets (d) Equivalent sets

24. If $A \cap B \neq \phi$ then A and B are

(a) Disjoint sets (b) over lapping sets
(c) Equal sets (d) Equivalent sets

25. In set builder form A^c is written as

(a) $\{x \mid x \in U \wedge x \in A\}$ (b) $\{x \mid x \in U \vee x \in A\}$
(c) $\{x \mid x \in U \wedge x \notin A\}$ (d) $\{x \mid x \in A \wedge x \notin U\}$

26. If a set consists of those elements of A which are not in B, then the set is

(a) $A \cup B$ (b) $A \cap B$ (c) $A - B$ (d) $B - A$

27. Let A and B are two non empty sets and U be a universal set, then $A - B$

(a) $A \cap B^c$ (b) $B - A$ (c) $\cup$ (d) ϕ

28. If $A \cap B \neq \phi$ i.e sets A and B are disjoint, then $n(A \cup B)$ is equal to

(a) $n(A) + n(B)$ (b) $n(A).n(B)$
(c) $n(A) + n(B) - n(A \cap B)$ (d) $n(A \cap B)$

29. If $A \cap B \neq \phi$ i.e sets A and B are overlapping, then $n(A \cup B)$ is equal to

(a) $n(A) + n(B)$ (b) $n(A).n(B)$
(c) $n(A) + n(B) - n(A \cap B)$ (d) $n(A \cap B)$

30. If $A \subseteq B$, then $n(A \cup B)$ is equal to

(a) $n(A)$ (b) $n(B)$ (c) $n(A \cap B)$ (d) 0

31. If $B \subseteq A$, then $n(A \cup B)$ is equal to

(a) $n(A)$ (b) $n(B)$ (c) $n(A \cap B)$ (d) 0

32. If $A \cap B = \phi$, then $n(A \cap B)$ is equal to

(a) $n(A)$ (b) $n(B)$ (c) $n(A \cap B)$ (d) 0

33. If $A \cap B \neq \phi$ i.e. A and B are overlapping sets, then $n(A \cap B)$

(a) 0 (b) $n(A) + n(B)$
(c) $n(A).n(B)$ (d) cannot be determined

34. If $A \subseteq B$, then $n(A \cap B)$ is equal to

(a) $n(A)$ (b) $n(B)$ (c) $n(A) + n(B)$ (d) $n(A).n(B)$

OBJECTIVE PART 9

35. If $B \subseteq A$ then, $n(A \cap B)$ is equal to
(a) $n(A)$ (b) $n(B)$ (c) $n(A) + n(B)$ (d) $n(A).n(B)$

36. If A and B are Disjoint sets i.e. $A \cap B = \phi$, then $n(A \quad B)$ is equal to
(a) $n(A)$ (b) $n(B)$
(c) $n(A) + n(B) - n(A \cup B)$ (d) $n(A) - n(B)$

37. If A and B are disjoint sets i,e $A \cap B = \phi$, then $n(B - A)$
(a) $n(A) + n(B)$ (b) $n(A).n(B)$
(c) $n(A) + n(B) - n(A \cup B)$ (d) $n(B) - n(A)$

38. If $A \subseteq B$, then $n(A - B)$ is equal to
(a) $n(A)$ (b) $n(B)$ (c) $n(A \cap B)$ (d) 0

39. If $B \subseteq A$, then $n(B - A)$ is equal to
(a) $n(A)$ (b) $n(B)$ (c) $n(A \cap B)$ (d) 0

40. If $B \subseteq A$, $A - B \neq \phi$, then $n(A - B)$
(a) $n(A)$ (b) $n(B)$ (c) $n(A) - n(B)$ (d) 0

41. Which of following is true
(a) $A \cup \phi = A$. (b) $A \cap \phi = \phi$ (c) $A - \phi = A$ (d) All of these

42. Which of following is true
(a) $\phi - A = \phi$ (b) $A \cup A = A$
(c) $A \cap A = A$ (d) $A - A = \phi$ (e) all of these

43. Which of following is true
(a) $A \cup U = U$ (b) $A - U = \phi$
(c) $A \cap U = A$ (d) $U - A = A'$ (e) all of these

44. If $A \cup B = A$, then
(a) $A \subseteq B$ (b) $B \subseteq A$ (c) $A = \phi$ (d) None of these

45. De Morgan's Laws are
(a) $(A \cup B)' = A' \cup B'$ (b) $(A \cup B)' = A' \cap B'$
(c) $(A \cup B)' = A' + B'$ (d) $(A \cup B)' = (A \cap B)'$

46. De Morgan's Laws are
(a) $(A \cap B)^c = A^c \cap B^c$ (b) $(A \cap B)^c = A^c \cup B^c$
(c) $(A \cap B)^c = A^c B^c$ (d) $(A \cap B)^c = (A \cup B)^c$

47. The way of drawing conclusions form a limited number of observations is called
(a) An Induction (b) deduction
(c) proposition (d) postulate

48. The way of drawing conclusions form premises believed to be true is called
(a) an Induction (b) deduction
(c) proposition (d) postulate

49. A statement which is accepted to be true without proof and used to find other conclusion is called.
(a) An Induction (b) deduction
(c) proposition (d) postulate

50. Logic in which every statement is regarded as true or false is called
(a) Aristotelian logic (b) Non Aristotelian logic
(c) Proposition (d) postulate

51. The logic in which there is a scope of more than two possibilities is called.
(a) Aristotelian logic (b) Non Aristotelian logic
(c) Proposition (d) postulate

52. A statement which can be decided as true or false is called
(a) proposition (b) postulate
(c) compound proposition (d) truth value

53. The symbol which is used to denote negation of a proposition is
(a) $\sim$ (b) $\rightarrow$ (c) $\wedge$ (d) $\vee$

54. If $p \rightarrow q$ is a conditional, then p is called
(a) antecedent (b) conclusion (c) consequence (d) conjunction

55. If $p \rightarrow q$ is a Implication, then q is called
(a) Hypothesis (b) conclusion (c) antecedent (d) converse

56. The symbol which is used to combine propositions is called
(a) Connective (b) Negation
(c) operator (d) compound proposition

57. If p and q be two propositions, than $p \wedge q$ is
(a) Conjunction (b) disjunction
(c) conditional (d) Bi conditional

58. If p and q be two propositions, then $p \rightarrow q$ is
(a) Conjunction (b) disjunction
(c) conditional (d) Bi conditional

59. If p and q be two propositions, than $p \leftrightarrow q$ is
(a) conjunction (b) disjunction
(c) conditional (d) Bi conditional

60. A compound proposition which is always true is called
(a) Tautology (b) contradiction
(c) Absurdity (d) contingency

61. A compound proposition which is neither always true nor false is called
(a) Tautology (b) contradiction
(c) Absurdity (d) contingency

62. A compound proposition which is always wrong is called
(a) Tautology (b) absurdity
(c) contingency (d) Equivalence

63. If p be proposition, then $(p \vee \sim p$ is
(a) Tautology (b) absurdity (c) contingency (d) Equivalence

OBJECTIVE PART 11

64. If P be any proposition then $(p \wedge \sim p$ is
(a) Tautology (b) absurdity
(c) contingency (d) Equivalence

65. If $\sim p \rightarrow q$ is a conditional, then its converse is
(a) $q \rightarrow \sim p$ (b) $p \rightarrow \sim q$ (c) $\sim q \rightarrow p$ (d) $\sim q \rightarrow \sim p$

66. If $\sim p \rightarrow q$ is a conditional then its inverse is
(a) $q \rightarrow \sim p$ (b) $p \rightarrow \sim q$ (c) $\sim q \rightarrow p$ (d) $\sim q \rightarrow \sim p$

67. If $\sim p \rightarrow q$ is a conditional then its contra positive is
(a) $q \rightarrow \sim p$ (b) $p \rightarrow \sim q$ (c) $\sim q \rightarrow p$ (d) $\sim q \rightarrow \sim p$

68. If p is a proposition $4 < 5$, q is a proposition $2 + 5 = 8$, than truth value of $p \wedge q$ is
(a) T (b) F (c) Neither T nor F (d) Either T or F

69. If p is a proposition $4 < 5$, q is a proposition $2 + 5 = 8$, then truth value of $p \vee q$ is
(a) T (b) F (c) Nether T for F (d) Either T or F

70. If p is a proposition $4 < 5$, q is a proposition $2 + 5 > 8$, then truth value of $p \rightarrow q$ is
(a) T (b) F (c) Nether T for F (d) Either T or F

71. If p is a proposition $4 < 5$, q is a proposition $2 + 5 \neq 8$, than truth value of $p \leftrightarrow q$ is
(a) T (b) F (c) Nether T for F (d) Either T or F

72. For the propositions p and q, $(p \wedge q) \rightarrow p$ is
(a) Tautology (b) Absurdity
(c) contingency (d) none of these

73. For the propositions p and q, $p \rightarrow (p \vee q)$ is
(a) Tautology (b) Absurdity
(c) contingency (d) none of these

74. The words or symbols which convey the idea of quantity or number is called
(a) Quantifier (b) Negation
(c) conditional (d) Truth table

75. The symbol which is used to convey the idea of all objects under consideration is called
(a) Universal quantifier (b) Existential Quantifier
(c) Universal set (d) Non of these

76. The logical form of $(A \cap B)' = A' \cup B'$ is
(a) $\sim(p \wedge q) = \sim p \wedge \sim q$ (b) $\sim(p \wedge q) = \sim p \vee \sim q$
(c) $\sim(p \vee q) = \sim p \vee \sim q$ (d) $\sim(p \vee q) = \sim p \wedge \sim q$

77. The logical form of $(A \cup B)^c = A^c \cap B^c$ is
(a) $\sim(p \wedge q) = \sim p \wedge \sim q$ (b) $\sim(p \wedge q) = \sim p \vee \sim q$
(c) $\sim(p \vee q) = \sim p \vee \sim q$ (d) $\sim(p \vee q) = \sim p \wedge \sim q$

78. If p and q are two propositions, then truth set of $p \vee q$ is
(a) $P \cap Q$ (b) $P \cup Q$ (c) $P - Q$ (d) $Q - P$

79. If p and q are two propositions then truth set of $p \wedge q$ is
(a) $P \cap Q$ (b) $P \cup Q$ (c) $P - Q$ (d) $Q - P$

80. If p and q be two propositions, then truth set of $p \rightarrow q$ is
(a) $P' \cup Q$ (b) $P' \cap Q$ (c) $P = Q$ (d) $P \cap Q'$

81. Truth set of $p \leftrightarrow q$ is
(a) $P' \cap Q'$ (b) $P' \cup Q'$ (c) $P = Q$ (d) $P \cup Q$

82. If p is a proposition, then truth set of $\sim p$ is
(a) P' (b) $\cup$ (c) ϕ (d) None

83. Truth set of a tautology is
(a) Universal set (b) ϕ (c) True (d) False

84. Truth set of a contradiction is
(a) Universal set (b) ϕ (c) True (d) False

85. Logical form of $A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup B)$ is
(a) $p \vee (q \wedge r) = (p \vee q) \wedge r$ (b) $p \vee (q \wedge r) = (p \vee q) \wedge (p \vee r)$
(c) $p \wedge (q \vee r) = (p \wedge q) \vee (p \wedge r)$ (d) $p \wedge (q \vee r) = (p \wedge q) \vee r$

86. If set A has 2 elements and B has 4 elements, then number of elements in $A \times B$ is
(a) 6 (b) 8 (c) 16 (d) None of These

87. Every subset of Cartesian product $A \times B$ is called
(a) Relation (b) Function (c) Domain (d) Range

88. The empty set { } being the subset of $A \times B$ is
(a) Binary relation (b) Function
(c) Ordered pair (d) None of these

89. If $f: A \rightarrow B$ be a function, then it is an into function if
(a) Range = B (b) Range $\subset$ B
(c) Range is not repeated (d) Domain $\neq$ A

90. A function $f: A \rightarrow B$ is called an on to if
(a) Domain $\subset$ A (b) Range $\subset$ B
(c) Range = B (d) Domain ~ Range

91. A function $f: A \rightarrow B$ is (1 – 1) if
(a) Domain $\subset$ A (b) Range $\subset$ B
(c) Domain = Range (d) Range is not repeated

92. A function $f: A \rightarrow B$ is (1 – 1) and onto if
(a) Domain = A (b) Range $\subseteq$ B
(c) Domain = Range (d) Range = B and Range is not repeated

93. A (1 – 1) function is also called .... Function
(a) Injective (b) Surjective (c) Bijective (d) Inverse

94. An onto function is also called .... Function
(a) Injective (b) Surjective (c) Bijective (d) Inverse

95. A (1 – 1) and on to function is also called .... Function
(a) Injective (b) Surjective (c) Bijective (d) Inverse

96. Inverse of a function Exists only if it is
(a) Injective (b) Bijective (c) Surjective (d) all of these

97. The function $f = \{(x, y) \mid y = mx + c\}$, m & c are real number is
(a) Linear (b) Quadratic (c) A circle (d) A point

98. The function $f = \{(x, y) \mid y = ax^2 + bx + c, a \neq 0\}$ is
(a) Linear (b) Quadratic (c) A circle (d) A point

99. Inverse of line is
(a) a line (b) a parabola (c) a point (d) not defined

100. If $y = \sqrt{x}$, $x \geq 0$ is a function, then its inverse is
(a) a line (b) a parabola (c) a point (d) not a function

101. The function $f = \{(x, y) \mid y = x\}$ is
(a) Identity function (b) Null function
(c) not a function (d) similar function

102. If a set A has 2 elements and B has 3 elements, then different relations in A× B are
(a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 8 (d) 64

103. If a set A has 2 elements and B has 3 elements, then different function in A× B are
(a) 6 (b) 8 (c) 9 (d) not defined

104. If a set A has m elements and B has n elements, than relations in A× B
(a) $m \times n$ (b) $2^{m \times n}$ (c) $m + n$ (d) $(m \times n)^2$

105. If a set S has n elements, then different relations is A
(a) $2n$ (b) 2^{2n} (c) n^2 (d) 2^n

106. The Inverse function of $\{(x, y) \mid y = mx + c\}$ is
(a) $\{(y, x) \mid x = my + c\}$ (b) $\{(x, y) \mid x = my + c\}$
(c) $\{(y, x) \mid y = mx\}$ (d) not a function

107. An operation which is performed on a single number is called
(a) Unary operation (b) Binary operation
(c) Relation (d) function

108. Squaring a number is
(a) unary operation (b) Binary operation
(c) relation (d) function

109. Which of the following is not a binary operation
(a) + (b) ÷ (c) $\sqrt{\ }$ (d) −

110. For a non empty set G, a function from $G \times G \to G$ is called
(a) Binary operation (b) Unary operation
(c) Groupied (d) Binary relation

111. Any subset of $G \times G$ is called
(a) Binary operation (b) relation
(c) function (d) Cartesian product

112. The set $\{1, -1, i, -i\}$ is closed w.r.t
(a) + (b) − (c) × (d) *

113. The set of odd number is not closed w.r.t
(a) + (b) × (c) − (d) + & −

114. Let S be a not empty set and * is binary operation in it. If closure property holds in S, then S is
(a) Groupied (b) Semi group (c) Monoid (d) Group

115. If N is set of natural number, then (N, +) is
(a) Groupied (b) Semi group (c) Monoid (d) Group

116. If W is the set of whole numbers, than (W, +) is
(a) Groupied (b) Semi group (c) Monoid (d) Group

117. If N is set of natural number, then (N, ×) or (N, ·) is
(a) Groupied (b) Semi group (c) Monoid (d) Group

118. For a non empty sets S, (P (S), ∩) is
(a) Groupied (b) Semi group (c) Monoid (d) Group

119. For a non empty sets S, (P (S), ∪) is
(a) Groupied (b) Semi group (c) Monoid (d) Group

120. If Z is set of Integers, than (Z, ·) is
(a) Groupied (b) Semi group (c) Monoid (d) Group

121. If R is the set of real numbers, then (R, +) is
(a) Groupied (b) Semi group (c) Monoid (d) Group

122. If Q is the set of rational numbers, than (Q, ·)
(a) Groupied (b) Semi group (c) Monoid (d) Group

123. If S is non empty set. Then identity element in P(S), w.r.t ∩
(a) { } (b) S (c) $\{\phi\}$ (d) does not exist

124. If S is non empty set. Than identity element in P(S), w.r.t ∪
(a) { } (b) S (c) $\{\phi\}$ (d) does not exist

125. The set of non-zero real numbers w.r.t multiplication is
(a) Groupied (b) Semi group (c) Monoied (d) Group

126. Identity element in (C, +) is
(a) (0, 0) (b) (0, 1) (c) (1,0) (d) (1,1)

127. Identity element in (C, ·) is
(a) (0, 0) (b) (0, 1) (c) (1, 0) (d) (1, 1)

128. The set of first elements of ordered pairs in a relation is called its:
(a) domain (b) range (c) co-domain (d) relation

129. If A and B are disjoint sets then :
(a) $A \cup B = \phi$ (b) $A \cap B = \phi$ (c) $A \subset B$ (d) $A - B = \phi$

130. If S = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6} then n(S) equals:
(a) 2^6 (b) 6 (c) 6! (d) − 6

Important Points

- First Ghazwa is Widdan or Abwa in 1 A.H
- Last Ghazwa- Tabuk.
- 624 Battle of Badr.2hij
- 625 Battle of Uhad. 3hij
- Ohad is 3 miles from Madina.
- 50 archers were posted to protect the pass in Ohad mountain.
- 626 Battle of Rajih.4hij
- 627 Battle of Khandaq (Ahzab) 5hij.
- 628, Treaty of Hudaibiya, Hazrat Khalid bin Walid Accepted Islam, Conquest of Khyber.6hij
- 629, Battle of Mutah, Preaching of Islam to various kings.7hij
- 630, Battle of Hunain, Conquest of Makkah.8hij
- 631, Battle of Tabuk. 9hij
- 632, Hajjat-ul-Wida.10hij
- 680, Tragedy of Karballah.61hij
- Badr is a village.
- Battle of Uhd was fought on 5th Shawal.
- Battle Badar Ghazwa is named as Furqan.
- Yom-ul Furaqn is called to Yom ul Badar.
- Fath Mobeen is called to Sulah Hudaibiah.
- Battle of Bard was fought on 17th Ramzan.
- Badr was fought for 3 times.
- Martyr of Badr Muslims 14 Kufar 70
- Number of soldiers in Badar, Muslim 313 Kufar 1000
- After Badr conquest, Prophet stayed for 3 days there.
- In Uhad quraish were laid by Abu Sufwan.
- In Uhad number of Muslim soldiers 1000 kufar 3000.
- Number of Muslim martyrs in the battle of Uhad 70
- Ahzab means Allies.
- Khyber was captured in 20 days.
- The battle of Khandaq is also known an battle of Ahzab.

- Battle in which prophet not participated is known as Saria.
- Total number of Sarias is 53 or 56.
- Hazrat Hamza was the first commander of Islamic Army.
- In Uhd battle Muslim women participated firstly.
- Battle of Mauta was the first non Arab War.
- 3000 was the number of muslims at the battle of Ditch.
- 10,000 at the conquest of Makkah.
- For 20 days Prophet (PBUH) stayed at Tabuk.
- Porphet (PBUH) was the commander in the expedition of Tabuk.
- First Islamic Non Arab was battle of Mautta 8. A.H.
- The person killed by the Holy Prophet was Ubay Bin Kalf.
- In Battle of Uhad, the teeth of Holy Prophet were martyred.
- Khalid bin Walid was titled Saif-ul-Allah in battle Moata.
- Abu Jahal was killed in Battle of Badr by two brothers.
- Battle of Hunain fought b/w Muslims and Hawazin Tribe.
- Batttle of Tabuk was against the Roman Emperor Heraclius.
- The first Shaheed (Martyr) was Amaar bin Yaasir
- First female martyr: Summaya (mother of Amaar bin Yaasir)
- Khalid bin Walid was removed from the service in the reign of Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA). He was removed in 17 A.H.
- Battle of chains was fought b/w Persians and the Muslims.
- Umar bin Abdual Aziz is considered as the 5th Khalifa.
- Karballa took place on 10th Muharram 61 A.H/ 680 A.D
- Halaku Khan sacked Baghdad in 1258 A.D.
- Al Shifa a book on philosophy was written by Ibn Sina.
- Prophet (PBUH) stayed at Makkah for 53 years & in Medina 10 years.
- Mubha: an act which brings neither blessings nor punishment.
- Naval Commander of Islam, Abu Qays under Hazrat Usman .
- Hazrat Khalid bin Walid accepted Islam in 8th A.H.
- Hazrat Ali established Bait-ul-Maal.
- During the caliphate of Umar (RA) Iran was conquered.

List of Prime Ministers

1	Khan Liaquat Ali Khan	15 Aug 1947	to	16 Oct 1951
2	Khwaja Nizam-u-ddin	19 Oct 1951	to	17 Apr 1953
3	Muhammad Ali Bogra	17 Apr 1953	to	11 Aug 1955
4	Chaudry Muhammad Ali	11 Aug 1955	to	12 Sep 1956
5	Husain (Shaheed) Suharwardy	12 Sep 1956	to	18 Oct 1957
6	Ibrahim Chundregar	18 Oct 1957	to	16 Sep 1957
7	Malak Feroz Khan Noon	16 Dec 1957	to	17 Oct 1958
8	Nurul Amin	7 Oct 1971	to	20 Dec 1971
9	Zulfikar Ali Bhutto	14 Aug 1973	to	5 Jul 1977
10	Muhammad Khan Junejo	23 Mar 1985	to	29 may 1988
11	Benazir Bhutto	2 Dec 1988	to	6 Aug 1990
12	Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi	6 Aug 1990	to	6 Nov 1990
13	Nawaz Sharif	6 Nov 1990	to	18 Apr 1993
14	Balakh Sher Mazari	18 Apr 1993	to	26 May 1993
15	Nawaz Sharif	26 May 1993	to	18 Jul 1993
16	Moeenuddin Ahmad Qureshi	18 Jul 1993	to	10 Oct 1993
17	Benazir Bhutto	19 Oct 1993	to	5 Nov 1996
18	Malik Meraj Khalid	5 Nov 1996	to	17 Feb 1997
19	Nawaz Sharif	17 Feb 1997	to	12 Oct 1999
20	Zafarullah Khan Jamali	23 Nov 2002	to	25 Jun 2004
21	Chaudhry Shujaat Hussain	6 Jun 2004	to	28 Aug
22	Shaukat Aziz	29 Aug 2004	to	15 Nov 2007
23	Muhammad Mian Soomro	16 Nov 2007	to	24 Mar 2008
24	Yousaf Raza Gillani	25 Mar 2007	to	19 Jun 2012
25	Raja Pervaiz Ashraf	22 Jun 2012	to	25 Mar 2013
26	Mir Hazar Khan Khoso	25 Mar 2013	to	5 June 2013
27	Nawaz Sharif	5 June 2013	to	28 July 2017
28	Shahid Khaqan Abassi	1 Aug 2017	to	31 May 2018
29	R-Justice Nasirul Mulk	1 June 2018	to	17 Aug
30	Imran Khan	18 Aug 2018	to	________?

About Syed Mohsin Raza Rizvi

Qualification and Job Description

Worked as a SST English

Dubai National School-Al Barsha

Worked as a Data Entry Operater

UAE Airforce Sweihan

Work Places

Dubai International City
Dalma Island
Yas Island
Dena Island
Ghayathi

Ras Al Khaimah
Umm al Quwain
Abu Dhabi
Sweihan

My Other Books